



# THE NAMES OF PLANTS

Fourth Edition

DAVID GLEDHILL

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# THE NAMES OF PLANTS

*The Names of Plants* is an invaluable reference for botanists and horticulturalists. The first section gives an historical account of the significant changes in the ways by which plants have been known and named. It documents the problems associated with an ever-increasing number of common names of plants, and the resolution of these problems through the introduction of International Codes for both botanical and horticultural nomenclature. It also outlines the rules to be followed when plant breeders name a new species or cultivar of plant.

The second section comprises a glossary of generic and specific plant names, and components of these, from which the reader may interpret the existing names of plants and construct new names. With explanations of the International Codes for both Botanical Nomenclature and Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, this new edition contains a greatly expanded glossary, which includes the Greek, Latin, or other source of each plant name.



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FOURTH EDITION

**David Gledhill**



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# Contents

<i>Preface to the first edition</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>Preface to the fourth edition</i>	<i>ix</i>
The nature of the problem	1
The size of the problem	4
Towards a solution to the problem	9
The rules of botanical nomenclature	14
Family names	16
Generic names	17
Species names	20
Epithets commemorating people	20
Geographical epithets	22
Categories below the rank of species	22
Hybrids	23
Synonymy and illegitimacy	24
The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants	26
Graft chimaeras	29
Glossary	30
<i>Figures</i>	413
<i>Bibliography</i>	421
<i>Index</i>	424





# Preface to the first edition

Originally entitled *The Naming of Plants and the Meanings of Plant Names*, this book is in two parts. The first part has been written as an account of the way in which the naming of plants has changed with time and why the changes were necessary. It has not been the writer's intention to dwell upon the more fascinating aspects of common names but rather to progress from these to the situation which exists today, in which the botanical and horticultural names of plants must conform to internationally agreed standards. The aim has been to produce an interesting text which is equally as acceptable to the amateur gardener as to the botanist. The temptation to make this a definitive guide to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature was resisted since others have done this already and with great clarity. A brief comment on synonymous and illegitimate botanical names and a reference to recent attempts to accommodate the various traits and interests in the naming of cultivated plants was added after the first edition.

The book had its origins in a collection of Latin plant names, and their meanings in English, which continued to grow by the year but which could never be complete. Not all plant names have meaningful translations. Some of the botanical literature gives full citation of plant names (and translations of the names, as well as common names). There are, however, many horticultural and botanical publications in which plant names are used in a casual manner, or are mis-spelled, or are given meanings or common names that are neither translations nor common (in the world-wide sense). There is also a tendency that may be part of modern language, to reduce names of garden plants to an abbreviated form (e.g. Rhodo for *Rhododendron*). Literal names such as Vogel's *Napoleona*, for *Napoleona vogelii*, provide only limited information about the plant. The dedication of the genus to Napoleon Bonaparte is not informative. Only by further search of the literature will the reader find that Theodor Vogel was the botanist to the 1841 Niger expedition and that he collected some 150 specimens during a rainy July fortnight in Liberia. One of those specimens, number 45, was a *Napoleona* that was later named for him as the type of the new species by Hooker and Planchon. To have given such information would have made the text very much larger.

The author has compiled a glossary which should serve to translate the more meaningful and descriptive names of plants from anywhere on earth but which will give little information about many of the people and places commemorated in plant names. Their entries do little more than identify the persons for whom the names were raised and their period in history. The author makes no claim that the glossary is all-encompassing or that the meanings he has listed are always the only meanings that have been put upon the various entries. Authors of Latin names have not always explained the meanings of the names they have erected and, consequently, such names may have been given different meanings by subsequent writers.

# Preface to the fourth edition

This book is intended for use by botanists, gardeners and others who have an interest in plant names, the manner and rules by which they are formed, their origins and their meanings. The evolution of our current taxonomic system, from its origins in classical Greece to its present situation, is dealt with in the first part. This presents an overview of some major aspects of resolving the earlier unregulated way of naming plants. It goes on to explain how the current system evolved, and the use of Latin as the universal, and often innovative, language for those names. It then treats the naming of cultivated plants, from the wild, produced by hybridization or by sporting, maintained only by vegetative means, in horticulture, agriculture or arboriculture, and perhaps differing only in single small features. These are subject to the botanical rules of nomenclature but also have their own set of international rules for the naming of garden variants. Both Codes (the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants) are explained.

The main body of the book has been considerably enlarged for this edition. It consists of a glossary of over 17,000 names or components of names. Each entry contains an indication of the source from which the name is derived. The components (prefixes or suffixes) are often common to medicine and zoology, as are many of the people commemorated in plant names, and where zoology interposes with botany (e.g. gall insects) the gardener will find these explained. Algae and fungi are not primary components of the glossary but many which are commonly encountered in gardening or forestry are included.

The glossary does not claim to be comprehensive but does provide a tool for discovering the meaning of huge numbers of plant names or constructing names for new plants. The author has included some of the views of other writers on the meanings of certain names but accepts that classicists may rue his non-use of diacritics.

## The nature of the problem

### A rose: by any name?

Man's highly developed constructive curiosity and his capacity for communication are two of the attributes distinguishing him from all other animals. Man alone has sought to understand the whole living world and things beyond his own environment and to pass his knowledge on to others. Consequently, when he discovers or invents something new he also creates a new word, or words, in order to be able to communicate his discovery or invention to others. There are no rules to govern the manner in which such new words are formed other than those of their acceptance and acceptability. This is equally true of the common, or vulgar or vernacular names of plants. Such names present few problems until communication becomes multilingual and the number of plants named becomes excessive. For example, the diuretic dandelion is easily accommodated in European languages. As the lion's tooth, it becomes Lowenzahn, dent de lion, dente di leone. As piss-abad it becomes pissenlit, piscacane, and piscialetto. When further study reveals that there are more than a thousand different kinds of dandelion throughout Europe, the formulation of common names for these is both difficult and unacceptable.

Common plant names present language at its richest and most imaginative (welcome home husband however drunk you be, for the houseleek or *Sempervivum*; shepherd's weather-glass, for scarlet pimpernel or *Anagallis*; meet her i'th'entry kiss her i'th'buttery, or leap up and kiss me, for *Viola tricolor*; touch me not, for the balsam *Impatiens noli-tangere*; mind your own business, or mother of thousands, for *Soleirolia soleirolii*; blood drop emlets, for *Mimulus luteus*). Local variations in common names are numerous and this is perhaps a reflection of the importance of plants in general conversation, in the kitchen and in herbalism throughout the country in bygone days. An often-quoted example of the multiplicity of vernacular names is that of *Caltha palustris*, for which, in addition to marsh marigold, kingcup and May blobs, there are 90 other local British names (one being dandelion), as well as over 140 German and 60 French vernacular names.

Common plant names have many sources. Some came from antiquity by word of mouth as part of language itself, and the passage of time and changing circumstances have obscured their meanings. Fanciful ideas of a plant's association with animals, ailments and festivities, and observations of plant structures, perfumes, colours, habitats and seasonality have all contributed to their naming. So too have their names in other languages. English plant names have come from Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Low German, Swedish and Danish. Such names were introduced together with the spices, grains, fruit plants and others which merchants and warring nations introduced to new areas. Foreign names often remained little altered but some were transliterated in such a way as to lose any meaning which they may have had originally.

The element of fanciful association in vernacular plant names often drew upon comparisons with parts of the body and with bodily functions (priest's pintle for *Arum maculatum*, open arse for *Mespilus germanicus* and arse smart for *Polygonum hydropiper*). Some of these persist but no longer strike us as 'vulgar' because they are 'respectably' modified or the associations themselves are no longer familiar to us (*Arum maculatum* is still known as cuckoo pint (cuckoo pintle) and as wake robin). Such was the sensitivity to indelicate names that Britten and Holland, in their *Dictionary of English Plant Names* (1886), wrote 'We have also purposely excluded a few names which though graphic in their construction and meaning, interesting in their antiquity, and even yet in use in certain counties, are scarcely suited for publication in a work intended for general readers'. They nevertheless included the

## The Names of Plants

examples above. The cleaning-up of such names was a feature of the Victorian period, during which our common plant names were formalized and reduced in number. Some of the resulting names are prissy (bloody cranesbill, for *Geranium sanguineum*, becomes blood-red cranesbill), some are uninspired (naked ladies or meadow saffron, for *Colchicum autumnale*, becomes autumn crocus) and most are not very informative.

This last point is not of any real importance, because names do not need to have a meaning or be interpretable. Primarily, names are mere ciphers which are easier to use than lengthy descriptions, and yet, when accepted, they can become quite as meaningful. Within limits, it is possible to use one name for a number of different things but, if the limits are exceeded, this may cause great confusion. There are many common plant names which refer to several plants but cause no problem so long as they are used only within their local areas or when they are used to convey only a general idea of the plant's identity. For example, *Wahlenbergia saxicola* in New Zealand, *Phacelia whitlavia* in southern California, USA, *Clitoria ternatea* in West Africa, *Campanula rotundifolia* in Scotland and *Endymion non-scriptus* (formerly *Scilla non-scripta* and now *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) in England are all commonly called bluebells. In each area, local people will understand others who speak of bluebells but in all the areas except Scotland the song 'The Bluebells of Scotland', heard perhaps on the radio, will conjure up a wrong impression. At least ten different plants are given the common name of cuckoo flower in England, signifying only that they flower in spring at a time when the cuckoo is first heard.

The problem of plant names and of plant naming is that common names need not be formed according to any rule and can change as language, or the user of language, dictates. If our awareness extended only to some thousands of 'kinds' of plants we could manage by giving them numbers but, as our awareness extends, more 'kinds' are recognized and for most purposes we find a need to organize our thoughts about them by giving them names and by forming them into named groups. Then we have to agree with others about the names and the groups, otherwise communication becomes hampered by ambiguity. A completely coded numerical system could be devised but would have little use to the non-specialist, without access to the details of encoding.

Formalized names provide a partial solution to the two opposed problems presented by vernacular names: multiple naming of a single plant and multiple application of a single name. The predominantly two-word structure of such formal names has been adopted in recent historic times in all biological nomenclature, especially in the branch which – thanks to Isidorus Hispalensis (560–636), Archbishop of Seville, whose *Etymologies* was a vast encyclopaedia of ancient learning (or truths) and was studied for 900 years – we now call botany (βοτάνη, fodder or plants eaten by cattle). Of necessity, botanical names have been formulated from former common names, but this does not mean that in the translation of botanical names we may expect to find meaningful names in common language. Botanical names, however, do represent a stable system of nomenclature which is usable by people of all nationalities and has relevancy to a system of classification.

Since man became wise, he has domesticated both plants and animals and, for at least the past 300 years, has bred and selected an ever-growing number of 'breeds', 'lines' or 'races' of these. He has also given them names. In this, man has accelerated the processes which, we think, are the processes of natural evolution and has created a different level of artificially sustained, domesticated organisms. The names given by the breeders of the plants of the garden and the crops of agriculture and arboriculture present the same problems as those of vernacular and botanical names. Since the second edition was published (1989), genetic manipulation of the properties of plants has proceeded apace. Not only has the innate genetic material of plants been re-ordered, but alien genetic material, from other organisms, even from other kingdoms, has been introduced to give bizarre results. The products are unnatural and have not faced selection in nature. Indeed some may present

problems should they interbreed with natural populations in the future. There is still a divide between the international bodies concerned with botanical and cultivated plant names and the commercial interests that are protected by legislation for trademarking new genetic and transgenic products.

## The size of the problem

### 'Man by his nature desires to know' (Aristotle)

Three centuries before Christ, Aristotle of Stagira (384–322 BC), disciple of Plato, wrote extensively and systematically of all that was then known of the physical and living world. In this monumental task, he laid the foundations of inductive reasoning. When he died, he left his writings and his teaching garden to one of his pupils, Theophrastus of Eresus (c. 370–287 BC), who also took over Aristotle's peripatetic school. Theophrastus' writings on mineralogy and plants totalled 22 treatises, of which nine books of *Historia plantarum* contain a collection of contemporary knowledge about plants and eight of *De causis plantarum* are a collection of his own critical observations, a departure from earlier philosophical approaches, and rightly entitle him to be regarded as the father of botany. These works were subsequently translated into Syrian, to Arabic, to Latin and back to Greek. He recognized the distinctions between monocotyledons and dicotyledons, superior and inferior ovaries in flowers, the necessity for pollination and the sexuality of plants but, although he used names for plants of beauty, use or oddity, he did not try to name everything.

To the ancients, as to the people of earlier civilizations of Persia and China, plants were distinguished on the basis of their culinary, medicinal and decorative uses – as well as their supposed supernatural properties. For this reason, plants were given a name as well as a description. Theophrastus wrote of some 500 'kinds' of plant which, considering that material had been brought back from Alexander the Great's campaigns throughout Persia, as far as India, would indicate a considerable lack of discrimination. In Britain, we now recognize more than that number of different 'kinds' of moss.

Four centuries later, about AD 64, Dioscorides Pedanius of Anazarbus, a soldier who wrote in Greek and became a Roman doctor, recorded 600 'kinds' of plants and, in about AD 77, the elder Pliny (Gaius Plinius Secundus (23–79), a victim of Vesuvius' eruption), in his huge compilation of the information contained in the writings of 473 authors, described about a thousand 'kinds'. During the 'Dark Ages', despite the remarkable achievements of such people as Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), who collected plants during extensive journeys in Europe, and the publication of the German *Herbarius* in 1485 by another collector of European plants, Dr Johann von Cube, little progress was made in the study of plants. It was the renewal of critical observation by Renaissance botanists such as Rembert Dodoens (1517–1585), Matthias de l'Obel (1538–1616), Charles de l'Ecluse (1526–1609) and others which resulted in the recognition of some 4,000 'kinds' of plants by the sixteenth century. At this point in history, the renewal of critical study and the beginning of plant collection throughout the known world produced a requirement for a rational system of grouping plants. Up to the sixteenth century, three factors had hindered such classification. The first of these was that the main interested parties were the nobility and apothecaries who conferred on plants great monetary value, either because of their rarity or because of the real or imaginary virtues attributed to them, and regarded them as items to be guarded jealously. Second was the lack of any standardized system of naming plants and, third and perhaps most important, any expression of the idea that living things could have evolved from earlier extinct ancestors and could therefore form groupings of related 'kinds', or lineages, was a direct contradiction of the religious dogma of Divine Creation.

Perhaps the greatest disservice to progress was that caused by the doctrine of signatures, which claimed that God had given to each 'kind' of plant some feature which could indicate the uses to which man could put the plant. Thus, plants with

kidney-shaped leaves could be used for treating kidney complaints and were grouped together on this basis. The Swiss doctor, Theophrastus Phillipus Aureolus Bombastus von Hohenheim (1493–1541) had invented properties for many plants under this doctrine. He also considered that man possessed intuitive knowledge of which plants could serve him, and how. He is better known under the Latin name which he assumed, Paracelsus, and the doctrinal book *Dispensatory* is usually attributed to him. The doctrine was also supported by Giambattista Della Porta (1537–1615), who made an interesting extension to it, that the distribution of different ‘kinds’ of plants had a direct bearing upon the distribution of different kinds of ailment which man suffered in different areas. On this basis, the preference of willows for wet habitats is ordained by God because men who live in wet areas are prone to suffer from rheumatism and, since the bark of *Salix* species gives relief from rheumatic pains (it contains salicylic acid, the analgesic principal of aspirin), the willows are there to serve the needs of man.

In spite of disadvantageous attitudes, renewed critical interest in plants during the sixteenth century led to more discriminating views as to the nature of ‘kinds’, to searches for new plants from different areas and concern over the problems of naming plants. John Parkinson (1567–1650), a London apothecary, wrote a horticultural landmark with the punning title *Paradisi in sole paradisus terrestris* in 1629. This was an encyclopaedia of gardening and of plants then in cultivation and contains a lament by Parkinson that, in their many catalogues, nurserymen ‘without consideration of kind or form, or other special note give(th) names so diversely one from the other, that . . . very few can tell what they mean’. This attitude towards common names is still with us but not in so violent a guise as that shown by an unknown author who, in *Science Gossip* of 1868, wrote that vulgar names of plants presented ‘a complete language of meaningless nonsense, almost impossible to retain and certainly worse than useless when remembered – a vast vocabulary of names, many of which signify that which is false, and most of which mean nothing at all’.

Names continued to be formed as phrase-names constructed with a starting noun (which was later to become the generic name) followed by a description. So, we find that the creeping buttercup was known by many names, of which Caspar Bauhin (1560–1624) and Christian Mentzel (1622–1701) listed the following:

Caspar Bauhin, *Pinax Theatri Botanici*, 1623

*Ranunculus pratensis repens hirsutus* var. C. Bauhin  
*repens fl. luteo simpl.* J. Bauhin  
*repens fol. ex albo variis*  
*repens magnus hirsutus fl. pleno*  
*repens flore pleno*  
*pratensis repens* Parkinson  
*pratensis reptante cauliculo* l’Obel  
*polyanthemus* 1 Dodoens  
*hortensis* 1 Dodoens  
*vinealis* Tabernamontana  
*pratensis etiamque hortensis* Gerard

Christianus Mentzelius, *Index Nominum Plantarum Multilinguis (Universalis)*, 1682

*Ranunculus pratensis et arvensis* C. Bauhin  
*rectus acris* var. C. Bauhin  
*rectus fl. simpl. luteo* J. Bauhin  
*rectus fol. pallidioribus hirsutis* J. Bauhin  
*albus fl. simpl. et denso* J. Bauhin  
*pratensis erectus dulcis* C. Bauhin

Ranoncole dolce Italian

Grenouillette dorée o doux Gallic

Sewite Woode Crawe foet English

Suss Hanenfuss

## The Names of Plants

Jaskien sodky Polish

*Chrysanth. simplex* Fuchs

*Ranunculus pratensis repens hirsutus* var. c C. Bauhin

*repens fl. luteo simpl.* J. Bauhin

*repens fol. ex albo variis* Antonius Vallot

*repens magnus hirsut. fl. pleno* J. B. Tabernamontana

*repens fl. pleno* J. Bauhin

*arvensis echinatus* Paulus Ammannus

*prat. rad. verticilli modo rotunda* C. Bauhin

*tuberosus major* J. Bauhin

*Crus Galli* Otto Brunfelsius

*Coronopus parvus Batrachion* Apuleius Dodonaeus (Dodoens)

*Ranunculus prat. parvus fol. trifido* C. Bauhin

*arvensis annuus fl. minimo luteo* Morison

*fasciatus* Henricus Volgnadius

*Ol. Borrich* Caspar Bartholino

These were, of course, common or vernacular names with wide currency, and strong candidates for inclusion in lists which were intended to clarify the complicated state of plant naming. Local, vulgar names escaped such listing until much later times, when they were being less used and lexicographers began to collect them, saving most from vanishing for ever.

Great advances were made during the seventeenth century. Robert Morison (1620–1683) published a convenient or artificial system of grouping ‘kinds’ into groups of increasing size, as a hierarchy. One of his groups we now call the family *Umbelliferae* or, to give it its modern name, *Apiaceae*, and this was the first natural group to be recognized. By natural group we imply that the members of the group share a sufficient number of common features to suggest that they have all evolved from a common ancestral stock. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708) had made a very methodical survey of plants and had assorted 10,000 ‘kinds’ into 69 groups (or genera). The ‘kinds’ must now be regarded as the basic units of classification called species. Although critical observation of structural and anatomical features led to classification advancing beyond the vague herbal and signature systems, no such advance was made in plant naming until a Swede, of little academic ability when young, we are told, established landmarks in both classification and nomenclature of plants. He was Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778), who classified 7,700 species into 109 genera and gave to each species a binomial name (a name consisting of a generic name-word plus a descriptive epithet, both of Latin form).

It was inevitable that, as man grouped the ever-increasing number of known plants (and he was then principally aware of those from Europe, the Mediterranean and a few from other areas), the constancy of associated morphological features in some groups should suggest that the whole was derived, by evolution, from a common ancestor. Morison’s family *Umbelliferae* was a case in point. Also, because the basic unit of any system of classification is the species, and some species were found to be far less constant than others, it was just as inevitable that the nature of the species itself would become a matter of controversy, not least in terms of religious dogma. A point often passed over with insufficient comment is that Linnaeus’ endeavours towards a natural system of classification were accompanied by his changing attitude towards Divine Creation. From the 365 aphorisms by which he expressed his views in *Fundamenta botanica* (1736), and expanded in *Critica botanica*, (1737), his early view was that all species were produced by the hand of the Almighty Creator and that ‘variations in the outside shell’ were the work of ‘Nature in a sporty mood’. In such genera as *Thalictrum* and *Clematis*, he later concluded that some species were not original creations and, in *Rosa*, he was drawn to conclude that either some species had blended or that one species had given rise to several others. Later, he invoked hybridization as the process by which species could be



created, and attributed to the Almighty the creation of the primeval genera, each with a single species. From his observation of land accretion during trips to Öland and Gotland, in 1741, he accepted a continuous creation of the earth and that Nature was in continuous change (*Oratio de Telluris habitabilis incremento*, 1744). He later accepted that fossil-bed remains could only be explained by a process of continuous creation. In *Genera plantarum* (6th edn, 1764) he attributed to God the creation of the natural orders (our families). Nature produced from these the genera and species, and permanent varieties were produced by hybridization between them. The abnormal varieties of the species so formed were the product of chance.

Linnaeus was well aware of the results which plant hybridizers were obtaining in Holland and it is not surprising that his own knowledge of naturally occurring variants led him towards a covertly expressed belief in evolution. However, that expression, and his listing of varieties under their typical species in *Species plantarum*, where he indicated each with a Greek letter, was still contrary to the dogma of Divine Creation and it would be another century before a substantive declaration of evolutionary theory was to be made, by Charles Darwin (1809–1882).

Darwin's essay on *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859) was published somewhat reluctantly and in the face of fierce opposition. It was concerned with the major evolutionary changes by which species evolve and was based upon Darwin's own observations on fossils and living creatures. The concept of natural selection, or the survival of any life form being dependent upon its ability to compete successfully for a place in nature, became, and still is, accepted as the major force directing an inevitable process of organic change. Our conception of the mechanisms and the causative factors for the large evolutionary steps, such as the demise of the dinosaurs and of many plant groups now known only as fossils, and the emergence and diversification of the flowering plants during the last 100 million years, is, at best, hazy.

The great age of plant hunting, from the second half of the eighteenth century through most of the nineteenth century, produced a flood of species not previously known. Strange and exotic plants were once prized above gold and caused theft, bribery and murder. Trading in 'paper tulips' by the van Bourse family gave rise to the continental stock exchange – the Bourse. With the invention of the Wardian case by Dr Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward, in 1827, it became possible to transport plants from the farthest corners of the world by sea and without enormous losses. The case was a small glasshouse, which reduced water losses and made it unnecessary to use large quantities of fresh water on the plants during long sea voyages, as well as giving protection from salt spray. In the confusion which resulted from the naming of this flood of plants, and the use of many languages to describe them, it became apparent that there was a need for international agreement on both these matters. Today, we have rules formulated to govern the names of about 300,000 species of plants, which are now generally accepted, and have disposed of a great number of names that have been found invalid.

Our present state of knowledge about the mechanisms of inheritance and change in plants and animals is almost entirely limited to an understanding of the causes of variation within a species. That understanding is based upon the observed behaviour of inherited characters as first recorded in *Pisum* by Gregor Johann Mendel, in 1866. With the technical development of the microscope, Marcello Malpighi (1671), Nehemiah Grew (1641–1712) and others explored the cellular structure of plants and elucidated the mechanism of fertilization. However, the nature of inheritance and variability remained clouded by myth and monsters until Mendel's work was rediscovered at the beginning of the twentieth century. By 1900, Hugo Marie de Vries (1848–1935), Carl Erich Correns (1864–1933), Erich Tschermak von Seysenegg (1871–1962) and William Bateson (1861–1926) had confirmed that inheritance had a definite, particulate character which is regulated by 'genes'. Walter Stanborough Sutton (1877–1916) was the first person to clarify the manner in which the characters are transmitted from parents to offspring when he described the behaviour of 'chromosomes' during division of the cell nucleus. Chromosomes are thread-like bodies

## The Names of Plants

which can be stained in dividing cells so that the sequence of events of their own division can be followed. Along their length, it can be shown, the sites of genetic control, or genes, are situated in an ordered linear sequence. Differences between individuals can now be explained in terms of the different forms, or allelomorphs, in which single genes can exist as a consequence of their mutation. At the level of the gene, we must now consider the mutants and alleles as variants in molecular structure represented by the sequences of bases in the deoxyribonucleic acid. Classification can not yet accommodate the new, genetically modified forms that may only be distinguished in terms of some property resultant upon the insertion of a fragment of DNA.

The concept of a taxonomic species, or grouping of individuals each of which has a close resemblance to the others in every aspect of its morphology, and to which a name can be applied, is not always the most accurate interpretation of the true circumstances in nature. It defines and delimits an entity, but we are constantly discovering that the species is far from being an immutable entity. However, botanists find that plant species may have components which have well-defined, individual ecotypic properties (an ability to live on a distinctive soil type, or an adaptation to flower and fruit in harmony with some agricultural practice) or reproductive barriers caused by differences in chromosome number, etc. The plant breeder produces a steady stream of new varieties of cultivated species by hybridization and selection from the progeny. Genetically modified plants with very specific 'economic' properties are produced by techniques which evade nature's safeguards of incompatibility and hybrid sterility and may or may not have to be repeatedly re-synthesized.

If we consider some of the implications of, and attitudes towards, delimiting plant species and their components, and naming them, it will become easier to understand the need for internationally accepted rules intended to prevent the unnecessary and unacceptable proliferation of names.

## Towards a solution to the problem

It is basic to the collector's art to arrange items into groups. Postage stamps can be arranged by country of origin and then on face value, year of issue, design, colour variation or defects. The arranging process always resolves into a hierarchic set of groups. In the plant kingdom we have a descending hierarchy of groups through Divisions, divided into Classes, divided into Orders, divided into Families, divided into Genera, divided into Species. Subsidiary groupings are possible at each level of this hierarchy and are employed to rationalize the uniformity of relationships within the particular group. Thus, a genus may be divided into a mini-hierarchy of sub-genera, divided into sections, divided into series in order to assort the components into groupings of close relatives. All such components would, nevertheless, be members of the one genus.

Early systems of classification were much less sophisticated and were based upon few aspects of plant structure, such as those which suggested signatures, and mainly upon ancient herbal and medicinal concepts. Later systems would reflect advances in man's comprehension of plant structure and function, and employ the morphology and anatomy of reproductive structures as defining features. Groupings such as Natural Orders and Genera had no precise limits or absolute parity, one with another; and genera are still very diverse in size, distribution and the extent to which they have been subdivided.

Otto Brunfels (1488–1534) was probably the first person to introduce accurate, objective recording and illustration of plant structure in his *Herbarium* of 1530, and Valerius Cordus (1515–1544) could have revolutionized botany but for his premature death. His four books of German plants contained detailed accounts of the structure of 446 plants, based upon his own systematic studies on them. Many of the plants were new to science. A fifth book on Italian plants was in compilation when he died. Conrad Gesner (1516–1565) published Cordus' work on German plants in 1561 and the fifth book in 1563.

A primitive suggestion of an evolutionary sequence was contained in Matthias de l'Obel's *Plantarum seu stirpium historia* (1576), in which narrow-leaved plants, followed by broader-leaved, bulbous and rhizomatous plants, followed by herbaceous dicotyledons, followed by shrubs and trees, was regarded as a series of increasing 'perfection'. Andrea Caesalpino (1519–1603) retained the distinction between woody and herbaceous plants but employed more detail of flower, fruit and seed structure in compiling his classes of plants (*De plantis*, 1583). His influence extended to the classifications of Caspar (Gaspard) Bauhin (1550–1624), and his brother Jean Bauhin (1541–1613), who departed from the use of medicinal information and compiled detailed descriptions of some 5,000 plants, to which he gave many two-word names, or binomials. P. R. de Belleval (1558–1632) adopted a binomial system which named each plant with a Latin noun followed by a Greek adjectival epithet. Joachim Jung (1587–1657) feared being accused of heresy, which prevented him from publishing his work. The manuscripts which survived him contain many of the terms which we still use in describing leaf and flower structure and arrangement, and also contain plant names consisting of a noun qualified by an adjective. Robert Morison (1620–1683) used binomials, and John Ray (1627–1705), who introduced the distinction between monocotyledons and dicotyledons, but retained the distinction between flowering herbaceous plants and woody plants, also used binomial names.

Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708) placed great emphasis on the floral corolla and upon defining the genus, rather than the species. His 69 generic descriptions are

detailed but his species descriptions are dependent upon binomials and illustrations. Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738) combined the systems of Ray and Tournefort, and others, to incorporate morphological, ecological, leaf, floral and fruiting characters, but none of these early advances received popular support. As Michel Adanson (1727–1806) was to realize, some sixty systems of classification had been proposed by the middle of the eighteenth century and none had been free from narrow conceptual restraints. His plea that attention should be focused on ‘natural’ classification through processes of inductive reasoning, because of the wide range of characteristics then being employed, did not enjoy wide publication and his work was not well regarded when it did become more widely known. His main claim to fame, or notoriety, stems from his use of names which have no meanings.

Before considering the major contributions made by Carl Linnaeus, it should be noted that the names of many plant families and genera were well established at the beginning of the eighteenth century and several people had used simplified, binomial names for species. Indeed, August Quirinus Rivinus (1652–1723) had proposed that no plant should have a name of more than two words.

Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778) was the son of a clergyman, Nils, who had adopted the Latinized family name when he became a student of theology. Carl also went to theological college for a year but then left and became an assistant gardener in Professor Olof Rudbeck’s botanic garden at Uppsala. His ability as a collector and arranger soon became evident and, after undertaking tours through Lapland, he began to publish works which are now the starting points for naming plants and animals. In literature he is referred to as Carl or Karl or Carolus Linnaeus, Carl Linné (an abbreviation) and, later in life, as Carl von Linné. His life became one of devotion to the classification and naming of all living things and of teaching others about them. His numerous students played a very important part in the discovery of new plants from many parts of the world. Linnaeus’ main contribution to botany was his method of naming plants, in which he combined Bauhin’s and Belval’s use of binomials with Tournefort’s and Boerhaave’s concepts of the genus. His success, where others before him had failed, was due to the early publication of his most popular work, an artificial system of classifying plants. In this he employed the number, structure and disposition of the stamens of the flower to define 23 classes, each subdivided into orders on the basis of the number of parts constituting the pistil, with a 24th class containing those plants which had their reproductive organs hidden to the eye – the orders of which were the ferns, mosses, algae (in which he placed liverworts, lichens and sponges), fungi and palms. This ‘sexual system’ provided an easy way of grouping plants and of allocating newly discovered plants to a group. Originally designed to accommodate the plants of his home parish, it was elaborated to include first the arctic flora and later the more diverse and exotic plants being discovered in the tropics. It continued in popular use into the nineteenth century despite its limitation of grouping together strange bedfellows: red valerian, tamarind, crocus, iris, galin-gale sedge and mat grass are all grouped under *Triandria* (three stamens) *Monogynia* (pistil with a single style).

In 1735, Linnaeus published *Systema naturae*, in which he grouped species into genera, genera into orders and orders into classes on the basis of structural similarities. This was an attempt to interpret evolutionary relationships or assemblages of individuals at different levels. It owed much to a collaborator and fellow student of Linnaeus, Peter Artendi (d. 1735), who, before an untimely death, was working on the classification of fishes, reptiles and amphibians, and the *Umbelliferae*. In *Species plantarum*, published in 1753, Linnaeus gave each species a binomial name. The first word of each binomial was the name of the genus to which the species belonged and the second word was a descriptive, or specific epithet. Both words were in Latin or Latin form. Thus, the creeping buttercup he named as *Ranunculus repens*.

It now required that the systematic classification and the binomial nomenclature, which Linnaeus had adopted, should become generally accepted and, largely because of the popularity of his sexual system, this was to be the case. Botany could now contend with the rapidly increasing number of species of plants being

collected for scientific enquiry, rather than for medicine or exotic gardening, as in the seventeenth century. For the proper working of such standardized nomenclature, however, it was necessary that the language of plant names should also be standardized. Linnaeus' views on the manner of forming plant names, and the use of Latin for these and for the descriptions of plants and their parts, have given rise directly to modern practice and a Latin vocabulary of great versatility, but which would have been largely incomprehensible in ancient Rome. He applied the same methodical principles to the naming of animals, minerals and diseases and, in doing so, established Latin, which was the *lingua franca* of his day, as the internationally used language of science and medicine.

The rules by which we now name plants depend largely on Linnaeus' writings, but, for the names of plant families, we are much dependent on A. L. de Jussieu's classification in his *De genera plantarum* of 1789. For the name of a species, the correct name is that which was first published since 1753. This establishes Linnaeus' *Species plantarum* (associated with his *Genera plantarum*, 5th edition of 1754 and 6th edition of 1764) as the starting point for the names of species (and their descriptions). Linnaeus' sexual system of classification was very artificial and, although Linnaeus must have been delighted at its popularity, he regarded it as no more than a convenient pigeonholing system. He published some of his views on grouping plant genera into natural orders (our families) in *Philosophia botanica* (1751). Most of his orders were not natural groupings but considerably mixed assemblages. By contrast, Bernard de Jussieu (1699–1777), followed by his nephew Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748–1836), searched for improved ways of arranging and grouping plants as natural groups. The characteristics of 100 plant families are given in *De genera plantarum*, and most of these we still recognize.

Augustin Pyrame de Candolle (1778–1841) also sought a natural system, as did his son Alphonse Louise (1806–1893), and he took the evolutionist view that there is an underlying state of symmetry in the floral structure which we can observe today and that, by considering relationships in terms of that symmetry, natural alliances may be recognized. This approach resulted in a great deal of monographic work from which de Candolle formed views on the concept of a core of similarity, or type, for any natural group and the requirement for control in the naming of plants.

Today, technological and scientific advances have made it possible for us to use subcellular, chemical and the minutest of morphological features, and to incorporate as many items of information as are available about a plant in computer-aided assessments of that plant's relationships to others. Biological information has often been found to conflict with the concept of the taxonomic species and there are many plant groups in which the 'species' can best be regarded as a collection of highly variable populations. The gleaning of new evidence necessitates a continuing process of reappraisal of families, genera and species. Such reappraisal may result in subdivision or even splitting of a group into several new ones or, the converse process, in lumping together two or more former groups into one new one. Since the bulk of research is carried out on the individual species, most of the revisions are carried out at or below the rank of species. On occasion, therefore, a revision at the family level will require the transfer of whole genera from one family to another, but it is now more common for a revision at the level of the genus to require the transfer of some, if not all the species from one genus to another. Such revisions are not mischievous but are the necessary process by which newly acquired knowledge is incorporated into a generally accepted framework. It is because we continue to improve the extent of our knowledge of plants that revision of the systems for their classification continues and, consequently, that name changes are inevitable.

The equivalence, certainly in evolutionary terms, of groups of higher rank than of family is a matter of philosophical debate and, even at the family level, we find divergent views as to whether those with few components are equivalent to those with many components. In recent years the two families of lilies, *Liliaceae* and *Amaryllidaceae*, have been subdivided into the following families – mainly by the

elevation of their former Englerian sub-families: *Melianthaceae*, *Colchicaceae*, *Asphodelaceae*, *Hyacinthaceae*, *Hemerocallidaceae*, *Agavaceae*, *Aphyllandraceae*, *Lomandraceae*, *Anthericaceae*, *Xanthorrhoeaceae*, *Alliaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Dracaenaceae*, *Asparagaceae*, *Ruscaceae*, *Convallariaceae*, *Trilliaceae*, *Alteriaceae*, *Herreriaceae*, *Philesiaceae*, *Smilacaceae*, *Haemadoraceae*, *Hypoxidaceae*, *Alstoemeriaceae*, *Doryanthaceae*, *Campynemaceae*, and *Amaryllidaceae*.

Because the taxonomic species is the basic unit of any system of classification, we have to assume parity between species; that is to say, we assume that a widespread species is in every way comparable with a rare species which may be restricted in its distribution to a very small area. It is a feature of plants that their diversity – of habit, longevity, mode of reproduction and tolerance of environmental conditions – presents a wide range of biologically different circumstances. For the taxonomic problem of delimiting, defining and naming a species we have to identify a grouping of individuals whose characteristics are sufficiently stable to be defined, in order that a name can be applied to the group and a ‘type’, or exemplar, can be specified for that name. It is because of this concept of the ‘type’ that changes have to be made in names of species in the light of new discoveries and that entities below the rank of species have to be recognized. Thus, we speak of a botanical ‘sub-species’ when part of the species grouping can be distinguished as having a number of features which remain constant and as having a distinctive geographical or ecological distribution. When the degree of departure from the typical material is of a lesser order we may employ the inferior category of ‘variety’. The term ‘form’ is employed to describe a variant which is distinct in a minor way only, such as a single feature difference which might appear sporadically due to genetic mutation or sporting.

The patterns and causes of variation differ from one species to another, and this has long been recognized as a problem in fully reconciling the idea of a taxonomic species with that of a biological system of populations in perpetual evolutionary flux. Below the level of species, agreement about absolute ranking is far from complete and even the rigidity of the infraspecific hierarchy (*subspecies*, *varietas*, *subvarietas*, *forma*, *subforma*) is now open to question.

It is always a cause of annoyance when a new name has to be given to a plant which is widely known under its superseded old name. Gardeners always complain about such name changes, but there is no novelty in that. On the occasion of Linnaeus being proposed for Fellowship of the Royal Society, Peter Collinson wrote to him in praise of his *Species plantarum* but, at the same time, complained that Linnaeus had introduced new names for so many well-known plants.

The gardener has some cause to be aggrieved by changes in botanical names. Few gardeners show much alacrity in adopting new names, and perusal of gardening books and catalogues shows that horticulture seldom uses botanical names with all the exactitude which they can provide. Horticulture, however, not only agreed to observe the international rules of botanical nomenclature but also formulated its own additional rules for the naming of plants grown under cultivation. It might appear as though the botanist realizes that he is bound by the rules, whereas the horticulturalist does not, but to understand this we must recognize the different facets of horticulture. The rules are of greatest interest and importance to specialist plant breeders and gardeners with a particular interest in a certain plant group. For the domestic gardener it is the growing of beautiful plants which is the motive force behind his activity. Between the two extremes lies every shade of interest and the main emphasis on names is an emphasis on garden names. Roses, cabbages, carnations and leeks are perfectly adequate names for the majority of gardeners but if greater precision is needed, a gardener wishes to know the name of the variety. Consequently, most gardeners are satisfied with a naming system which has no recourse to the botanical rules whatsoever. Not surprisingly, therefore, seed and plant catalogues also avoid botanical names. The specialist plant breeder, however, shows certain similarities to the apothecaries of an earlier age. Like them he guards his art and his plants jealously because they represent the source of his future income and, also like them, he has the desire to understand every aspect of his

plants. The apothecaries gave us the first centres of botanical enquiry and the plant breeders of today give us the new varieties which are needed to satisfy our gardening and food-production requirements. The commercial face of plant breeding, however, attaches a powerful monetary significance to the names given to new varieties.

Gardeners occasionally have to resort to botanical names when they discover some cultural problem with a plant which shares the same common name with several different plants. The Guernsey lily, around which has always hung a cloud of mystery, has been offered to the public in the form of *Amaryllis belladonna* L. The true Guernsey lily has the name *Nerine sarniensis* Herb. (but was named *Amaryllis sarniensis* by Linnaeus). The epithet *sarniensis* means 'of Sarnia' or 'of Guernsey', Sarnia being the old name for Guernsey, and is an example of a misapplied geographical epithet, since the plant's native area is S Africa. Some would regard the epithet as indicating the fact that Guernsey was the first place in which the plant was cultivated. This is historically incorrect, however, and does nothing to help the gardener who finds that the Guernsey lily that he has bought does not behave, in culture, as *Nerine sarniensis* is known to behave. This example is one involving a particularly contentious area as to the taxonomic problems of generic boundaries and typification but there are many others in which common and Latin garden name are used for whole assortments of garden plants, ranging from species (*Nepeta mussinii* and *N. cataria* are both catmint) to members of different genera ('japonicas' including *Chaenomeles speciosa* and *Kerria japonica*) to members of different families (*Camellia japonica* is likewise a 'japonica'), and the diversity of 'bluebells' was mentioned earlier.

New varieties, be they timber trees, crop plants or garden flowers, require names, and those names need to be definitive. As with the earlier confusion of botanical names (different names for the same species or the same name for different species), so there can be the same confusion of horticultural names. As will be seen, rules for cultivated plants require that new names have to be established by publication. This gives to the breeder the commercial advantage of being able to supply to the public his new variety under what, initially, amounts to his mark of copyright. In some parts of the world legislation permits exemption from the rules and recommendations otherwise used for the names of cultivated plants.

# The rules of botanical nomenclature

The rules which now govern the naming and the names of plants really had their beginnings in the views of Augustin P. de Candolle as he expressed them in his *Théorie élémentaire de la botanique* (1813). There, he advised that plants should have names in Latin (or Latin form but not compounded from different languages), formed according to the rules of Latin grammar and subject to the right of priority for the name given by the discoverer or the first describer. This advice was found inadequate and, in 1862, the International Botanical Congress in London adopted control over agreements on nomenclature. Alphonse Louise de Candolle (1806–1893) drew up four simple '*Lois*', or laws, which were aimed at resolving what threatened to become a chaotic state of plant nomenclature. The Paris International Botanical Congress of 1867 adopted the *Lois*, which were:

- 1 One plant species shall have no more than one name.
- 2 No two plant species shall share the same name.
- 3 If a plant has two names, the name which is valid shall be that which was the earliest one to be published after 1753.
- 4 The author's name shall be cited, after the name of the plant, in order to establish the sense in which the name is used and its priority over other names.

It can be seen from the above *Lois* that, until the nineteenth century, botanists frequently gave names to plants with little regard either to the previous use of the same name or to names that had already been applied to the same plant. It is because of this aspect that one often encounters the words *sensu* and *non* inserted before the name of an author, although both terms are more commonly used in the sense of taxonomic revision, and indicate that the name is being used 'in the sense of' or 'not in the sense of' that author, respectively.

The use of Latin as the language in which descriptions and diagnoses were written was not universal in the nineteenth century, and many regional languages were used in different parts of the world. A description is an account of the plant's habit, morphology and periodicity whereas a diagnosis is an author's definitive statement of the plant's diagnostic features, and circumscribes the limits outside which plants do not pertain to that named species. A diagnosis often states particular ways in which the species differs from another species of the same genus. Before the adoption of Latin as the accepted language of botanical nomenclature, searching for names already in existence for a particular plant, and confirming their applicability, involved searching through multilingual literature. The requirement to use Latin was written into the rules by the International Botanical Congress in Vienna, in 1905. However, the American Society of Plant Taxonomists produced its own Code in 1947, which became known as the Brittonia edition of the Rules or the Rochester Code, and disregarded this requirement. Not until 1959 was international agreement achieved, and then the requirement to use Latin was made retroactive to 1 January 1935, the year of the Amsterdam meeting of the Congress.

The rules are considered at each International Botanical Congress, formerly held at five-, and more recently at six-, yearly intervals during peacetime. The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (first published as such in 1952) was formulated at the Stockholm Congress of 1950. In 1930, the matter of determining the priority of specific epithets was the main point at issue. The practice of British botanists had been to regard that epithet which was first published after the plant had been allocated to its correct genus as the correct name. This has been called the



Kew Rule, but it was defeated in favour of the rule that now gives priority to the epithet that was the first to be published from the starting date of 1 May 1753. Epithets which predate the starting point, but which were adopted by Linnaeus, are attributed to Linnaeus (e.g. Bauhin's *Alsine media*, *Ammi majus*, *Anagyris foetida* and *Galium rubrum* and Dodoens' *Angelica sylvestris* are examples of binomials nevertheless credited to Linnaeus).

The 1959 International Botanical Congress in Montreal introduced the requirement under the Code that, for valid publication of a name of a family or any taxon of lower rank, the author of that name should cite a 'type' for the name, and that this requirement should be retrospective to 1 January 1958. The idea of a type goes back to Augustin Pyrame de Candolle and it implies a representative collection of characteristics to which a name applies. The type in botany is a nomenclatural type; it is the type for the name and the name is permanently attached to it or associated with it. For the name of a family, the representative characteristics which that name implies are those embodied in one of its genera, which is called the type genus. In a similar way, the type for the name of a genus is the type species of that genus. For the name of a species or taxon of lower rank, the type is a specimen lodged in an herbarium or, in certain cases, published illustrations. The type need not, nor could it, be representative of the full range of entities to which the name is applied. Just as a genus, although having the features of its parent family, cannot be fully representative of all the genera belonging to that family, no single specimen can be representative of the full range of variety found within a species.

For the name to become the correct name of a plant or plant group, it must satisfy two sets of conditions. First, it must be constructed in accordance with the rules of name formation, which ensures its legitimacy. Second, it must be published in such a way as to make it valid. Publication has to be in printed matter which is distributed to the general public or, at least, to botanical institutions with libraries accessible to botanists generally. Since 1 January 1953, this has excluded publication in newspapers and tradesmen's catalogues. Valid publication also requires the name to be accompanied by a description or diagnosis, an indication of its rank and the nomenclatural type, as required by the rules. This publication requirement, and subsequent citation of the new name followed by the name of its author, ensures that a date can be placed upon the name's publication and that it can, therefore, be properly considered in matters of priority.

The present scope of the Code is expressed in the Principles, which have evolved from the de Candollean *Lois*:

- 1 Botanical nomenclature is independent of zoological nomenclature. The Code applies equally to names of taxonomic groups treated as plants whether or not these groups were originally so treated.
- 2 The application of names of taxonomic groups is determined by means of nomenclatural types.
- 3 The nomenclature of a taxonomic group is based upon priority of publication.
- 4 Each taxonomic group with a particular circumscription, position and rank can bear only one correct name, the earliest which is in accordance with the rules, except in specified cases.
- 5 Scientific names of taxonomic groups are treated as Latin regardless of their derivation.
- 6 The rules of nomenclature are retroactive unless expressly limited.

The detailed rules are contained in the Articles and Recommendations of the Code and mastery of these can only be gained by practical experience. A most lucid summary and comparison with other Codes of biological nomenclature is that of Jeffrey (1978), written for the Systematics Association.

There are still new species of plants to be discovered and an enormous amount of information yet to be sought for long-familiar species. In particular, evidence of a chemical nature, and especially that concerned with proteins, may provide reliable indications of phylogenetic relationships. For modern systematists, the greatest and

## The Names of Plants

most persistent problem is our ignorance about the apparently explosive appearance of a diverse array of flowering plants, some 100 million years ago, from one or more unknown ancestors. Modern systems of classification are still frameworks within which the authors arrange assemblages in sequences or clusters to represent their own idiosyncratic interpretation of the known facts. In addition to having no firm record of the early evolutionary pathways of the flowering plants, the systematist also has the major problems of identifying clear-cut boundaries between groups and of assessing the absolute ranking of groups. It is because of these continuing problems that, although the Code extends to taxa of all ranks, most of the rules are concerned with the names and naming of groups from the rank of family downwards.

Before moving on to the question of plant names at the generic and lower ranks, this is a suitable point at which to comment on new names for families which are now starting to appear in books and catalogues, and some explanation in passing may help to dispel any confusion. The splitting of the *Liliaceae* and *Amaryllidaceae* into 27 new families was mentioned on pages 11–12, but the move towards standardization has required other family name changes.

### Family names

**The names of families are plural adjectives used as nouns and are formed by adding the suffix *-aceae* to the stem, which is the name of an included genus.** Thus, the buttercup genus *Ranunculus* gives us the name *Ranunculaceae* for the buttercup family and the water-lily genus *Nymphaea* gives us the name *Nymphaeaceae* for the water lilies. A few family names are conserved, for the reasons given above, which do have generic names as their stem, although one, the *Ebenaceae*, has the name *Ebenus* Kuntze (1891) *non* Linnaeus (1753) as its stem. Kuntze's genus is now called *Maba* but its parent family retains the name *Ebenaceae* even though *Ebenus* L. is the name used for a genus of the pea family. There are eight families for which specific exceptions are provided and which can be referred to either by their long-standing, conserved names or, as is increasingly the case in recent floras and other published works on plants, by their names which are in agreement with the Code. These families and their equivalent names are:

<i>Compositae</i>	or	<i>Asteraceae</i> (on the genus <i>Aster</i> )
<i>Cruciferae</i>	or	<i>Brassicaceae</i> (on the genus <i>Brassica</i> )
<i>Gramineae</i>	or	<i>Poaceae</i> (on the genus <i>Poa</i> )
<i>Guttiferae</i>	or	<i>Clusiaceae</i> (on the genus <i>Clusia</i> )
<i>Labiatae</i>	or	<i>Lamiaceae</i> (on the genus <i>Lamium</i> )
<i>Leguminosae</i>	or	<i>Fabaceae</i> (on the genus <i>Faba</i> )
<i>Palmae</i>	or	<i>Arecaceae</i> (on the genus <i>Areca</i> )
<i>Umbelliferae</i>	or	<i>Apiaceae</i> (on the genus <i>Apium</i> )

Some botanists regard the *Leguminosae* as including three subfamilies, but others accept those three components as each having family status. In the latter case, the three families are the *Caesalpiniaceae*, the *Mimosaceae* and the *Papilionaceae*. The last of these family names refers to the resemblance which may be seen in the pea- or bean-flower structure, with its large and colourful sail petal, to a resting butterfly (*Papilionoidea*) and is not based upon the name of a plant genus. If a botanist wishes to retain the three-family concept, the name *Papilionaceae* is conserved against *Leguminosae* with the modern equivalent, *Fabaceae*. Thus, the *Fabaceae* are either the entire aggregation of leguminous plant genera or that part of the aggregate which does not belong in either the *Caesalpiniaceae* or the *Mimosaceae*.

Each family can have only one correct name and that, of course, is the earliest legitimate one, **except in cases of limitation of priority by conservation**. In other words, there is provision in the Code for disregarding the requirement of priority when a special case is proved for a name to be conserved. Conservation of names is intended to avoid disadvantageous name changes, even though the name in

question does not meet all the requirements of the Code. Names which have long-standing use and wide acceptability and are used in standard works of literature can be proposed for conservation and, when accepted, need not be discarded in favour of new and more correct names.

Some eastern European publications use *Dauceaceae* for the *Apiaceae*, split the *Asteraceae* into *Carduaceae* and *Chicoriaceae* and adopt various views as to the generic basis of family names (e.g. *Oenotheraceae* for *Onagraceae* by insisting that Linnaeus' genus *Oenothera* has prior claim over Miller's genus *Onagra*).

## Generic names

**The name of a genus is a noun, or word treated as such, and begins with a capital letter. It is singular, may be taken from any source whatever, and may even be composed in an arbitrary manner.** The etymology of generic names is, therefore, not always complete and, even though the derivation of some may be discovered, they lack meaning. By way of examples:

*Portulaca*, from the Latin *porto* (I carry) and *lac* (milk) translates as 'milk-carrier'.

*Pittosporum*, from the Greek, *πιττα* (tar) and *σπορος* (a seed) translates as 'tar-seed'.

*Hebe* was the goddess of youth and, amongst other things, the daughter of Jupiter. It cannot be translated further.

*Petunia* is taken from the Brazilian name for tobacco.

*Tecoma* is taken from a Mexican name.

*Linnaea* is one of the names which commemorate Linnaeus.

*Sibara* is an anagram of *Arabis*.

*Aa* is the name given by Reichenbach to an orchid genus which he separated from *Altensteinia*. It has no meaning and, as others have observed, must always appear first in an alphabetic listing.

The generic names of some Old World plants were taken from Greek mythology by the ancients, or are identical to the names of characters in Greek mythology. The reason for this is not always clear (e.g. *Althaea*, *Cecropia*, *Circaea*, *Melia*, *Phoenix*, *Tagetes*, *Thalia*, *Endymion*, *Hebe*, *Paeonia* and *Paris*). However, some do have reasonable floristic associations (e.g. *Atropa* (the third Fate, who held the scissors to cut the thread of life), *Chloris* (the goddess of flowers), *Iris* (messenger to gods of the rainbow), *Melissa* (apiarist who used the plant to feed the bees). The metamorphoses, that are so common in the mythology, provided direct associations for several names (e.g. *Acanthos* (became an *Acanthus*), *Adonis* (became an *Anemone*), *Ajaxis* (became a *Narcissus*), *Daphne* (became a laurel), *Hyacinthus* (became, probably, a *Delphinium*) and *Narcissus* (became a daffodil). The gods, however, deviously changed form to further their machinations.

If all specific names were constructed in the arbitrary manner used by M. Adanson (1727–1806), there would have been no enquiries of the author and this book would not have been written. In fact, the etymology of plant names is a rich store of historical interest and conceals many facets of humanity ranging from the sarcasm of some authors to the humour of others. This is made possible by the wide scope available to authors for formulating names and because, whatever language is the source, names are treated as being in Latin. Imaginative association has produced some names which are very descriptive provided that the reader can spot the association. In the algae, the chrysophyte which twirls like a ballerina has been named *Pavlova gyrans* and, in the fungi, a saprophyte on leaves of *Eucalyptus* which has a wide-mouthed spore-producing structure has been named *Satchmopsis brasiliensis* (for Louis Armstrong (1901–1971), Satchmo, diminutive of satchel-mouth). In zoology, a snake has been given the trivial epithet '*montypythonoides*' (for the TV programme *Monty Python's Flying Circus*) and, in palaeontology, the members of the Beatles pop group have been commemorated in the names of

# The Names of Plants

Table 1

Flower part	Greek	Latin	Former meaning
calyx	κάλυξ	—	various kinds of covering
	κύλιξ	—	cup or goblet
sepal	σέπη	—	covering
corolla	—	<i>corolla</i>	garland or coronet
petal	πέταλον	—	leaf
	—	<i>petalum</i>	metal plate
stamen	—	<i>stamen</i>	thread, warp, string
	σταμής,	—	pillar
	σταμίνος		
filament	—	<i>filamentum</i>	thread
anther	—	<i>anthera</i>	potion of herbs
androecium	ἄνδρ-, οἶκος	—	man, house
stigma	στίγμα	—	tattoo or spot
style	σῦλος	—	pillar or post
	—	<i>stilus</i>	pointed writing tool
carpel	καρπό	—	Fruit
gynoecium	γυνή-,	—	woman, house
	οἶκος		
pistil	—	<i>pistillum</i>	pestle

ammonites. The large vocabulary of botanical Latin comes mostly from the Greek and Latin of ancient times but, since the ancients had few words which related specifically to plants and their parts, a Latin dictionary is of somewhat limited use in trying to decipher plant diagnoses. By way of examples, Table 1 gives the parts of the flower (Latin *flos*, Greek *ανθος*) (illustrated in Fig.1) and the classical words from which they are derived, together with their original sense.

The grammar of botanical Latin is very formal and much more simple than that of the classical language itself. A full and most authoritative work on the subject is contained in Stearn's book *Botanical Latin* (1992). Nevertheless, it is necessary to know that in Latin, nouns (such as family and generic names) have gender, number and case and that the words which give some attribute to a noun (as in adjectival specific epithets) must agree with the noun in each of these. Having gender means that all things (the names of which are called nouns) are either masculine or feminine or neuter. In English, we treat almost everything as neuter, referring to nouns as 'it', except animals and most ships and aeroplanes (which are commonly held to be feminine). Gender is explained further below. Number means that things may be single (singular) or multiple (plural). In English we either have different words for the singular and plural (man and men, mouse and mice) or we convert the singular into the plural most commonly by adding an 's' (ship and ships, rat and rats) or more rarely by adding 'es' (box and boxes, fox and foxes) or rarer still by adding 'en' (ox and oxen). In Latin, the difference is expressed by changes in the endings of the words. Case is less easy to understand

Table 2

Case	Singular			Plural	
nominative	<i>flos</i>	the flower (subject)		<i>flores</i>	the flowers
accusative	<i>florem</i>	the flower (object)		<i>flores</i>	the flowers
genitive	<i>floris</i>	of the flower		<i>florum</i>	of the flowers
dative	<i>flori</i>	to, for the flower		<i>floribus</i>	to, for the flowers
ablative	<i>flore</i>	by, with, from the flower		<i>floribus</i>	by, with, from the flowers

Table 3

Declension	I		II		III			IV		V
Gender	f	m	n	m/f	n	m/f	n	m	n	f
Singular										
nom	-a	-us(-er)	-um	*	*	-is(es)	-e(l)(r)	-us	-u	-es
acc	-am	-um	-um	-em	*	-em(im)	-e(l)(r)	-um	-u	-em
gen	-ae	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is	-us	-us	-ei
dat	-ae	-o	-o	-i	-i	-i	-i	-ui(u)	-ui(u)	-ei
abl	-a	-o	-o	-e	-e	-i(e)	-i(e)	-u	-u	-e
Plural										
nom	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
acc	-as	-os	-a	-es	-a	-es(is)	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
gen	-arum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
dat	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
abl	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus

\* Denotes various irregular endings.

but means the significance of the noun to the meaning of the sentence in which it is contained. It is also expressed in the endings of the words. In the sentence 'The flower has charm', the flower is singular, is the subject of the sentence and has what is called the nominative case. In the sentence 'I threw away the flower', I am now the subject and the flower has become the direct object in the accusative case. In the sentence 'I did not like the colour of the flower', I am again the subject, the colour is now the object and the flower has become a possessive noun and has the genitive case. In the sentence 'The flower fell to the ground', the flower is once again the subject (nominative) and the ground has the dative case. If we add 'with a whisper', then whisper takes the ablative case. In other words, case confers on nouns an expression of their meaning in any sentence. This is shown by the ending of the Latin word, which changes with case and number and, in so doing, changes the naked word into part of a sentence (Table 2).

Nouns fall into five groups, or declensions, as determined by their endings (Table 3).

Generic names are treated as singular subjects, taking the nominative case. *Solanum* means 'comforter' and derives from the use of nightshades as herbal sedatives. The gender of generic names is that of the original Greek or Latin noun or, if that was variable, is chosen by the author of the name. There are exceptions to this in which masculine names are treated as feminine, and fewer in which compound names, which ought to be feminine, are treated as masculine. As a general guide,

## The Names of Plants

names ending in *-us* are masculine unless they are trees (such as *Fagus*, *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Sorbus*, which are treated as feminine), names ending in *-a* are feminine and names ending in *-um* are neuter; names ending in *-on* are masculine unless they can also take *-um*, when they are neuter, or the ending is *-dendron* when they are also neuter (*Rhododendron* or *Rhododendrum*); names ending in *-ma* (as in terminations such as *-osma*) are neuter; names ending in *-is* are mostly feminine or masculine treated as feminine (*Orchis*) and those ending in *-e* are neuter; other feminine endings are *-ago*, *-odes*, *-oides*, *-ix* and *-es*.

A recommendation for forming generic names to commemorate men or women is that these should be treated as feminine and formed as follows:

for names ending in a vowel,	terminate with <i>-a</i>
for names ending in <i>-a</i> ,	terminate with <i>-ea</i>
for names ending in <i>-ea</i> ,	do not change
for names ending in a consonant,	add <i>-ia</i>
for names ending in <i>-er</i> ,	add <i>-a</i>
for Latinized names ending in <i>-us</i> ,	change the ending to <i>-ia</i>

Generic names which are formed arbitrarily or are derived from vernacular names have their ending selected by the name's author. Clearly, a single epithet can be used to commemorate any number of persons sharing that same surname. For instance, the epithet '*meyeri*' can commemorate anyone called Meyer, in addition to those listed in the glossary.

## Species names

**The name of a species is a binary combination of the generic name followed by a specific epithet. If the epithet is of two words they must be joined by a hyphen or united into one word. The epithet can be taken from any source whatever and may be constructed in an arbitrary manner.** It would be reasonable to expect that the epithet should have a descriptive purpose, and there are many which do, but large numbers either refer to the native area in which the plant grows or commemorate a person (often the discoverer, the introducer into cultivation or a noble personage). The epithet may be adjectival (or descriptive), qualified in various ways with prefixes and suffixes, or a noun.

It will become clear that because descriptive, adjectival epithets must agree with the generic name, the endings must change in gender, case and number; *Dipsacus fullonum* L. has the generic name used by Dioscorides meaning 'dropsy', alluding to the accumulation of water in the leaf-bases, and an epithet which is the masculine genitive plural of *fullo*, a fuller, and which identifies the typical form of this teasel as the one which was used to clean and comb up a 'nap' on cloth. The majority of adjectival epithet endings are as in the first two examples listed in Table 4.

Comparative epithets are informative because they provide us with an indication of how the species contrasts with the general features of other members of the genus (Table 5).

## Epithets commemorating people

**Specific epithets which are nouns are grammatically independent of the generic name.** *Campanula trachelium* is literally 'little bell' (feminine) 'neck' (neuter). When they are derived from the names of people, they can either be retained as nouns in the genitive case (*clusii* is the genitive singular of *Clusius*, the Latinized version of l'Écluse, and gives an epithet with the meaning 'of l'Écluse') or be treated as adjectives and then agreeing in gender with the generic noun (*Sorbus leyana* Wilmott is a tree taking, like many others, the feminine gender despite the masculine ending, and so the epithet which commemorates Augustin Ley also takes the feminine ending). The epithets are formed as follows

Table 4

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Example	Meaning
-us	-a	-um	<i>hirsutus</i>	(hairy)
-is	-is	-e	<i>brevis</i>	(short)
-os	-os	-on	<i>acaulos</i> ακαυλος	(stemless)
-er	-era	-erum	<i>asper</i>	(rough)
-er	-ra	-rum	<i>scaber</i>	(rough)
-ax	-ax	-ax	<i>fallax</i>	(false)
-ex	-ex	-ex	<i>duplex</i>	(double)
-ox	-ox	-ox	<i>ferox</i>	(very prickly)
-ans	-ans	-ans	<i>reptans</i>	(creeping)
-ens	-ens	-ens	<i>repens</i>	(creeping)
-or	-or	-or	<i>tricolor</i>	(three-coloured)
-oides	-oides	-oides	<i>bryoides</i> βρυον-οειδης	(moss-like)

Table 5

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Example	Meaning
-us	-a	-um	<i>longus</i>	(long)
-ior	-ior	-ius		(comparative, longer)
-issimus	-issima	-issimum		(superlative, longest)
-is	-is	-e	<i>gracilis</i>	(slender)
-ior	-ior	-ius		(comparative, slenderer)
-limus	-lima	-limum		(superlative, slenderest)
-er	-era	-erum	<i>tener</i>	(thin)
-erior	-erior	-erius		(comparative, thinner)
-errimus	-errima	-errimum		(superlative, thinnest)

to names ending with a vowel (except -a) or -er is added

- i when masculine singular
- ae when feminine singular
- orum when masculine plural
- arum when feminine plural

to names ending with -a is added

- e when singular
- rum when plural

to names ending with a consonant (except -er) is added

- ii when masculine singular
- iae when feminine singular
- iorum when masculine plural
- iarum when feminine plural

or, when used adjectivally

to names ending with a vowel (except -a) is added

- anus when masculine
- ana when feminine
- anum when neuter

## The Names of Plants

to names ending with *-a* is added

- nus* when masculine
- na* when feminine
- num* when neuter

to names ending with a consonant is added

- ianus* when masculine
- iana* when feminine
- ianum* when neuter

## Geographical epithets

When an epithet is derived from the name of a place, usually to indicate the plant's native area but also, sometimes, to indicate the area or place from which the plant was first known or in which it was produced horticulturally, it is preferably adjectival and takes one of the following endings:

- |                    |                   |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <i>-ensis</i> (m)  | <i>-ensis</i> (f) | <i>-ense</i> (n)   |
| <i>-(a)nus</i> (m) | <i>-(a)na</i> (f) | <i>-(a)num</i> (n) |
| <i>-inus</i> (m)   | <i>-ina</i> (f)   | <i>-inum</i> (n)   |
| <i>-icus</i> (m)   | <i>-ica</i> (f)   | <i>-icum</i> (n)   |

Geographical epithets are sometimes inaccurate because the author of the name was in error as to the true origin of the plant, or obscure because the ancient classical names are no longer familiar to us. As with epithets which are derived from proper names to commemorate people, or from former generic names or vernacular names which are treated as being Latin, it is now customary to start them with a small initial letter but it remains permissible to give them a capital initial.

## Categories below the rank of species

The subdivision of a species group is based upon a concept of infraspecific variation which assumes that, in nature, evolutionary changes are progressive fragmentations of the parent species. Put in another way, a species, or any taxon of lower rank, is a closed grouping whose limits embrace all their lower-ranked variants (subordinate taxa). It will be seen later that a different concept underlies the naming of cultivated plants which does not make such an assumption but recognizes the possibility that cultivars may straddle species, or other, boundaries or overlap each other, or be totally contained, one by another.

The rules by which botanical infraspecific taxa are named specify that the name shall consist of the name of the parent species followed by a term which denotes the rank of the subdivision, and an epithet which is formed in the same ways as specific epithets, including grammatical agreement when adjectival. Such names are subject to the rules of priority and typification. The ranks concerned are *subspecies* (abbreviated to subsp. or ssp.), *varietas* (variety in English, abbreviated to var.), *subvarietas* (subvariety or subvar.), *forma* (form or f.). These form a hierarchy, and further subdivisions are permitted, but the Code does not define the characteristics of any rank within the hierarchy. Consequently, infraspecific classification is subjective.

When a subdivision of a species is named, which does not include the nomenclatural type of the species, it automatically establishes the name of the equivalent subdivision which does contain that type. Such a name is an 'autonym' and has the same epithet as the species itself but is not attributed to an author. This is the only event which permits the repetition of the specific epithet and the only permissible way of indicating that the taxon includes the type for the species name. The same constraints apply to subdivisions of lower ranks. For example, *Veronica hybrida* L. was deemed by E. F. Warburg to be a component of *Veronica spicata* L. and he named it *V. spicata* L. subsp. *hybrida* (L.) E. F. Warburg. This implies the existence of a typical subspecies, the autonym for which is *V. spicata* L. subsp. *spicata*.



It will be seen from the citation of Warburg's new combination that the disappearance of a former Linnaean species can be explained. Retention of the epithet '*hybrida*', and the indication of Linnaeus being its author (in brackets) shows the benefit of this system in constructing names with historic meanings.

## Hybrids

Hybrids are particularly important as cultivated plants but are also a feature of many plant groups in the wild, especially woody perennials such as willows. The rules for the names and naming of hybrids are contained in the Botanical Code but are equally applicable to cultivated plant hybrids.

For the name of a hybrid between parents from two different genera, a name can be constructed from the two generic names, in part or in entirety (but not both in their entirety) as a condensed formula;  $\times$ *Mahoberberis* is the name for hybrids between the genera *Mahonia* and *Berberis* (in this case the cross is only bigeneric when *Mahonia*, a name conserved against *Berberis*, is treated as a distinct genus) and  $\times$ *Fatshedera* is the name for hybrids between the genera *Fatsia* and *Hedera*. The orchid hybrid between *Gastrochilus bellinus* (Rchb.f.) Kuntze and *Doritis pulcherrima* Lindl. carries the hybrid genus name  $\times$ *Gastritis* (it has a cultivar called 'Rumbling Tum!'). Alternatively a formula can be used in which the names of the genera are linked by the sign for hybridity ' $\times$ ': *Mahonia*  $\times$  *Berberis* and *Fatsia*  $\times$  *Hedera*. Hybrids between parents from three genera are also named either by a formula or by a condensed formula and, in all cases, the condensed formula is treated as a generic name if it is published with a statement of parentage. When published, it becomes the correct generic name for any hybrids between species of the named parental genera. A third alternative is to construct a commemorative name in honour of a notable person and to end it with the termination *-ara*;  $\times$ *Sanderara* is the name applied to the orchid hybrids between the genera *Brassia*, *Cochlidota* and *Odontoglossum* and commemorates H. F. C. Sander, the British orchidologist.

A name formulated to define a hybrid between two particular species from different genera can take the form of a species name, and then applies to all hybrids produced subsequently from those parent species;  $\times$ *Fatshedera lizei* Guillaumin is the name first given to the hybrid between *Fatsia japonica* (Thunb.) Decne. & Planch. and a cultivar of ivy, *Hedera helix* L. 'Hibernica', raised by Lizé Frères in Nantes, France, but which must include all hybrids between *F. japonica* and *H. helix*. Other examples include  $\times$ *Achicodonia*,  $\times$ *Achimenantia*,  $\times$ *Amarygia*,  $\times$ *Celsioverbascum*,  $\times$ *Citrofortunella*,  $\times$ *Chionoscilla*,  $\times$ *Cooperanthes*,  $\times$ *Halimocistus*,  $\times$ *Ledodendron*,  $\times$ *Leucoraoulia*,  $\times$ *Lycene*,  $\times$ *Osmarea*,  $\times$ *Stravinia*,  $\times$ *Smithicodonia*,  $\times$ *Solidaster* and  $\times$ *Venidioarctotis*. Because the parents themselves are variable, the progeny of repeated crosses may be distinctive and warrant cultivarietal naming. They may be named under the Botanical Code (prior to 1982 they would have been referred to as nothomorphs or bastard forms) and also under the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants as 'cultivars'; thus,  $\times$ *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Naylor's Blue'. The hybrid nature of  $\times$ *Sanderara* is expressed by classifying it as a 'nothogenus' (bastard genus or, in the special circumstances of orchid nomenclature, grex class) by classifying it as a 'nothospecies' (within a nothogenus). For infraspecific ranks the multiplication sign is not used but the term denoting their rank receives the prefix *notho-*, or *n-* (*Mentha*  $\times$  *piperita* L. nothosubspecies *pyramidalis* (Ten.) Harley which, as stated earlier, also implies the autonomous *Mentha*  $\times$  *piperita* nothosubspecies *piperita*).

Hybrids between species in the same genus are also named by a formula or by a new distinctive epithet; *Digitalis lutea* L.  $\times$  *D. purpurea* L. and *Nepeta*  $\times$  *faassenii* Bergmans ex Stearn are both correct designations for hybrids. In the example of *Digitalis*, the order in which the parents are presented happens to be the correct order, with the seed parent first. It is permissible to indicate the roles of the parents by including the symbols for female '♀' and male '♂' when this information is known, or otherwise to present the parents in alphabetical order.

The orchid family presents particularly complex problems of nomenclature, requiring its own 'Code' in the form of the *Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration* (Greatwood, Hunt, Cribb & Stewart, 1993). There are some 20,000 species of orchids and to this have been added a huge range of hybrids, some with eight genera contributing to their parentage, and over 70,000 hybrid swarms, or *gregis* (singular *grex*), with a highly complex ancestral history.

In cases where a hybrid is sterile because the two sets of chromosomes which it has inherited, one from each parent, are sufficiently dissimilar to cause breakdown of the mechanism which ends in the production of gametes, doubling its chromosome complement may produce a new state of sexual fertility and what is, in effect, a new biological species. Many naturally occurring species are thought to have evolved by such changes and man has created others artificially via the same route, some intentionally and some unintentionally from the wild. The bread-wheats *Triticum aestivum* L. are an example of the latter. They are not known in the wild and provide an example of a complex hybrid ancestry but whose name does not need to be designated as hybrid. Even artificially created tetraploids (having, as above, four instead of the normal two sets of chromosomes) need not be designated as hybrid, by inclusion of '×' in the name; *Digitalis mertonensis* Buxton & Darlington is the tetraploid from an infertile hybrid between *D. grandiflora* L. and *D. purpurea* L.

## Synonymy and illegitimacy

**Since a plant can have only one correct name, which is determined by priority, its other validly published names are synonyms.** Inevitably, most plants have been known by two or more names in the past. A synonym may be one which is strictly referable to the same type (a nomenclatural synonym) or one which is referable to another type which is, however, considered to be part of the same taxon (this is a taxonomic synonym). The synonymy for any plant or group of plants is important because it provides a reference list to the history of the classification and descriptive literature on that plant or group of plants.

In the search for the correct name, by priority, there may be names which have to be excluded from consideration because they are regarded as being illegitimate, or not in accordance with the rules.

Names which have the same spelling but are based on different types from that which has priority are illegitimate 'junior homonyms'. Clearly, this prevents the same name being used for different plants. Curiously, this exclusion also applies to the names of those animals which were once regarded as plants, but not to any other animal names.

Published names of taxa which are found to include the type of an existing name are illegitimate because they are 'superfluous'. This prevents unnecessary and unacceptable proliferation of names of no real value.

Names of species in which the epithet exactly repeats the generic name have to be rejected as illegitimate 'tautonyms'. It is interesting to note that there are many plant names which have achieved some pleonastic repetition by using generic names with Greek derivation and epithets with Latin derivation: *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (bear-berry, berry of the bear), *Myristica fragrans* (smelling of Myrrh, fragrant), *Orobanche rapum-genistae* (legume strangler, rape of broom), *Zizyphus jujuba* (the Greek and Latin from the Arabic, zizouf); or the reverse of this: *Liquidambar styraciflua* (liquid amber, flowing with storax), *Silaum silaus*; but modern practice is to avoid such constructions. In zoological nomenclature tautonyms are commonplace.

The Code provides a way of reducing unwelcome disturbance to customary usage which would be caused by rigid application of the rule of priority to replace with correct names certain names of families and genera which, although incorrect or problematic are, for various reasons (usually their long usage and wide currency in important literature) agreed to be conserved at a Botanical Congress. These conserved names can be found listed in an appendix to the Code, together with names

which are to be rejected because they are taxonomic synonyms used in a sense which does not include the type of the name, or are earlier nomenclatural synonyms based on the same type, or are homonyms or orthographic variants.

The Code also recommends the ways in which names should be spelt or transliterated into Latin form in order to avoid what it refers to as 'orthographic variants'. The variety found amongst botanical names includes differences in spelling which are, however, correct because their authors chose the spellings when they published them and differences which are not correct because they contain any of a range of defects which have become specified in the Code. This is a problem area in horticultural literature, where such variants are commonplace. It is clearly desirable that a plant name should have a single, constant and correct spelling, but this has not been achieved in all fields and reaches its worst condition in the labelling of plants for sale in some nurseries.

# The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants

There can be no doubt that the diverse approaches to naming garden plants, by common names, by botanical names, by mixtures of botanical and common names, by group names and by fancy names, is no less complex than the former unregulated use of common or vernacular names. The psychology of advertising takes descriptive naming into yet new dimensions. It catches the eye with bargain offers of colourful, vigorous and hardy, large-headed, incurved *Chrysanthemum* cvs. by referring to them as HARDY FOOTBALL MUMS. Perhaps the director whose appointment was headlined 'Football Mum appointed to Sainsburys' hopes that she is also 'hardy'. However, we are not here concerned with such colloquial names or the ethics of mail-order selling techniques but with the regulation of meaningful names under the Code.

In 1952, the Committee for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants of the International Botanical Congress and the International Horticultural Congress in London adopted the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. Sometimes known as the **Cultivated Code**, it was first published in 1953 and has been revised several times at irregular intervals since then (Trehane, 1995, Brickell *et al.*, 2004). **This Code formally introduced the term 'cultivar' to encompass all varieties or derivatives of wild plants which are raised under cultivation, and its aim is to 'promote uniformity and fixity in the naming of agricultural, sylvicul-tural and horticultural cultivars (varieties)'.** The term *culton* (plural *culta*) is also proposed as an equivalent of the botanical term *taxon*.

**The Cultivated Code governs the names of all plants which retain their distinctive characters, or combination of distinctive characters, when reproduced sexually (by seed), or vegetatively in cultivation.** Because the Code does not have legal status, the commercial interests of plant breeders are guarded by the Council of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). In Britain, the Plant Variety Rights Office works with the Government to have UPOV's guidelines implemented. Also, in contrast with the International Code for Botanical Nomenclature, the Cultivated Code faces competition from legislative restraints presented by commercial law in certain countries. Where national and international legislation recognize 'variety' as a legal term and also permit commercial trade designation of plant names, such legislative requirements take precedence over the Rules of the Cultivated Code.

The Cultivated Code accepts the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature and the retention of the botanical names of those plants which are taken into cultivation from the wild, and has adopted the same starting date for priority (precedence) of publication of cultivar names (*Species plantarum* of 1753). It recognizes only the one category of garden-maintained variant, the cultivar (cv.) or garden variety, which should not be confused with the botanical *varietas*. It recognizes also the supplementary, collective category of the Cultivar Group, intermediate between species and cultivar, for special circumstances explained below. The name of the Cultivar Group is for information and may follow the cultivarietal name, being placed in parentheses: *Solanum tuberosum* 'Desiré' (Maincrop Group) or potato 'Desiré' (Maincrop Group).

Unlike wild plants, cultivated plants are maintained by unnatural treatment and selection pressures by man. A cultivar must have one or more distinctive attributes which separate it from its relatives, and may be:

- 1 Clones derived asexually from (a) a particular part of a plant, such as a lateral branch to give procumbent offspring, (b) a particular phase of a plant's growth

- cycle, as from plants with distinctive juvenile and adult phases, (c) an aberrant growth, such as a gall or witches' broom.
- 2 Graft chimaeras (which are dealt with below).
  - 3 Plants grown from seed resulting from open pollination, provided that their characteristic attributes remain distinctive.
  - 4 Inbred lines resulting from repeated self-fertilization.
  - 5 Multi-lines, which are closely related inbred lines with the same characteristic attributes.
  - 6 F1 hybrids, which are assemblages of individuals that are re-synthesized only by crossbreeding.
  - 7 Topo-variants, which are repeatedly collected from a specific provenance (equivalent to botanical *ecospecies* or *ecotypes*).
  - 8 Assemblages of genetically modified plants.

The cultivar's characteristics determine the application of the name – so genetic diversity may be high and the origins of a single cultivar may be many. If the method of propagating the cultivar is changed and the offspring show new characteristics, they may not be given the name of the parent cultivar. If any of the progeny revert to the parental characteristics, they may carry the parental cultivar name.

Plants grafted onto distinctive rootstocks, such as apples grafted onto Malling dwarfing rootstocks, may be modified as a consequence but it is the scion which determines the cultivar name – not the stock. Plants which have their physical form maintained by cultural techniques, such as bonsai and topiary subjects and fruit trees trained as espaliers etc., do not qualify for separate cultivar naming since their characteristics would be lost or changed by cessation of pruning or by pruning under a new regime.

**From this it will be seen that with the single category of cultivar, the hybrid between parents of species rank, or any other rank, has equal status with a 'line' selected within a species, or taxon of any other rank, including another cultivar, and that parity exists only between names, not between biological entities.** The creation of a cultivar name does not, therefore, reflect a fragmentation of the parent taxon but does reflect the existence of a group of plants having a particular set of features, without definitive reference to its parents. Features may be concerned with cropping, disease resistance or biochemistry, showing that the Cultivated Code requires a greater flexibility than the Botanical Code. It achieves this by having no limiting requirement for 'typical' cultivars but by regarding cultivars as part of an open system of nomenclature. Clearly, this permits a wide range of applications and differences with the Botanical Code, and these are considered in Styles (1986).

The names of cultivars have had to be 'fancy names' in common language and not in Latin. Fancy names come from any source. They can commemorate anyone, not only persons connected with botany or plants, or they can identify the nursery of their origin, or be descriptive, or be truly fanciful. Those which had Latin garden-variety names were allowed to remain in use. *Nigella damascena* L. has two old varietal names, *alba* and *flore pleno*, and also has a modern cultivar with the fancy name 'Miss Jekyll'. In the glossary, no attempt has been made to include fancy names, but a few of the earlier Latin ones have been included.

In order to be distinguishable, the cultivar names have to be printed in a typeface unlike that of the species name and to be given capital initials. They also have to be placed between single quotation marks. Thus, *Salix caprea* 'Kilmarnock' is a weeping variety of the goat willow and is also part of the older variety *Salix caprea* var. *pendula*. Other examples are *Geranium ibericum* Cav. 'Album' and *Acer davidii* Franchet 'George Forrest'.

Cultivar names can be attached to an unambiguous common name, such as potato 'Duke of York' for *Solanum tuberosum* L. 'Duke of York', or to a generic name such as *Cucurbita* 'Table Queen' for *Cucurbita pepo* L. 'Table Queen', or of course to

## The Names of Plants

the botanical name, even when this is below the rank of species; *Rosa sericea* var. *omeiensis* 'Praecox'.

Commercial breeders have produced enormous numbers of cultivars and cultivar names. Some have found popularity and have therefore persisted and remained available to gardeners, but huge numbers have not done so and have been lost or remain only as references in the literature. The popular practice of naming new cultivars for people (friends, growers, popular personalities or royalty) or the nursery originating the new cultivar is a form of flattery. For those honouring people who made some mark upon horticulture during their lifetime it is more likely that we can discover more about the plant bearing their name but, for the vast majority of those disappearing into obscurity, the only record may be the use of their name in a nurseryman's catalogue. Alex Pankhurst (1992) has compiled an interesting collection of commemorative cultivarietal names.

For some extensively bred crops and decorative plants there is a long-standing supplementary category, the Cultivar Group. By naming the Cultivar Group in such plants, a greater degree of accuracy is given to the garden name; such as pea 'Laxton's Progress' (Wrinkle-seeded Group) and *Rosa* 'Albéric Barbier' (Rambler Group) and *Rosa* 'Agnes' (Rugosa Group). However, for some trade purposes a cultivar may be allocated to more than one Cultivar Group, such as potato 'Desiré' (Maincrop Group) but also potato 'Desiré' (Red-skinned Group).

The same cultivar name may not be used twice within a genus, or denomination class, if such duplication would cause ambiguity. Thus, we could never refer to cherries and plums by the generic name, *Prunus*, alone. Consequently, the same fancy name could not be used for a cultivar of a cherry and for a cultivar of a plum. Thus, the former cultivars cherry 'Early Rivers' and plum 'Early Rivers' are now cherry 'Early Rivers' and plum 'Rivers Early Prolific'.

To ensure that a cultivar has only one correct name, the Cultivated Code requires that priority acts and, to achieve this, publication and registration are necessary. To establish a cultivar name, publication has to be in printed matter which is dated and distributed to the public. For the more popular groups of plants, usually genera, there are societies which maintain statutory registers of names, and the plant breeding industry has available to it the Plant Variety Rights Office as a statutory registration body for crop-plant names as trade marks for commercial protection, including patent rights on vegetatively propagated cultivars. Guidance on all these matters are provided as appendices to the Code.

As with botanical names, cultivars can have synonyms. However, it is not permissible to translate the fancy names into other languages using the same alphabet; except that in commerce the name can be translated and used as a trade designation. This produces the confusion that, for example, *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Blue Bird' is just a trade name for *Hibiscus syriacus* 'L'Oiseau Bleu' but will be the one presented at the point of sale. Also, translation is permitted to or from another script and the Code provides guidance for this.

In the case of the names of Cultivar Groups, translation is permitted; since these are of the nature of descriptions that may relate to cultivation. An example provided is the Purple-leaved Group of the beech which is the Purpurblättrige Gruppe in German, the Gruppo con Foglie Purpuree in Italian and the Groupe à Feuilles Pourpres in French.

For the registration of a new cultivar name, it is also recommended that designated standards are established. These may be herbarium specimens deposited in herbaria, or illustrations that can better define colour characteristics, or documentation held at a Patents Office or a Plant Variety Protection Office. In each case, the intention is that they can be used as reference material in determining later proposed names. This brings the Cultivated Code closer to the Botanical Code and is a small step towards the eventual establishment of an all-encompassing Code of Bionomenclature.

When the names of subspecies, varieties and forms are used, it is a growing trend to present the full name without indication of these – particularly in America, but

also in our own horticultural literature (Bagust, 2001), as a shorthand cross-reference. Thus, *Narcissus bulbocodium* subsp. *bulbocodium* var. *conspicuus* is written as *Narcissus bulbocodium bulbocodium conspicuus*. This is confusing when the cultivar name has a Latin form since this then has the appearance of a pre-Linnean phrase name (e.g. *Narcissus albus plenus odoratus* and *Rosa sericea omeiensis praecox*).

## Graft chimaeras

One group of plants which is entirely within the province of gardening and the Cultivated Code is that of the graft chimaeras, or graft hybrids. These are plants in which a mosaic of tissues from the two parents (not closely related) in a grafting partnership results in an individual plant upon which shoots resembling each of the parents, and in some cases shoots of intermediate character, are produced in an unpredictable manner. The closest analogy amongst animals is the experimental rodent on which a human ear is being grown, or the human into which a heart valve has been grafted from a genetically manipulated pig.

Unlike sexually produced hybrids, the admixture of the two parents' contributions is not at the level of the nucleus in each and every cell but is more like a marbling of a ground tissue of one parent with streaks of tissue of the other parent. Chimaeras can also result from mutation in a growing point, from which organs are formed composed of normal and mutant tissues – as with genetic forms of variegation. In all cases, three categories may be recognized in terms of the extent of tissue 'marbling', called sectorial, mericlinal and periclinal chimaeras. The chimaeral condition is denoted by the addition sign '+' instead of the multiplication sign '×' used for true hybrids. A chimaera which is still fairly common in Britain is that named +*Laburnocytisus adamii* C. K. Schneider. This was the result of a graft between *Cytisus purpureus* Scop. and *Cytisus laburnum* L., which are now known as *Chamaecytisus purpureus* (Scop.) Link and *Laburnum anagyroides* Medicus, respectively. Although its former name *Cytisus* + *adamii* would not now be correct, the name +*Laburnocytisus* meets the requirement of combining substantial parts of the two parental generic names, and can stand.

Combining generic names for graft chimaeras must not duplicate a composite name for a sexually produced hybrid between the same progenitors. Hybrids between species of *Crataegus* and species of *Mespilus* are ×*Crataemespilus* but the chimaera between the same species of the same genera is +*Crataegomespilus*. As in this example, the same progenitors may yield distinctive chimaeras and these may be given cultivar names: +*Crataegomespilus* 'Dardarii' and +*Crataegomespilus* 'Jules d'Asnières'.

It is interesting to speculate that if cell- and callus-culture techniques could be used to produce chimaeral mixtures to order, it may be possible to create some of the conditions which were to have brought about the early 'green revolutions' of the 1950–2000 period. Protoplast fusion methods failed to combine the culturally and economically desirable features of distant parents, which were to have given multi-crop plants and new nitrogen-fixing plants, because of the irregularities in fusion of both protoplasts and their nuclei. It may be that intact cells would prove easier to admix. However, molecular genetics and genetic manipulation have shown that genetic control systems can be modified in ways which suggest that any aspect of a plant can, potentially, be manipulated to suit man's requirements and novel genetic traits can be inserted into a plant's genome by using DNA implants. The genetically modified (GM) results of such manipulation are the products of commercial undertakings, and may be given cultivar names, but are protected commercially by trade designations.

# Glossary

This glossary is for use in finding the meanings of the names of plants. There are many plant names which cannot be interpreted or which yield very uninformative translations. Authors have not always used specific epithets with a single, narrow meaning, so there is a degree of latitude in the translation of many epithets. Equally, the spelling of epithets has not remained constant, for example in the case of geographic names. The variants, from one species to another, are all correct if they were published in accordance with the Code. In certain groups such as garden plants from, say, China, and exotics such as many members of the profuse orchid family, commemorative names have been applied to plants more frequently than in other groups. The reader who wishes to add further significance to such names will find it mostly in literature on plant hunting and hybridization, or monographic works on particular taxa.

The glossary contains many examples of words which are part of botanical terminology as well as being employed as descriptive elements of plant names. Much terminology stems from Greek writing and mythology. It has been given Latin form, either by adoption into the Latin of the Romans, or since the renaissance during the sixteenth century. Words from numerous other languages have also been added to nomenclature by being given Latin form. It is not encouraged to compound languages into a single name or epithet, but these do exist. When the roots are from, say, Latin and Greek, the glossary refers to them as botanical Latin. Where a name or epithet is compounded of a name plus a prefix or suffix, it is regarded as legitimate modern Latinization. Hence we have such joys as *cyranostigmus -a -um*, being compounded from Cyrano de Bergerac and the modern Latin *stigma*, from the Greek στίγμα. Where place names have a classical origin, this will be provided in parentheses. Otherwise, the Latinization of place names may be assumed to be modern Latin.

Glossaries of terminology are often to be found in textbooks and Floras. The sixth edition (1955) of Willis' *Dictionary of Flowering Plants and Ferns* (1931) is a particularly rewarding source of information, and B. D. Jackson's *Glossary of Botanic Terms* (1960) is a first-rate source of classical etymological information.

Generic names in the European flora are mostly of ancient origin. Their meanings, even of those which are not taken from mythological sources, are seldom clear, and many have had their applications changed and are now used as specific epithets. Generic names of plants discovered throughout the world in recent times have mostly been constructed to be descriptive and will yield to translation. The glossary contains the generic names of a wide range of both garden and wild plants and treats them as singular nouns, with capital initials. Orthographic variants have not been sought out but a few are presented and have the version which is generally incorrect between brackets. Listings of generic names can be found in Farr (1979–86) and in Brummitt (1992) as well as, on the Internet at [www.ipni.org](http://www.ipni.org), [www.rbgkew.org.uk/epic](http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/epic), etc.

As an example of how the glossary can be used, we can consider the name *Sarcococca ruscifolia*. This is the name given by Stapf to plants which belong to Lindley's genus *Sarcococca*, of the family *Buxaceae*, the box family. In the glossary we find *sarc-*, *sarco-* meaning fleshy and *-coccus -a -um* meaning 'scarlet-berried', and from this we conclude that *Sarcococca* means fleshy-scarlet-berry, or fleshy-scarlet-berried-one (the generic name being a singular noun) and has the feminine gender. We also find *rusci-* meaning butcher's-broom-like or resembling *Ruscus* and *-folius -a -um* meaning *-leaved*, and we conclude that this species of fleshy-scarlet-berried-one has leaves resembling the prickly leaves (leaf-like branches or cladodes) of



*Ruscus*. The significance of this generic name lies in the fact that dry fruits are more typical in members of the box family than fleshy ones.

From this example, we see that names can be constructed from adjectives or adjectival nouns to which prefixes or suffixes can be added, thus giving them further qualification. As a general rule, epithets which are formed in this way have an acceptable interpretation when '-ed' is added to the English translation; this would render *ruscifolia* as 'butcher's-broom-leaved'.

Since *Sarcococca* has a feminine ending (-a), *ruscifolia* takes the same gender. However, if the generic name had been of the masculine gender the epithet would have become *ruscifolius*, and if of the neuter gender then it would have become *ruscifolium*. For this reason the entries in the glossary are given all three endings which, as pointed out earlier, mostly take the form -us -a -um or -is -is -e.

Where there is the possibility that a prefix which is listed could lead to the incorrect translation of some epithet, the epithet in question is listed close to the prefix and to an example of an epithet in which the prefix is employed. Examples are:

*aer-*, meaning air- or mist-, gives *aerius* -a -um, meaning airy or lofty;  
*aeratus* -a -um, however, means bronzed (classically, made of bronze).

*caeno-*, from the Greek καίνος, means new- or fresh-, but  
*caenosus* -a -um is from the Latin *caenum* and means mud or filth.

Examples will be found of words which have several fairly disparate meanings. A few happen to reflect differences in meaning of closely similar Greek and Latin source words, as in the example above, and others reflect what is to be found in literature, in which other authors have suggested meanings of their own. Similarly, variations in spelling are given for some names and these are also to be found in the literature, although not all of them are strictly permissible for nomenclatural purposes. Their inclusion emphasizes the need for uniformity in the ways in which names are constructed and provides a small warning that there are in print many deviant names, some intentional and some accidental. Many of the epithets which may cause confusion are either classical geographic names or terms which retain a meaning closer to that of the classical languages. There are many more such epithets than are listed in this glossary.

# Glossary

- a, ab* away from-, downwards-, very-; (privative) un-, without-
- aaronis* for the prophet Aaron, Aaron's
- Abaca* a synonym for *Musa textilis*
- abactus -a -um* repelling, repulsive, driving away, *abigo, abigere, abegi, abactum*
- abayensis -is -e* from the environs of Lake Abaya, Ethiopia
- abbreviatus -a -um* shortened, *ab-brevis (abbrevio, abbreviare)*
- abchasicus -a -um, abschasicus -a -um* from Abkhasia in the Caucasus
- abditus -a -um* hidden, removed, past participle of *abdo, abdere, abdidi, abditum*
- Abelia* for Dr Clarke Abel (1780–1826), physician and writer on China
- abeliceus -a -um* *Abelia*-like
- Abeliophyllum* *Abelia*-leaved (similarity of foliage)
- aberconwayi* for Charles Melville McLaren (1913–2003) third Lord Aberconway of Bodnant, former President of the RHS.
- aberdeensis -is -e* from Aberdeen, Cape Province, S Africa
- Aberia* from Mount Aber in Ethiopia, provenance of type species
- aberrans* deviating from the norm, aberrant, differing, present participle from *aberro, aberrare, aberravi, aberratum*
- Abies* Rising-one, *abeo* (the ancient Latin name for a tall tree or ship)
- abietifolius -a -um* *Abies*-leaved, *Abies-folium*
- abietinus -a -um* fir-tree-like, *Abies*
- abietis -is -e* of *Abies* (*Adelges abietis* gall aphid on spruce)
- abilis -is -e* -manageable, -able, -capable of, *habilis* (preceded by some action)
- abjectus -a -um* abandoned, cast down, unpleasant, *abicio, abicere, abieci, abiectum*
- abnormis -is -e* unorthodox, departing from normal in some structure, *abnormis*
- Abobra* from a Brazilian vernacular name
- aboriginorum* indigenous, of the original inhabitants, *aborigines, aboriginum*
- abortivus -a -um* miscarried, with missing or malformed parts, *aborior, aboriri, abortus*
- abro-, abros* soft, delicate, *αβρος*
- Abroma* from the Brazilian vernacular name
- Abromeitiella* Delicate-*Meitiella*, *αβρος-μειων* (delicate and very small)
- Abronia* Delicate, *αβρος* (the involucre)
- Abrophyllum* Delicate-leaf, *αβρος-φυλλον*
- Abrotanella* *Abrotanum*-like (feminine diminutive)
- abrotani-, abrotonoides* *Artemisia*-like, *αβροτανον-οειδης* (from an ancient Greek name, *αβροτονον*, for several fragrant-leaved plants)
- abrotanifolius -a -um* wormwood-leaved, botanical Latin from *αβροτανον* with *folium*
- Abrotanum, abrotanum* Divine, *αβροτος*, ancient name for southernwood
- abruptus -a -um* ending suddenly, blunt-ended, past participle of *abrumpo, abrumpere, abrumpi, abruptum*
- Abrus* Soft, *αβρος* (the foliage of crab's eyes)
- abscissus -a -um* cut off, past participle of *abscindo, abscindere, abscidi, abscissum*
- absconditus -a -um* concealed, hidden, residual, *abscondo, abscondere, abscondi (abscondidi, absconditum)*
- absimilis -is -e* different, un-like, *ab-similis*
- Absinthium* the old generic name for wormwood, *αψινθιον*, in the works of Xenophon.
- absinthius -a -um* from an ancient Greek, *αψινθιον*, or Syrian name for wormwood
- absinthoides* wormwood-like, *αψινθιον-οειδης*

- absum* different, distant, distinct, *absum*, *abesse*, *abui*  
*absurdus -a -um* unmusical, absurd, incongruous, *absurdus*  
*abundiflorus -a -um* flowering copiously, *abunde-flora*  
*abundus -a -um* prolific, abounding, *abundo*, *abundare*, *abundavi*, *abundatum*  
*Abuta* from a West Indian vernacular name  
*Abutilon* the Arabic name for a mallow  
*abyssicolus -a -um* inhabiting ravines or chasms, late Latin, *abyssus-colus*, from Greek, ἄβυσσος, without bottom  
*abyssinicus -a -um* of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (now Ethiopia)  
*ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-* near-, towards-  
*Acacallis* etymology uncertain  
*Acacia* Thorn, ἀκη, ἀκίς (Dioscorides' name, ἀκακία)  
*acaciformis -is -a* resembling *Acacia*, *Acacia-forma*  
*acadiensis -is -e* from Nova Scotia (formerly the French colony, Acadia)  
*Acaena* (*Acena*) Thorny-one, ἀκαίνα (the burr-like seeding heads)  
*acaenoides* resembling-*Acaena*, ἀκαίνα-οειδής  
*acalycinus -a -um* lacking a calyx, privative α-καλυκος  
*Acalypha* Unpleasant-to-touch, α-καλός-αφη, from the Greek name, ἀκελπε, for a nettle (the hispid leaves)  
*acanthifolius -a -um* thorny-leaved, *Acanthus-folium*  
*acanthium* Dioscorides' name, ἀκανθιον, for a thistle-like plant  
*acathium, acanthus* thorny-, spiny-, ἀκανθα, ἀκανθος, ἀκανθο-  
*Acanthocalyx* Thorny-calyx, ἀκανθα-καλύξ  
*Acanthocarpus, acanthocarpus -a -um* Spiny-fruited-one, ἀκανθο-καρπος  
*acanthocomus -a -um* thorn-haired, ἀκανθα-κομη  
*Acanthogilia* Spiny-Gilia (≡ *Baja californica*)  
*acanthoides* resembling *Acanthus*, ἀκανθο-οειδής  
*Acantholimon* Thorny-Limonium, ἀκανθο-Limon  
*Acanthometron* Thorn-measure, ἀκανθο-μετρεω (spiny plankton)  
*Acanthonema* Thorn-threaded, ἀκανθα-νημα (the processes on the filaments of the two lower stamens)  
*Acanthopanax* Spiny-Panax, ἀκανθο-Panax (the prickly nature of the plants)  
*acanthophysis -a -um* having inflated spines, ἀκανθο-φύσα  
*Acanthopsis* *Acanthus*-like, ἀκανθιον-οψίς  
*Acanthospermum* Spiny-seed, ἀκανθο-σπερμα  
*acanthothamnos* *Acanthus*-bush, ἀκανθο-θαμνος (the thorny nature of *Euphorbia acanthothamnos*)  
*Acanthus* Prickly-one, ἀκανθιον, in Dioscorides (the Nymph, *Acantha*, loved by Apollo, was changed into an *Acanthus*) (*Acanthaceae*)  
*acaulis -is -e, acaulos -os -on* lacking an obvious stem, privative α-καυλος, *a-caulis*  
*accedens* approaching, agreeing with, present participle of *accedo*, *accedere*, *accessi*, *accessum*  
*Accipitrina* Hawks', *accipiter* (analogy with *Hieracium*)  
*accisus -a -um* with a small acute apical cleft, emarginate, cut into, *accido*, *accidere*, *accidi*, *accisus*  
*acclivus -a -um* uphill, sloping upwards, inclined, *acclinis*; *acclino*, *acclinare*, *acclinavi*, *acclinatum*  
*accolus -a -um* neighbour, *accola*; *accolo*, *accolere*, *accolui*, *accuitum*  
*accommodatus -a -um* adaptable, adjusting, accommodating, *accommodo*, *accommodare*, *accommodavi*, *accommodatum*  
*accensis -is -e* from Accra, Ghana, W Africa  
*accrescens* growing together, coalescing, accreting, *ac-(cresco, crescere, crevi, cretum)*  
*accumbens* becoming adjacent, coming face to face, present participle of *accumbo*, *accumbere*, *accubui*, *accubitum*  
*-aceae* -associates, -aceous, the standardized suffix for family names  
*Acer* Sharp, *acer*, *acris* (Ovid's name for a maple, either from its use for lances or its leaf-shape) etymologically linked to oak, acorn and acre (*Aceraceae*)

## The Names of Plants

- acer*, *acris*, *acre* sharp-tasted, acid, *acer*, *acris* (sometimes used as *acris -is -e*)
- Aceras* Without-a-horn, privative α-κερας (the lip has no spur)
- acerbus -a -um* harsh-tasted, bitter, sour; troublesome, *acerbus*
- acerianus, -a -um* of maples, living on *Acer* (*Gypsonoma* is a lepidopteran gall insect on white poplar, αχερῳις)
- acerifolius -a -um* maple-leaved, *Acer-folium*
- aceroides* maple-like, *Acer-oides*
- acerosus -a -um* pointed, needle-like; sharp, bitter, *acer*, *acris*
- acerrimus -a -um* most bitter, most sharp, superlative of *acer* (burning taste)
- acetabulosus -a -um* saucer-shaped, saucer-like, *acetabulum-ulosus*
- Acetosella*, *acetosellus -a -um* vinegary, slightly acid, feminine diminutive of *acetum*
- acetosus -a -um* acid, sour, from *acetum* (sour gives the cognate sorrel)
- acus -a -um* -resembling (preceded by a plant name, Rose-aceous)
- achaetus -a -um* lacking bristles, α-χαιτη
- achatinus -a -um* banded with colours, chalcedony-like, αχατης
- achelensis -is -e* from the Sierra de Achela, Argentina
- Achicodonia* the composite generic name for hybrids between *Achimenes* and *Eucodonia* (properly ×*Achicodonia*)
- Achillea* after the Greek warrior Achilleios, who reputedly used it to staunch wounds (sneezewort, yarrow)
- Achimenantha* the composite generic name for hybrids between *Achimenes* and *Trichantha*
- Achimenes* etymology uncertain, Magic-plant, αχαιμηνις; Tender-one, α-χειμαίνω (cold-hating) (Achaemenes was the reputed founder of the Persian dynasty of 553 to 330 BC)
- Achlys* for Achlys, the goddess of obscurity
- achotensis -is -e* from the region of the Achote river, Ecuador
- achraceus -a -um* *Achras*-like
- Achras* an old Greek name, αχρας, for a wild pear, αχερδος, used by Linnaeus for *Achras sapota*, the sapodilla or chicle tree (marmalade plum)
- achro-* lacking-light, pale-, α-χρωμα
- achy-, achyro-* chaffy-, chaff-like-, αχυρον, αχυρο-, αχυ-
- achypodus -a -um* scaly-stemmed, chaffy-stemmed, αχυ-ποδος
- Achyranthes* Chaff-flower, αχυρον-ανθος
- Achyrophorus*, *achyrophorus -a -um* Chaff-bearer, αχυρο-φορα (the receptacular scales)
- Achyrospermum* Chaff-seed, αχυρο-σπερμα
- acianthus -a -um* with pointed flowers, *acus-anthus*
- acicularifolius -a -um* with needle-like leaves, *aciculus-folium* (having acicles, diminutive of *acus*)
- acicularis -is -e* needle-shape, diminutive of *acus*, *acis*, *aci-*
- aciculatus -a -um*, *aciculine -a -um* finely marked as with needle scratches, diminutive from *acus*
- aciculus -a -um* sharply pointed, diminutive of *acus* (e.g. leaf-tips)
- Acidanthera* Pointed-anthers, ακις-ανθερα (the cuspidate anthers)
- acidissimus -a -um* very sour or sharp tasted, superlative of *acidus*
- acidusus -a -um* acid, sharp, sour, *acidus*
- acidotus -a -um* sharp-spined, ακιδωτος
- acidus -a -um* sour-tasting, *aceo*, *acere*
- acinaceus -a -um* full of kernels, *acinus-aceous*; scimitar shaped, *acinices*, *acinacis*
- acinacifolius -a -um* with leaves like long sabres or scimitars
- acinifolius -a -um* *Acinos*-leaved, basil-thyme-leaved, *Acinos-folium*
- aciniformis -is -e* dagger-shaped, *acinaces-forma* (leaves of Hottentot fig)
- Acinos* Dioscorides' name, ακινος, for a heavily scented calamin (Clinopodium or Satureja)
- acinos*, *acinosus -a -um* *Acinos*-like, berried
- Acioa* Pointed, *acus* (the needle-toothed bracts of some species)

- Aciphylla* Pointed-leaf, ακις-φυλλον  
*Acmeila*, *acmellus* -a -um Of-the-best, or Pointed; vigorous, of the best, ακμη  
*acmo-* pointed-, ακμη (followed by a part of a plant) anvil-shaped-  
*acmopetalus* -a -um pointed-petalled, with petals shaped like the pointed part of an anvil, ακμη-πεταλον  
*acmosepalus* -a -um with pointed sepals, like the pointed part of a blacksmith's anvil, ακμη-σκεπη  
*Acoclorrhapha* Without-hollow-seam, α-κοιλος-ραφη (ovules separate)  
*Acokanthera* Pointed-anther, ακοκε-ανθερα  
*aconitifolius* -a -um aconite-leaved, *Aconitum-folium*  
*Aconitum* the name of a hill in Pontus, used by Theophrastus for the poisonous aconite, ακονιτον  
*acoroïdes* resembling *Acorus*, ακορον-οειδης  
*Acorus* Without-pupil, ακορον, Dioscorides' name for an iris (its use in treating cataracts)  
*acostae* without ribs, veinless, a-(costa, costae)  
*acpunctus* -a -um spotted above, with spots towards the apex, ac-(pungo, pungere, pupugi, punctum)  
*acr-*, *acra*, *acro-* summit-, highest-, ακρα, ακρις, ακρο- (followed by noun, e.g. hair, or verb, e.g. fruiting)  
*acracanthus* -a -um spine-tipped, ακρο-ακανθος  
*Acrachne* Apical-chaff, ακρ-αχνη (the racemes radiate more than the length of the axis bearing them)  
*Acradenia*, *acradenius* -a -um Apical-gland, ακρ-αδην, gland-tipped  
*acraeus* -a -um of windy places, of hilltops, ακραης  
*acreus* -a -um of high places, of the summit, the highest, ακρα  
*Acridocarpus* Locust-fruit, (ακρις, ακριδος)-καρπος  
*acris* sharp-tasted, see *acer* (sometimes used as masculine, see *acer*)  
*Acritochaete* Entangled-hair, ακριτος-χαιτη (the hispidulous upper glume and lower lemma have entangled awns)  
*acro-* summit-, apex-, ακρα  
*acrobaticus* -a -um walking on points, twining and climbing, ακρο-βεινιν, ακροβατες  
*Acrobolbus* Apical-bulb, ακρα-βολβος (the archegonia are surrounded by minute leaves at the apex of the stem)  
*Acroceras* Apex-horn, ακρα-κερας (the glumes have an excurrent vein at the tip)  
*acrolepis* -is -e scale-tipped, ακρο-λεπισ  
*acrostichoides* resembling *Acrostichum*, ακρο-στικτος-οειδης  
*Acrostichum* Upper-spotted, ακρο-στικτος (the sori cover the backs or whole of the upper pinnae)  
*acrotrichus* -a -um hair-tipped, ακρο-τριχος (apical tufts of the leaves)  
*Actaea* Pliny's name from the Greek name, ακτεα, ακταια, for elder (the similarity in shape of the leaves)  
*actaeifolius* -a -um *Actaea*-leaved, *Actaea-folium*  
*actin-*, *actino-* ray-, light-, splendour-, ακτις, ακτινος, ακτινο- (followed by a part of a plant)  
*actinacanthus* -a -um ray-spined, ακτις-ακανθα  
*Actinella* Little-ray, diminutive form of ακτις, a ray (the capitulum)  
*actineus* -a -um, *actinia* sea-anemone, with a notable radial structure, rayed, ακτις  
*Actinidia* Rayed, ακτις, ακτινος (refers to the radiate styles) (*Actinidiaceae*)  
*actinidioides* resembling *Actinidia*, *Actinidia-oïdes*  
*Actiniopteris* Rayed-fern, ακτινο-πτερυξ (the digitate fronds)  
*actinius* -a -um sea-anemone-like, with radial form, of the beach, ακτη  
*Actinocarpus* Radiate-fruit, ακτινο-καρπος (the spreading ripe carpels of thrum-wort)  
*actinophyllus* -a -um with radiate leaves, ακτινο-φυλλον  
*Actinotus* Rayed, ακτινος (the involucre)  
*acu-* pointed-, acute-, sharp like a needle, *acus*

## The Names of Plants

- acuarius* -a -um prickly, with small needles, *acus*  
*acuatius* -a -um sharpened, *acuo*, *acuere*, *acui*, *acutum*  
*aculeatus* -a -um having prickles, prickly, thorny, *aculeus*, *aculei* (cognate with eglantine, aigentina)  
*aculeolatus* -a -um having small prickles or thorns, comparative from *aculeus*  
*aculosus* -a -um decidedly prickly, comparative from *aculeus*  
*acuminatus* -a -um with a long, narrow and pointed tip (see Fig. 7c), acuminate, *acumen*, *acuminis*  
*acuminosus* -a -um with a conspicuous long flat pointed apex, *acumen*, *acuminis*  
*acutangulus* -a -um with sharp edges, *acutus*-*angulus*  
*acutidens* sharply toothed, *acutus*-(*dens*, *dentis*)  
*acutiflorus* -a -um acute-flowered, with pointed petals, *acutus*-(*floreo*, *florere*, *florui*)  
*acutifolius* -a -um with acute leaves, *acutus*-*folium*  
*acutiformis* -is -a acute-shaped, *acutus*-*forma* (leaves)  
*acutilobus* -a -um with acute lobes, *acutus*-*lobus* (leaves)  
*acutissimus* -a -um very pointed, most pointed, sharpest, superlative of *acutus*  
*acutus* -a -um, *acuti*- acutely pointed, sharply angled at the top, *acutus*  
*ad*-, *as*- *to*-, *towards*-, *near*-, *at*-, *compared with*-, *compared with*-, *ad* (*ads*- often becomes *as*-, e.g. *adscendo* becomes *ascendo*)  
*adamantinus* -a -um from Diamond Lake, Oregon, USA; or from Brazil; diamond-like, steely, ἀδαμαντινος, *adamas*, *adamantis*; *adamanteus*, *adamantinus*  
*adamantis* -is -e from Diamond Head, Hawaii, *adamas*, *adamantis*, diamond  
*adamantius* -a -um adamant, unyielding, impenetrable, *adamanteus*, *adamantinus*  
*adanensis* -is -e from Adana, Turkey  
*Adansonia* for Michel Adanson (1727–1806), French botanist in Senegal, author of *Familles des plantes* (1763), who used anatomy and statistics in his work (baobab tree)  
*adductus* -a -um fused together, *adduco*, *adducere*, *adduxi*, *adductum*  
*adelo*- secret, unseen, obscure, uncertain, unseen, ἀδελος  
*Adelostigma* Obscure-stigma, ἀδελος-στιγμα  
*adelphicus* -a -um brotherly, coupled, closely related, ἀδελφος  
*-adelphus* -a -um brotherly, fellow-like, coupled, ἀδελφος (relating to features of the stamens or androecium)  
*aden*-, *adeno*- gland-, glandular-, ἀδην, ἀδηνος, ἀδηνο-  
*adenanthus* -a -um glandular-flowered, ἀδην-ανθος  
*Adenium* from Aden (provenance of one species)  
*Adenocarpus*, *adenocarpus* -a -um Gland-fruit, ἀδηνο-καρπος (the glandular pod)  
*adenocaulis* -is -e, *adenocaulon* with a glandular stem, ἀδηνο-καυλος  
*adenochaetus* -a -um with long glandular hair, ἀδηνο-χαιτη  
*adenogynus* -a -um with a glandular ovary, ἀδηνο-γυνη  
*Adenophora*, *adenophorus* -a -um Gland-bearing, ἀδηνο-φορα  
*adenophyllus* -a -um glandular-leaved, ἀδηνο-φυλον  
*adenopodus*, *adenopodus* -a -um glandular-stemmed, ἀδηνο-ποδιον  
*adenoscepes* with a glandular surface, ἀδηνο-σκεπη  
*Adenostemma* Glandular-crown, ἀδηνο-στεμμα  
*Adenostyles* Glandular-styles, ἀδηνο-στυλος (actually the stigmatic arms)  
*adenosus* -a -um glandular, comparative from ἀδηνος  
*adenothrix* glandular hairy, ἀδηνο-θριξ  
*adenotrichus* -a -um glandular-hairy, ἀδηνο-τριχος  
*adfinis* -is -e related by marriage, connected to, *adfinis*  
*adhaerens* clinging to, staying close, present participle from *adhaereo*, *adhaerere*, *adhaesi*, *adhaesum* (cognate with *adhere* and *adhesive*)  
*Adhatoda*, *adhatoda* from the Brazilian vernacular name for *A. cydoniifolia*  
*adiantifolius* -a -um with *Adiantum*-like foliage, *Adiantum*-*folium*  
*Adiantum* Unwetted, ἀδιαντος (the old Greek name, ἀδιαντον, refers to its staying unwetted under water) (*Adiantaceae*)  
*adiantum-nigrum* black-spleenwort, ἀδιαντον (the lower rachis)

- Adina* Crowded, ἀδινός (the flowering head)
- adiposus -a -um* corpulent, *adeps, adipis*
- adjacens* adjacent, at the border, lying close to, *adiaceo, adiacere, adiacui* (systematic relationship)
- Adlumia* for Major John Adlum (1759–1836), American viticulturist
- admirabilis -is -e* to be admired, admirable, *admiror, admirari, admiratus*
- adnascens* growing on or with, present participle of *ad-(nascor, nasci, natus)*
- adnatus -a -um* attached through the whole length, adnate, *ad-(nascor, nasci, natus)* (e.g. anthers)
- adoneus -a -um* *Adonis*-like, resembling pheasant's eye
- Adonis* for the Greek God, *Adonis*, loved by *Venus*, killed by a boar and from whose blood grew a flower called *Adonium*
- Adoxa* Without-glory, α-δοξα (its small greenish flowers) (*Adoxaceae*)
- adoxoides* resembling *Adoxa*, α-δοξα-οειδής
- adpressipilosus -a -um* with closely flat-lying indumentum, adpressed hairy, *adpressus-pilosus*
- adpressus -a -um* pressed together, lying flat against, *ad-(premo, premere, pressi, pressum)* (e.g. hairs on a stem)
- adriaticus -a -um* from the Adriatic region (*Hadriaticus*)
- Adromischus* Stout-stemmed, αδρος-μίσχος (sturdy, grown up)
- adroseus -a -um* near *roseus -a -um*, *ad-roseus*
- ascendens* (see *ascendens*) curving up from a prostrate base, half-erect, ascending, *ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascentum*
- adscitus -a -um* assumed, acquired, alien, *ad-(scisco, sciscere, scivi, scitum)*
- adsimilis -is -e* similar to, imitating, comparable with, *adsimulo, adsimulare, adsimulavi, adsimulatum* (see *assimilis*)
- adspersus -a -um* sprayed, sprinkled, past participle of *aspergo, aspergere, aspersi, aspersum*
- adstringens* constricted, tightened, binding, *ad-(stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictum)*
- adsurgens* rising up, arising, *ad-(surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectum)*
- adulterinus -a -um* of adultery, forged, *adulterinus* (intermediate between two other species, suggesting hybridity, as in *Asplenium adulterinum*)
- aduncus -a -um* hooked, having hooks, *ad-uncus*
- adustus -a -um* fuliginous, soot-coloured, *ad-(uro, urere, ussi, ustum)* to scorch, cauterize, or inflame
- adventus -a -um* approach, arrival, *ad-(venio, venire, veni, ventum)* (recent mutant or sport)
- advenus -a -um* exotic, stranger, foreign, *advena*
- adzharicus -a -um* from Adzhariya, Georgia, near Turkish border (Batumi)
- Aechmea* Pointed, αιχμη, αιχμο- (a point, edge or lance)
- aegaeus -a -um* of the Aegean region
- Aegiceras* Goat's-horn, αιξ-κερας (the shape of the fruit)
- Aegilops* a name, αιγίλωψ, used for several plants (αιξ, αιγος goat)
- Aegirus* ancient Greek name, αιγειρος, for *Populus nigra*
- Aegithallos* Goat's-shoot, αιξ-θαλλος
- Aegle* one of the Hesperides of mythology
- Aegopodium* Goat's-foot, αιγο-ποδιον (the leaf shape)
- aegypticus -a -um* from Egypt, Egyptian
- aeophilous -a -um* wind-loving, αελλα-φίλος (plants disseminated by wind)
- Aeluropus* Creeping-stalk, ειλυω-πους (stoloniferous culms)
- aemulans, aemulus -a -um* jealous, rivalling, imitating, *aemulus*
- aeneus -a -um* of bronze, bronzed, *aeneus*
- Aeolanthus* Wind-flower, αελλω-ανθος (their craggy habitats at altitude; *Aeolus* was god of the winds)
- Aeonium* Eternity, αενας (the Latin name from the Greek αιει, αιει, for ever)
- aequalis -is -e* resembling, equal, like, uniform, *aequalis*
- aequi-, aequali-* equally-, just as-, *aeque*

## The Names of Plants

*aequilateralis* -is -e, *aequilaterus* -a -um equal-sided, *aeque*-(*latus, lateris*)  
*aequinoctialis* -is -e of the equinox, *aequinoctium* (the flowering time); of equatorial regions  
*aequinoctianthus* -a -um flowering at about the time of the equinox, *aequinoctium-anthus*  
*aequitrilobus* -a -um with three equal lobes, *aeque-tri-lobus*  
*aer*- air-, mist-, *aer, aeris*, ἀηρ, ερος  
*Aerangis* Air-vessel, αερ-αγγειον (epiphytic orchids)  
*Aeranthos* Air-flower, αηρ-ανθος (epiphytic orchids)  
*aeranthos* -os -on air-flower, αηρ-ανθος (not ground-rooted)  
*Aeranthus* Air-flower, αηρ-ανθος (rootless epiphytes)  
*aeratus* -a -um bronzed, coppery, *aeratus*  
*aereus* -a -um copper (coloured), *aereus*  
*Aerides* Of the air, αηρ-ειδης (epiphytic)  
*aerius* -a -um lofty, of the air, *aerius*  
*aeruginascens* turning verdigris-coloured, *aerugo, aeruginis*  
*aerugineus* -a -um, *aeruginosus* -a -um rusty, verdigris-coloured, *aerugo*  
*Aeschynanthus* Shame-flower, αισχυνη-ανθος (the curved corolla tube suggests a bowed head)  
*aeschyno*- reverent-, to be ashamed-, to deform-, αισχος, αισχυνη, αισχυσα  
*Aeschynomene* Deformed-moon, αισχυνω-μηνη (the leaves of *Aeschynomene sensitiva* fold when touched. *Aeschynomene aspera* was the source of pith for pith helmets)  
*aesculi*- horse-chestnut like-, *Aesculus*  
*aesculifolius* -a -um *Aesculus*-leaved, *Aesculus-folium*  
*Aesculus* Linnaeus' name from the Roman name, *aesculus, aesculi*, of the durmast oak. The Turks reputedly used 'conkers', horse chestnuts of *Aesculus hippocastanum*, in a treatment for bruising in horses – now attributed to its aescin content  
*aestivalis* -is -e of summer, *aestivus*  
*aestivus* -a -um developing in the summer, *aestas, aestatis, aestivus*  
*aestuens* heating up, glowing, becoming hot, *aestus*  
*aethusarius* -a -um of tidal waters, of estuaries, *aestuarium*  
*aethereus* -a -um of the sky, aerial, *aether* (epiphytic)  
*Aethionema* etymology uncertain; Unusual-filaments, αηθης-νημα (those of the long stamens are winged and toothed). Other meanings have been proposed  
*aethiopicus* -a -um of Africa, African, of NE Africa (the land of burnt faces, αιθειν-ωψ)  
*aethiops* of uncommon appearance, αηθης-ωψ  
*Aethiorhiza* Unusual-root, αηθης-ριζα  
*Aethusa* Burning-one, αιθα, αιθων (for the shining foliage or its pungency).  
Gilbert-Carter (1964) notes that αιθουσα meant a sunny vestibule or veranda  
*aethusifolius* -a -um *Aethusa*-leaved, *Aethusa-folium*  
*aetiolatus* -a -um lank and yellowish, etiolated, from early French, étieuler  
*aetnensis* -is -e (*aethnensis*) from Mount Etna (*Aetna*) Sicily  
*aetolicus* -a -um from *Aetolia*, Greece  
*-aeus* -belonging to (of a place)  
*Aextoxicon* Goat-arrow (poison), αιξ-τοξικον (φαρμακον)  
*afares* from Africa, *afēr, afri* (= *Quercus castaneaefolia*)  
*afēr, afra, afrum* of Africa, more extensive than the Roman *Africa, Africae*  
*affinis* -is -e related, similar to, *ad-finis* (to the border of)  
*afghanicus* -a -um from Afghanistan  
*aflatunensis* -is -e from Aflatun, central Asia  
*afoliatus* -a -um without leaves, *a-(folium, folii)*  
*Aframomum* African-Amomum (*Amomum* is occidental from E. Indies to Japan)  
*africanus* -a -um African, from Africa, *Africa, Africae*  
*Afrocalathea* African-Calathea (*Calathea* is a New World genus)  
*Afrofittonia* African-Fittonia  
*Afrothismia* African-Thismia (*Thismia, sensu lato*, is in Indo-Malaya and S America)



- Afrotrilepis* African-*Trilepis*  
*Afzelia*, *afzelianus* -a -um for Adam Afzelius (1750–1837), Swedish botanist and agricultural advisor in W Africa c.1792  
*aga-*, *agatho-* good, noble, useful, *αγαθος*, *αγα-*  
*aganniphus* -a -um of snow coverings, *αγαννιφος* (living at altitude)  
*Agapanthus* Love-flower, *αγαπη-ανθος*  
*Agapetes* Beloved, *αγαπητος*  
*agapetus* -a -um desirable, love, *αγαπη*  
*Agaricus* Tungus, *αγαρικον*; from *Agaria*, *Sarmatia* (now Ukraine)  
*Agarista* for *Agariste*, the daughter of *Clisthenes* of mythology  
*Agastache* Pleasantly-spiked, *αγα-σταχυς*  
*agastus* -a -um charming, pleasing, admirable, *αγαστος*, *αγητος*  
*Agathelpis* Good-hope, *αγα-θηλπις* (its natural area on the Cape)  
*Agathis* Ball-of-twine, *αγαθις* (the appearance of the male strobili)  
*agatho-* strong-, noble-, good-, *αγαθος*, *αγαθο-*  
*agathodaemonis* -is -e of the good genius, of the noble deity, *αγαθο-δαημων* (association with rites), some interpret as the good dragon  
*Agathophytum* Good-plant, *αγαθος-φυτον* (*vide bonus henricus*)  
*agathosmus* -a -um strong-perfumed, pleasantly-perfumed, *αγαθ-οσμη*  
*Agave* Admired-one, *αγавος*, illustrious (*Agave* was one of the mythical Amazons) (*Agavaceae*)  
*agavoides* resembling *Agave*, *Agave-oides*  
*ageratifolius* -a -um *Ageratum*-leaved, *Ageratum-folium*  
*ageratoides* resembling *Ageratum*, *Ageratum-oides*  
*Ageratum*, *ageratus* -a -um Un-ageing, *α-γεραιος* (the flower-heads long retain their colour). *Dioscorides*' name, *αγηρατος*, was for several plants  
*agerus* -a -um wonderful, *αγητος*, *αγαστος*  
*agglomeratus* -a -um in a close head, congregated together, *ag-(glomero, glomerare, glomeravi, glomeratum)*  
*agglutinus* -a -um glued or firmly joined together, *ag-(glutino, glutinare, glutinavi, glutinatum)*  
*aggregatus* -a -um clustered together, *ad-(grex, greg)*  
*agius* -a -um from *Agen*, France (*Aginum*)  
*aglaio-* bright-, magnificent-, pompous-, delight-, proud-, *αγλαία*  
*Aglaodorum* Bright-bag, *αγλαία-δορος* (the spathe around the inflorescence)  
*Aglaonema* Bright-thread, *αγλαία-νημα* (possibly the naked male inflorescences)  
*agnatha* without a jaw, *α-γναθος*  
*agnatus* -a -um related, offspring of the father, *agnatus*  
*agni-* lambs-wool-, *agnus*, *agni*  
*agninus* of lamb (*Valerianella locusta*, the apothecaries' *lactuca agnina*, was Englished by Gerard to lamb's lettuce)  
*agnipilus* -a -um covered with woolly-hair, *agni-pilus*  
*agnus-castus* lamb of heaven, chaste lamb (*agnus* a lamb, *αγνος* also means pure, chaste, holy)  
*-ago* -like, a feminine suffix on masculine nouns (*vir*, hero, *virago*, heroine)  
*agraphis* -s -e without-writing, *α-γραφω* (= *non-scriptus*)  
*agrarius* -a -um of the land, growing in fields, *ager*  
*agrestis* -is -e rustic, barbarous, wild on arable land, *agrestis*  
*agri-*, *agro-* grassy-, grass-like-, field-, meadow-, land, *ager*, *agri*  
*agricola* farmer, countryman, of the fields, rustic, *agris-colo*  
*Agrimonia* Pliny's transliteration of *argemonia*. (Cataract, *αργεμον*, from the medicinal use of *Papaver argemone*)  
*agrimonoides* resembling *Agrimonia*, *Agrimonia-oides*  
*agrippinus* -a -um for Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa (63–12 BC), Roman general  
*Agroclybe* Field-cap, *αγρος-κυβη* (the meadow habitat of some)  
*agrophilus*, -a -um liking grain fields, *αγρος-φιλειν*  
*Agropogon* the composite generic name for hybrids between *Agrostis* and *Polypogon*

## The Names of Plants

*Agropyron* (*Agriopyrum*) Field-wheat, αγρος-πυρος (αγριος-πυρος wild-wheat)  
*Agrostemma* Field-garland, αγρος-στεμμα (Linnaeus' view of its suitability for garlands)  
*Agrosticrinum* Grass-like-lily, αγρωστις-κρινον  
*Agrostis*, *agrostis* -is -e Field-grass (a name, αγρωστις, used by Theophrastus for a wild, αγριος, grass)  
-agrus -a -um -chase, -hunt, -capture, αγρα  
ai-, aio- eternally-, always-, αιων, αιει-, αι-  
aianthus -a -um perpetual-flowering; everlasting-flowered, αιει-ανθος  
*Aichryson* Dioscorides' name for an *Aeonium*  
*Aidia* Everlasting, αιδιος  
*ailanthifolius* -a -um with *Ailanthus*-like leaves  
*ailanthoides* resembling *Ailanthus*, *Ailanthus-oides*  
*Ailanthus* Tree-of-heaven, from a Moluccan vernacular name, aylanto  
*Ainsliaea* for Sir Whitelaw Ainslie (1767–1837), of the E India Company, author of *Materia Indica*  
*aiophyllus* -a -um always in leaf, evergreen, αιφυλλος  
*Aiphanes* Abrupt, αιφανες, (the apices of the leaflets) αιφνιδιος, sudden  
*Aira* an old Greek name, αιρα, for a crop weed (perhaps darnel grass)  
*airioides* resembling *Aira*, αιρα-οειδης  
*aitchisonii* for Dr James Edward Tierney Aitchison (1836–98), botanist on the Afghan Delimitation Expedition 1884–5  
*Aitonia* for William Townsend Aiton (1766–1849), Superintendent at Kew, succeeding his father William Aiton (1731–93)  
*aizoides* resembling *Aizoon*, *Aizoon-oides*  
*aizooides* resembling *Aizoon*, *Aizoon-oides*  
*Aizoon*, *aizoon* Always-alive, αιι-ζωος (***Aizoaceae***)  
*ajacis* -is -e for Ajax, son of Telemon, from whose blood grew a hyacinth marked AIA  
*Ajanian* from Ajan, E Asia (*Chrysanthemum*)  
*ajanensis* -is -e from Ajan, E Asia  
*Ajuga* Scribonius Largus' corrupted Latin for abortifacient (in Pliny, *abigo*, to drive away)  
*ajugae* of bugle, living on *Ajuga* (*Eriophyes*, acarine gall mite)  
*ajugi*- *Ajuga*-, bugle-  
*akakiensis* -is -e from Akaki, Ethiopia, or Akaki, Cyprus  
*akakus* -a -um harmless, innocent, ακακος  
*akamantis* -is -e from Akamas, Cyprus  
*akane* a Japanese vernacular name  
*akasimontanus* -a -um from Mount Akasi, Honshu, Japan  
*akbaitalensis* -is -e from Akbaytai, Tajikistan  
*Akebia* the Japanese name, akebi  
*akebioides* resembling *Akebia*, *Akebia-oides*  
*akitensis* -is -e from Akita, Honshu, Japan  
*akoensis* -is -e from Ako, Honshu, Japan  
*aktauens* -is -e from Aktau, Kazakhstan  
*alabamensis* -is -e, *alabamicus* -a -um from Alabama, USA  
*alabastrinus* -a -um like alabaster or onyx, αλαβαστρος, αλαβαστρον  
*alacranensis* -is -e from Arrecife de Alacran, Yucatan  
*alacriportanus* -a -um from Porto Alegre, Brazil  
*aladaghensis* -is -e from the Ala Dag range of mountains, across Asia Minor  
*alagebsis* -is -e from the Alag river, Mindanao, Philippines  
*alagoanus* -a -um, *alagoensis* -is -e from the Alagoas region of Brazil  
*alaicus* -a -um from the Alai mountains, Tajikistan  
*alamosensis* -is -e from Mount Alamos, Mexico, or the Los Alamos area of the southern Rocky Mountains  
*Alangium* from an Adansonian name for an Angolan tree, some attribute it to a Malabar vernacular name, alangi (***Alangiaceae***)

- alaris* -is -e winged, *alar*, *ala*, *alae*  
*alaskanus* -a -um from Alaska, N America  
*alatomaha* from the environs of the Alatama river, Georgia, USA  
*alatauensis* -is -e, *alatavicus* -a -um from the Ala Tau mountains, Turkestan/Russia  
*Alaternus*, *alaternus* -a -um an old generic name for a buckthorn ( $\equiv$  *Rhamnus*),  
 resembling buckthorn's fissured bark  
*alatypes* with winged stems, *alatus*-*pes*  
*alatoacaeruleus* -a -um blue-winged, *alatus-caeruleus* (stems)  
*alatum-planispinum* winged and with flat spines, *alatus-planus-spina*  
*alatus* -a -um, *alati*-, *alato*- wing-like (fruits), winged (stems with protruding ridges  
 which are wider than thick), *alate*, *alatus*  
*alb*-, *albi*-, *albo*- white-, *albus* (followed by and organ or indumentum suffix)  
*albanensis* -is -a from St Albans (*Verulamium*)  
*albanicus* -a -um from Albania  
*albanus* -a -um from Alba Longa, Caspian area (*Albana*)  
*albatus* -a -um turning or dressed in white, *albatrus*  
*albellus* -a -um whitish, diminutive of *albus*  
*albens* whitening, whitish, present participle of *albesco*, *albescere*  
*albensis* -is -e from the region of the river Elba  
*Alberta* for Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) (*A. magna* is from Natal)  
*alberti*, *albertianus* -a -um for Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince  
 Consort (1819–61)  
*albertii* for Dr Albert Regel (1845–1908), Russian plant collector in Turkestan  
*albertinus* -a -um from the environs of Lake Albert, Uganda  
*albescens* turning white, present participle from *albesco*, *albescere*  
*albicans* being white, present participle of *albico*, *albicare*  
*albicaulis* -is -e with white stems, *albi-caulis*  
*albicornis* -a -um white-haired, *albi*-(*coma*, *comae*)  
*albidus* -a -um, *albido*- white, *albidus*  
*albiflorus* -a -um, *albiflos* white-flowered, *albi-floreus*  
*albifrons* with white foliage, *albi-frondeus*  
*albionis* -is -e from Britain, of uncertain Celtic etymology  
*albivenis* -is -e white-veined, *albi*-(*vena*, *venae*)  
*Albizzia* (*Albizzia*) for Filippo degli Albizzi, Italian naturalist  
*albobrunneus* -a -um white and brown, modern Latin *albus-brunneus*  
*alboboccineus* -a -um white and red, *albus*-(*coccineus*, *coccinus*)  
*albomaculatus* -a -um white-spotted, white-stained, *albus*-(*maculo*, *maculare*, *mac-*  
*ulavi*, *maculatum*)  
*albomarginatus* -a -um white-margined, *albus*-(*margino*, *marginare*) (leaves etc)  
*albonigrus* -a -um white and black, *albus*-(*niger*, *nigri*)  
*albonitens* brilliant white, *albus*-(*nitens*, *nitentis*)  
*albopictus* -a -um white-ornamented, with white markings, *albus*-(*pingo*, *pingeri*,  
*pinxi*, *pictum*)  
*albopilosus* -a -um white-pilose, *albus-pilosus*  
*albopurpureus* white and purple coloured, *albus-purpureus-essentia*  
*alboroseus* -a -um white and red coloured, *albus-roseus*  
*albosinensis* -is -e white from China, *albus-sinensis* (*Betula*)  
*albostratus* -a -um with white stripes, *albus*-(*striata*, *striatae*)  
*alboviolaceus* -a -um white and violet, *albus-violaceus*  
*Albrechtii* for Dr M. Albrecht, Russian naval surgeon  
*Albica* Whiter, *albucus*  
*albicifolius* -a -um with *Albica*-like leaves  
*albulus* -a -um whitish, *albulus* (diminutive from *albus*)  
*albus* -a -um, *albi*-, *albo*- bright, dead-white, *albus*  
*alcaeoides* resembling *Alcea*, ἀλκαία-οειδής, *Alcea-oides*  
*alcalinus* -a -um alkaline, Latinized Middle English, alkali, from Arabic, al-kali  
 (*Mycena alcalina* smells of ammonia)

## The Names of Plants

*Alcea* the name, ἀλκαία, ἀλκεα, used by Dioscorides  
*alceifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Alcea*, *Alcea-folium*  
*alceus -a -um* mallow-like, resembling *Alcea*  
*Alchemilla* from Arabic, al-kimiya, in reference either to its reputed property that dew from its leaves could transmute base metals to gold (alchemy) or to the fringed leaves of some species  
*alchemilloides* resembling *Alchemilla*, *Alchemilla-oides*  
*albicornis -is -e* elk-horned, *alces-(cornu, cornus; cornum, corni)*  
*alcockianus -a -um* for Sir Rutherford Alcock (1809–97), consul in China  
*aldabrensis -is -e*, *aldabricus -a -um* from the Aldabra Archipelago, Indian Ocean  
*Alectra* Unwedded or Illicit, ἀ-λεκτρος (mostly parasitic on grasses)  
*Alectryon* Cock, ἀλεκτρύων (the indumentum of silky-reddish hairs)  
*alepensis -is -e*, *aleppensis -is -e*, *aleppicus -a -um* of Halab (Aleppo), N Syria (see *halepensis*)  
*Aletris* Mealy, ἀλετρον (*Aletris farinosa* re-emphasizes its floury covering)  
*aletroides* resembling *Aletris*, ἀλετρον-οειδής  
*aleur-, aleuro-* mealy-, flowery-, αλευρον (surface texture)  
*Aleura* Mealy, αλευρον (the pileus' surface texture)  
*aleuriatus -a -um*, *aleuricus -a -um* mealy, floury, αλευρον  
*Aleurites* Floury, αλευρον (the mealy covering of tung oil tree leaves)  
*aleuropus -a -um* with meal-covered stalks, αλευρο-πους  
*aleutaceus -a -um* purse-like, softly leathery, *alutis*  
*aleuticus -a -um* Aleutian, from Aleutian Islands, N Pacific  
*alexandrae* for Queen Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia (1844–1925), wife of Edward VII  
*alexandrinus -a -um* from Alexandria, Egypt, or other of the ancient townships named Alexandria  
*alfalfa* the Spanish name for *Medicago sativa*, from Arabic, al-fasfasah  
*algarvensis -is -e* from the Algarve, S Portugal  
*algeriensis -is -e* from Algeria, N Africa  
*algidus -a -um* of cold habitats, of high mountains, *algidus*  
*algoensis -is -e* from Algoa Bay, Cape Province, S Africa  
*Alhagi* the Mauritanian vernacular name for *Alhagi maurorum*  
*aliceae* for Princess Alice Maude Mary of Hesse (1843–78)  
*aliceara* for Mrs Alice Iwanaga of Hawaii, orchid hybridist  
*aliciae* for Miss Alice Pegler, plant collector in Transkei, S Africa  
*alienus -a -um* different from, of others, strange, alien, *alienus*  
*aligerus -a -um* winged, bearing wings, (*ala, alae*)-gero  
*alimaculatus -a -um* with spotted wing petals, (*ala, alae*)-(macula, maculae)  
*-alis -is -e* -belonging to (a noun), adjectival ending signifying of or belonging to the stem noun, e.g. *seges* a corn-field, *segetalis* of cornfields  
*Alisma, alisma* Dioscorides' name, ἀλίσμα, for a plantain-leaved water plant (*Alismataceae*)  
*alismifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Alisma*, *Alisma-folium*  
*alkanet* the name given to the imported dye obtained from *Alkanna tinctoria* (Spanish, alcaneta, diminutive of Arabic, al-henna)  
*Alkanna* from the Arabic, al-henna, for *Lawsonia inermis*, the source of henna  
*alkekengi* a name, ἀλκικαβον, used by Dioscorides (from Persian, al-kakunadj, or al-kakendj, for a nightshade)  
*Allamanda* for Dr Frederick Allamand, or Jean Allamand who sent seeds of this to Linnaeus, from Brazil  
*allanto-* sausage-, ἀλλας, ἀλλαντο-, ἀλλαντ-  
*Allantodia* Sausage-like, ἀλλαντ-ωδής (the frond shape, (= *Athyrium*)  
*allantoides* resembling a sausage, ἀλλαντ-οειδής  
*allantophyllus -a -um* with sausage-shaped leaves, ἀλλαντο-φυλλον  
*Allardia, allardii* for E. J. Allard of Cambridge Botanic Garden c.1904  
*allatus -a -um* brought, not native, foreign, *adlatus* (*adfero, adferre, attuli, adlatum*)

- allegghanensis* -is -e from the Alleghany mountains, N USA  
*Allaxis* Different (as distinct from *Rinorea*)  
*alliaceus* -a -um, *allioides* *Allium*-like, *alium*-*oides* (smelling of garlic)  
*Alliaria* Garlic-like, *alium* (garlic-smelling)  
*alliariifolius* -a -um *Alliaria*-leaved, *Alliaria-folium*  
*allionii* for Carlo Allioni (1728–1804), author of *Flora Pedemontana*  
*Allium* the ancient Latin name for garlic, *alium* (**Alliaceae**)  
*allo-* several-, different-, other-, *ἄλλος*, *ἄλλο-*; at random, *ἄλλως*, *ἄλλο-*  
*Allocasuarina* Different-from-*Casuarina*, botanical Latin from *ἄλλος* and *Casuarina*  
*allochrous* -a -um varying in complexion, or changing colour, *ἄλλο-χρως*  
*Allosorus* Random-sori, *ἄλλος-σωρος* (their shapes vary)  
*Alloteropsis* Alien-looking, *ἄλλοτριο-οψις* (the irregular grouping of the spikelets)  
*alluviorus* -a -um occupying alluvial habitats, living where silt is washed up, modern Latin *ad-luvio*, *ad-luvionis*  
*almus* -a -um bountiful, kindly, nourishing, *almus*  
*alnatus* -a -um *Alnus*-like  
*alni*, *alni-* *Alnus*-like-, alder-like-, living on *Alnus* (gall midges)  
*alnicolus* -a -um living with alder, *almus*-(*colo*, *colere*, *colui*, *cultum*) (saprophytic *Pholiota alnicola*)  
*alnifolius* -a -um *Alnus*-leaved, *Alnus-folium*  
*alnoides* resembling *Alnus*, *Alnus-oides*  
*Alnus*, *almus* the ancient Latin name, *almus*, *alni*, for the alder  
*Alocasia* Distinct-from-*Colocasia*, *ἄλλο-καλοκασία*  
*Aloe* from the Semitic, *alloeh*, for the medicinal properties of the dried juice, *αλον* (*Aloë*, of Linnaeus)  
*aloides* *Aloe*-like, *Aloe-oides*  
*aloifolius* -a -um *Aloe*-leaved, *Aloe-folium*  
*aloinopsis* -is -e looking like *Aloe*, *αλον-οψις*  
*Alonsoa* for Alonzo Zanon, Spanish official in Bogotá (mask flowers)  
*aloooides* resembling *Aloe*, *αλον-οειδης*  
*alopécuroides* resembling *Alopécurus*, *αλωπηξ-ουρα-οειδης*  
*Alopécurus* Fox-tail, *αλωπηξ-ουρα*, Theophrastus' name *αλωπεκουρος*  
*Aloysia* for Queen Maria Louisa of Spain (d. 1819)  
*alpester* -tris -tre of mountains, of the lower Alps, *alpes*, *alpium*, *alpinus*  
*alpicolus* -a -um of high mountains, *alpes*-(*colo*, *colere*, *colui*, *cultum*)  
*alpigenus* -a -um born of mountains, living on mountains, *alpes*-genus (*gigno*, *gignere*, *genui*, *genitum*)  
*Alpinia* for Prosper Alpino (1553–1617), Italian botanist who introduced coffee and bananas to Europe  
*alpinoarticulatus* -a -um alpine form of (*Juncus*) *articulatus*  
*alpinus* -a -um of upland or mountainous regions, alpine, of the high Alps, *alpes*  
*alsaticus* -a -um from Alsace, France  
*Alseuosmia* Good-fragrance-of-the-groves, *αλσος-ευοσμη*  
*alseuosmoides* resembling *Alseuosmia*, *αλσος-ευοσμη-οειδης*  
*alsinastrus* -a -um resembling *Alsine*, chickweed-like, *Alsine-astrum*  
*Alsine*, *alsine* a name, *αλσινη*, used by Theophrastus for a chickweed-like plant (*αλσος* a grove)  
*alsinifolius* -a -um with *Alsine*-like leaves, chickweed-leaved, *Alsine-folium*  
*alsinoides* chickweed-like, *Alsine-oides*  
*alsius* -a -um of cold habitats, *alsius* (*algeo*, *algere*, *alsi*)  
*also-* leafy glade-, of groves-, *αλσος*, *αλσο-*  
*alsodes* of woodland, of sacred groves, *αλσος-ωδης*  
*Alsophila*, *alsophilus* -a -um Grove-loving, *αλσος-φιλεω*  
*Alstonia* for Professor Charles Alston (1685–1760), of Edinburgh  
*alstonii* for Captain E. Alston (fl. 1891), collector of succulents in Ceres, S Africa  
*Alstroemeria* for Baron Claus Alströmer (1736–94), Swedish botanist, friend of Linnaeus (Peruvian lilies) (**Alstroemeriaceae**)

## The Names of Plants

- altaclerensis* -is -e from Highclere, Hampshire (*Alta Clara*), or High Clere Nursery, Ireland
- altaicus* -a -um, *altaiensis* -is -e from the Altai mountains of Central Asia
- altamahus* -a -um from the Altamaha River, Georgia, USA
- alte*-, *alti*-, *alto*- tall, high, *altus*
- alternans* alternating, present participle of *alternare*, *alternare*, *alternavi*, *alternatum*
- Alternanthera* Alternating-stamens, *alter-ananthera* (alternate ones are barren)
- alternatus* -a -um alternating, *alternatus* (phyllotaxy)
- alterni*-, *alternus* -a -um alternating on opposite sides, alternate, every other-, *alter*, *alternus*
- alternifolius* -a -um with alternate leaves, *alternus-folium*
- Althaea* (*Althea*) Healer, αλθαῖνω, a name, αλθαία, used by Theophrastus
- althaeoides* resembling *Althaea*, *Althaea-oides*
- alticaulis* -is -e having tall stems, *altus-caulis*
- alticolus* -a -um inhabiting high places, *alti-colo*
- altifrons* tall-canopied, having high leafy growth, *altus*-(*frondeo*, *frondere*)
- altilis* -is -e fat, large, nutritious, nourishing, *alo*, *alere*, *alui*, *altum* (*aliturum*)
- altis* -is -e above, on high, from afar, tall, *alte*
- altissimus* -a -um the tallest (e.g. species of the genus), superlative of *altus*
- altus* -a -um tall, high, *altus*
- alulatus* -a -um with narrow wings, diminutive of *alatus*
- alumnus* -a -um well nourished, flourishing, fostered, *alumnus*
- alutaceus* -a -um of the texture of soft leather, *alutus*
- alveatus* -a -um excavated, hollowed, trough-like, *alveus*, *alvei*
- alveolatus* -a -um with shallow pits, honeycombed, alveolar, *alveolus*, *alveoli*
- alvernensis* -is -e from the Auvergne, France (*Arverni*, *Arvernus*)
- Alyogyne* Not-loosening-ovary, α-λυω-γυνή (indehiscent)
- alypum* a former synonym for *Globularia*
- alyssofolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Alyssum*, *Alyssum-folium*
- Alyssoides*, *alyssoides* resembling *Alyssum*, *Alyssum-oides*
- Alyssum* Pacifier, α-λυσσα (an ancient Greek name, αλυσσος without-fury)
- ama*-, *am*- jointly-, together-, αμα
- amabilis* -is -e pleasing, likeable, lovely, *amo*, *amare*, *amavi*, *amatum*
- amada* from the Indian vernacular name for *Curcuma amada*
- amadelpus* -a -um gregarious, αμ-αδελφος
- amagianus* -a -um from the Amagi mountain, Kyushu, Japan
- Amama* Japanese vernacular name for *A. edulis*
- Amanita* Affectionate, αμανιται, *amans*, *amantis* (attractive but toxic fly-agaric, death-cap and destroying-angel fungi)
- Amanitopsis* resembling *Amanita*, αμανιτ-οψις
- ammanus* -a -um from Amman, Jordan or Akmadagh–Amani mountains, N Syria, or Amanus mountain of S Turkey
- amaranthoides* resembling *Amaranthus*, *Amaranthus-oides*
- Amaranthus* (*Amarantus*) Unfading, α-μαραίνω (Nicander's name, αμαραντον, for the 'everlasting' flowers) (*Amaranthaceae*)
- amaranticolor* purple, *Amaranthus*-coloured
- amarantinus* -a -um not fading, αμαρανθινος
- amaraliocarpus* -a -um with fruits resembling those of *Amaralia*, botanical Latin from *Amaralia* and καρπος
- Amarcrinum* the composite name for hybrids between *Amaryllis* and *Crinum*
- amarrellus* -a -um bitter tasted, diminutive of *amarus* (the Amarelle cherries are distinguished as red or yellow, with clear juice. Morello cherries are black with coloured juice)
- Amarine* the composite generic name for hybrids between *Amaryllis* and *Nerine*
- amarissimus* -a -um most bitter tasted, superlative of *amarus*
- amarus* -a -um bitter, *amarus* (as in the amaras or bitters of the drinks industry, e.g. *Quassia amara*, cognate with amarella and morello)

- Amarygia* the composite generic name for hybrids between *Amaryllis* and *Brunsvigia*
- Amaryllis* the name of a country girl in Virgil's writings (*Amaryllidaceae*)
- amatolae* of the Amatola mountains of S Africa
- Amauriella* Indifferent, diminutive from *αμαυρος* (stemless with short inflorescence)
- amauro-* feeble, indifferent, gloomy, dark, *αμαυρος*, *αμαυρο-*
- amaurolepidus -a -um* having dark scales, dark-bracted, *αμαυρο-λεπιδος*
- amaurus -a -um* dark, without lustre, feeble, indifferent, *αμαυρος*
- amazonicus -a -um* from the Amazon basin, S America
- amb-, ambi-* around-, both-, *ambio, ambire, ambii, ambitum; ambi-*
- ambianensis -is -e* from Amiens, France (*Ambianum*)
- ambigen* doubtful, of uncertain relationship, *ambi-(genus, generis)*
- ambiguus -a -um* of ambiguous relationship, *ambigo, ambigere*
- ambleocarpus -a -um* with blunt (tipped) carpels, *αμβλυς-καρπος*
- ambly-* blunt-, *αμβλυς, αμβλυ-*
- amblyandrus -a -um* having blunt anthers on the stamens, *αμβλυς-(ανηρ, ανδρος)*
- amblyanthus -a -um* feeble-flowering, blunt-flowered, *αμβλυς-ανθος*
- amblycalyx* with a blunt calyx, *αμβλυς-καλυξ*
- amblygonus -a -um* blunt-angled, *αμβλυς-γωνια*
- amblyodon, amblyodontus -a -um* blunt-toothed, *αμβλυς-οδων*
- Amblyopetalum* Blunt-petalled-one, *αμβλυς-πεταλον*
- amblyotis -is -e* with blunt, or weak ears, *αμβλυς-ωτος* (lobes)
- amboinensis -is -e* (*amboynensis*), *amboinicus -a -um* from Ambon (*Amboina*), Indonesia
- ambovombensis -is -e* from Ambovombe, Madagascar
- Ambrosia* Elixir-of-life, Dioscorides' name, *αμβροσια*, for *Ambrosia maritima* (divine food, food of the gods, immortality)
- ambrosiacus -a -um* *Ambrosia*-like, similar to *Ambrosia*
- Ambrosina* diminutive of *Ambrosia*
- ambrosioides* *ambrosia*-like, *αμβροσια-οειδης*
- amecaensis -is -e* from Ameca, Mexico
- amecamecanus -a -um* from Amecameca, Mexico
- Amelanchier* a Provençal name, *amelancier*, for *A. ovalis* (snowy-Mespilus)
- Amelasorbus* the composite generic name for hybrids between *Amelanchier* and *Sorbus*
- amelloides* resembling *Amellus*, *Amellus-oides*
- Amellus, amellus* a name used by Virgil for a blue-flowered composite from the River Mella, near Mantua, Italy
- amentaceus -a -um* having catkins, of-catkins, *amentum, amenti* (*Ciboria amentacea* grows on fallen alder and willow catkins)
- amenti-* catkin-, *amentum, amenti* (literally a strap used to impart spin when throwing a javelin)
- americanus -a -um* from the Americas, American
- amesianus -a -um* for Frederick Lothrop Ames (1835–93), American orchidologist, or for Professor Oakes Ames (1874–1950) of Harvard Botanic Garden, orchidologist
- amethystea, amethystinus -a -um* the colour of amethyst gems, violet, *αμεθυστος*
- amethystoglossus -a -um* amethyst-tongued, *αμεθυστος-γλωσσα* (*Cattleya*)
- amianthinus -a -um* violet on top or upwards, (*αμ, ανα*)-*ιανθινος*
- Amicia* for Jean Baptiste Amici (1786–1863), Italian physicist
- amicorum* of the Friendly Isles, Tonga (*amicus, amici*, friendly)
- amictus -a -um* clad, clothed, *amicio, amicire, amictus*
- amiculatus -a -um* cloaked, mantled, with a cloak, *amiculum, amiculi*
- Ammi* Sand, a name, *αμμη*, used by Dioscorides for *Carum copticum* and reapplied by Linnaeus
- ammo-* sand-, *αμμος, αμμη; ψαμμος*

## The Names of Plants

*Ammobium* Sand-dweller, αμμο-βιο

*Ammocalamagrostis* the compound name for hybrids between *Ammophila* and *Calamagrostis*

*Ammocharis* Sand-beauty, αμμο-χαριεις (habitat)

*ammodendron* tree of the sand, αμμο-δενδρον (habitat)

*Ammoides*, *ammoides* resembling Ammi, αμμη-οειδης

*ammoniacum* gum ammoniac, αμμονιακος, of Ammon (ammonia was first noted at the temple of Ammon, Siwa, Egypt, and its modern Latin name was given in the eighteenth century) an old generic name for *Dorema ammoniacum*

*Ammophila* Sand-lover, αμμος-φιλος

*ammophillus* -a -um sand-loving, αμμος-φιλος (the habitat)

*amnicolus* -a -um growing by a river, *amnis-colo*

*Amoeba* Changing-one, αμοιβη (having no fixed shape)

*amoenolens* delightfully scented, *amoenus-olens*

*amoenulus* -a -um quite pleasing or pretty (diminutive of *amoenus*)

*amoenus* -a -um charming, delightful, pleasing, *amoenus*

*Amomum*, *amomum* Purifier, α-μωμος (probably from an Arabic name, the Indian spice plant *Amomum* was used to cure poisoning)

*amorinus* -a -um from the Greek Amorgos islands

*Amorpha* Deformed-one, α-μορφη (flowers of the genus of greyish-downy lead plant

*Amorpha canescens* lack wing and keel petals)

*Amorophallus* Deformed-phallus, αμορφος-φαλλος (the enlarged spadix)

*amorphus* -a -um, *amorpho-* deformed (α-μορφη, shapeless, without form

*ampelas* having the habit of a vine, αμπελος

*ampelo-* wine-, vine-, grape-, αμπελος

*Ampelodesmos* (*Ampelodesma*) Wine-cable, αμπελο-δεσμος

*ampeloprasum* leek of the vineyard, a name, αμπελοπρασσον, in Dioscorides

*Ampelopsis* Vine-resembling, αμπελο-οφης (*Ampelidaceae* ≡ *Vitaceae*)

*Ampelopteris* Vine-fern, αμπελο-πτερυξ (the scrambling habit)

*amphi-*, *ampho-* on-both-sides, in-two-ways-, both-, double-, of-both-kinds-, around-, αμφις, αμφι-, αμφοτερος, αμφο-

*amphibius* -a -um with a double life, growing both on land and in water, αμφι-βιος

*amphibolus* -a -um fired at from all sides, ambiguous, doubtful, αμφι-βολος (αμφι-βολια doubt)

*amphicarpos* with curved pods, αμφι-καρπος

*Amphicome* Haired-about, αμφι-κομη (the seeds have hair tufts at each end) (≡ *Incarvillea*)

*amphidoxa* of all-round glory, αμφι-δοξα (seasonal flower and foliage colouring)

*amphioxys* lancet-like, tapered to each end, sharp all round, αμφι-οξυς

*amphoratus* -a -um amphora-shaped, αμφι-φορευς

*Amphorella* Small-wine-jar, diminutive of αμφορευς

*amplectens* stem-clasping (leaf bases), *amplector*, *amplecti*, *amplexus* to embrace or encircle

*amplex-*, *amplexi-* loving-, embracing-, *amplexor*, *amplexare*, *amplexatus*

*amplexans* twisting together, surrounding, embracing, αμ-πλεκτος

*amplexicaulis* -is -e embracing the stem, αμπλεκτος-καυλος (e.g. the base of the leaf, see Fig. 6d)

*amplexifolius* -a -um leaf-clasping, *amplexus-folium*

*ampli-* large-, double-, *amplus*

*ampliatu* -a -um enlarged, *amplio*, *ampliare*, *ampliavi*, *ampliatum*

*ampliceps* large-headed, *amplus-ceps*, some interpret as clasped head, αμπλι-κεφαλη

*amplissimus* -a -um very large, the biggest, superlative of *amplus*

*amplus* -a -um eminent, large, abundant, *amplus*

*ampullaceus* -a -um, *ampullaris* -is -e bottle-shaped, flask-shaped, *ampulla*

*ampulli-* bottle-, *ampulla*, *ampullae*

*Amsinckia* for W. Amsinck (1752–1831), of Hamburgh



- Amsonia* for Charles Amson, eighteenth-century Virginian physician and traveller in America
- amurensis* -is -e, *amuricus* -a -um from the region of the Amur river, eastern Siberia
- amydros* indistinct, dim, αμυδρός
- amygdalifolius* -a -um almond-leaved, *Amygdalus-folium*
- amygdalinus* -a -um almond-like, kernel-like, of almonds, αμυγδαλινός
- amygdaloides* almond-like, αμυγδαλός-οειδής
- amygdalopersicus* -a -um Persian almond, αμυγδαλός-περσικός
- amygdalus* the Greek name, αμυγδαλός, for the almond-tree (from Hebrew, megdh-el, sacred-fruit)
- amylaceus* -a -um starchy, floury, αμυλον
- an-*, *ana-* upon-, without-, backwards-, above-, again-, upwards-, up-, ανα-, αν-
- Anabasis* Without-pedestal, ανα-βάσις (has no gynophore)
- anabasis* -is -e going upwards, climbing, ανα-(βάσις, βασεως)
- Anacamperos* Love-returning, ανα-καμπτω-ερος (a love charm)
- Anacamptis* Bent-back, ανα-καμπτω (the long spur of the flower)
- anacanthus* -a -um lacking thorns, αν-ακανθα
- Anacardium* Heart-above, ανα-καρδια (Linnaeus' name refers to the shape of the false-fruit) (*Anacardiaceae*)
- Anacharis* Without-charm, ανα-χαρις
- anachoretus* -a -um not in chorus, growing in seclusion, ανα-(χορος, χορητος)
- Anacylus* Lacking-a-circle, ανα-κυκλος (the arrangement of the outer florets on the disc)
- Anadelphia* Without brothers or sisters, αν-αδελφος (racemes lack homogamous pairs of spikelets)
- anagallidifolius* -a -um *Anagallis*-leaved, *Anagallis-folium*
- Anagallis* Unpretentious, ανα-αγαλλω, or Delighting, αναγελαω
- anagallis-aquatica* water-*Anagallis* (*Veronica*), *Anagallis-aquaticus*
- Anagyris* Backward-turned, ανα-γυρος (the curved pods)
- anagyroides* resembling *Anagyris*, *Anagyris-oides* curved backwards
- Ananas* probably from a Tupi-Guarani vernacular name, nana, anana, ananas
- ananassus* -a -um small-lipped, pineapple-like, *ananas* (the fruiting receptacle)
- anandrius* -a -um unmanly, lacking stamens, ανανδρος
- ananta* not-direct, uphill, endless, αν-αντα, αν-αντης
- ananthocladus* -a -um having non-flowering shoots, αν-ανθο-κλαδος
- Anaphalis* Greek name for an immortelle, derivation obscure
- anaphysemus* -a -um turned-back-bladder, ανα-φυσα (the swollen tip of the curved spur), or without a bladder
- Anastatica*, *anastaticus* -a -um Resurrection, αναστασις (*Anastatica hierochuntica*, resurrection plant or rose of Jericho)
- anastomans* intertwining, anastomosing, αναστομαω (forming 'mouths')
- anastreptus* -a -um twisted-backwards, curved-backwards, ανα-στρεπτος
- anatinus* -a -um healthy, rewarding, ανα-τινω
- anatolicus* -a -um from Anatolia, Turkish
- anatomicus* -a -um skeletal, cut-up, ανα-τεμνειν (leaves)
- anceps* doubtful, dangerous, two-edged, two-headed, *anceps*, *ancipitis* (stems flattened to form two edges)
- Anchomanes* a name used by Dioscorides for another arum (the stems are prickly, αγκυρα-μανια)
- anchoniferus* -a -um bearing flanges, anchor-like, poor Latin *anchora-fero*, from Greek αγκυρα-φερω
- Anchusa* Strangler, αγχω, or Close, αγχου (Aristophanes' name, αγχουσα, εγχουσα, formerly for an alkanet, yielding a red dye)
- anchusifolius* -a -um *Anchusa*-leaved, *Anchusa-folium*
- anchusoides* *Anchusa*-like, αγχουσα-οειδής
- ancistro* fish-hook-, αγκιστρον
- Ancistrocheilus* Fish-hook-lip, αγκιστρο-χειλος (the deflexed lip)

## The Names of Plants

- Ancistrorhynchus* Fish-hook-beak, ἀγκιστρο-ρυγχος (the shape of the pollinarium)  
*Ancistrophyllum* Fish-hook-leaved, ἀγκιστρο-φυλλον (the leaf rachis terminates in hooked spines), or Quick-changing-leaf, the various leaflets and spines on the rachis, ἀγκι-στροφο-φυλλον  
*Ancistus* Barbed-one, ἀγκιστριον  
*ancylo-* hooked-, curved-, ἀγκυλος, ἀγκυλο-  
*ancyrensis-is -e* from Ankara (*Ancyra*), Turkey  
*andalgalensis -is -e* from Andalgal, Argentina  
*andaminus -a -um* from the Andaman Islands, SE Bay of Bengal  
*andegavensis -is -e* from Angers in Anjou, France (*Andegava*)  
*Andersonia* for William Anderson (1750–78), botanist on Cook's second and third voyages  
*andersonii* for Thomas Anderson (1832–70), botanist in Bengal, or for J. Anderson (fl. 1909), who collected in the Gold Coast (Ghana), or Messrs Anderson, patrons of botany  
*andesiculus -a -um* from the S American Andes cordillera, *Andes-colo*  
*andicolus -a -um* from the Colombian Andean cordillera, *Andes-colo*  
*andigitrens -is -e* from the Andigitra mountains, Madagascar  
*andinus -a -um* from the high Chilean Andes  
*Andira, andina* from the Brazilian vernacular name  
*andongensis -is -e* from Andonga, NW Angola  
*Andrachne* the ancient Greek name, ἀνδραχνε (for an evergreen shrub)  
*andrachnoides* resembling *Andrachne*, ἀνδραχνε-οειδης  
*andreanus -a -um* for E. F. André (1840–1911) Parisian landscape gardener  
*andrewsianus -a -um, andrewsii* for H. C. Andrews, early nineteenth-century botanical writer  
*andrieuxii* for G. Andrieux, plant collector in Mexico  
*andro-, -andrus -a -um* male, man, stamened-, anthered-, ανηρ, ανδρ, ανδρος, ανδρο-  
*Androcymbium* Male-cup, *andro-cymbium* (the petal-limbs enfold the stamens)  
*androgynus -a -um* with staminate and pistillate flowers on the same head, hermaphrodite, ανηρ-γυνη, *androgynus, androgyni*  
*Andromeda* after Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, whom Perseus rescued from the sea monster  
*Andropogon* Bearded-male, ανδρο-πωγων (awned male spikelet)  
*Androrchis* Male-testicle, ανδρ-ορχις, *Orchis mascula* or man orchid  
*Androsace* Man-shield, ανδρο-σακος (the exposed stamens of heterostyled spp.)  
*androsaceus -a -um Androsace*-like (the pink and brown pileus of the horse hair fungus)  
*androsaemifolius -a -um Androsaemum*-leaved, *Androsaemum-folium*  
*Androsaemum, androsaemum* Man's-blood, ανδρος-αιμα (Dioscorides' name, ανδροσαιμον, for the blood-coloured juice of the berries)  
*andrus -a -um* -stamened, ανηρ, ανδρ-  
*Andryala* etymology uncertain  
*anegadensis -is -e* from Anegada Island, Puerto Rica  
*Aneilema* Without-a-cover, α(ν)-ειλυμα (the absence of an involucre)  
*aneilematophyllus -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Aneilema*  
*Anemarrhena* Exposed-males, ανεμ-αρρην (the exposed stamens)  
*Anemia (Aneimia)* Naked, ανειμων (the sori have no indusia)  
*Anemiopsis* Naked-looking, ανειμων-οψις (the sparsely leaved stems)  
*Anemone* a name used by Theophrastus. Possibly a corruption of Naaman, a Semitic name for Adonis, from whose blood sprung the crimson-flowered  
*Anemone coronaria*  
*Anemonella* Little-*Anemone*-resembling, diminutive termination  
*anemones* of or upon *Anemone* (*Urocystis smut* fungus)  
*anemoniflorus -a -um Anemone*-flowered  
*anemonifolius -a -um Anemone*-leaved, *Anemone-folium*  
*anemonoides* *Anemone*-like, *Amenone-oides*

- Anemopaegma* Wind-sportive, ανεμος-παιγνημων (παιγνια, sport)  
*anethiodorus -a -um* *Anethum*-scented, smelling of dill, *Anethum-odorus*  
*Anethum* Undesireable, ανεβλητος, an ancient Greek name  
*anfractifolius -a -um* having twisted leaves, *anfractus-folium*  
*anfractus -a -um, anfractuusus -a -um* twisted, twining, bent, winding, *anfractus*  
*Angelica* Angel, the name, *herba angelica*, in Matthaeus Sylvaticus (healing powers, see *Archangelica*)  
*Angelonia* the South American vernacular name, angelon, for one species  
*angio-* urn-, vessel-, enclosed-, (αγγειον, αγγος vessel, receptacle, urn)  
*angiocarpus -a -um* enclosed fruit, αγγειο-καρπος (the perianth segments fuse to the fruit)  
*Angiopteris* Winged-vessel, αγγειον-πτερυξ (the aggregated sporangia)  
*anglicus -a -um, anglicorum* English, of the English, *Anglia, Anglicus*  
*anglorum* of the English people, *Angles*  
*angolanus -a -um, angolensis -is -e* from Angola, W Africa  
*angraecoides* resembling *Angraecum, Angraecum-oides*  
*Angraecopsis* *Angraecum*-like, *Angraecum-οψις*  
*Angraecum* a Malayan name, angurek, for epiphytes  
*angui-, anguinus -a -um* serpentine, *anguis, anguis*, a serpent; eel-like, wavy, *anguilla, anguillae*, an eel  
*anguiceps* snake-headed, *anguis-ceps* (floral structure)  
*anguifugus -a -um* snake-banishing, *angui-fugus*  
*Anguillulina* Minute-eel, diminutive of *anguilla* (an eelworm causing galls on about 330 plant species)  
*angularis -is -e* angular, *angulus, anguli*  
*angulatus -a -um* somewhat angled, *angulatus*  
*anguligerus -a -um* hooked, having hooks, *angulus-gero*  
*angulosus -a -um* having angles, angular, *angulus, anguli*  
*Anguria* a Greek name for a cucumber, αγγυρον  
*angustatus -a -um* somewhat narrow, *angustus, angusti*  
*angusti-, angustus -a -um* narrow, *angustus, angusti*  
*angustiflorus -a -um* narrow-flowered, *angusti-flora*  
*angustifolius -a -um* narrow-leaved, *angusti-folium*  
*angustior* narrower, comparative of *angustus*  
*angustisectus -a -um* narrowly divided, *angusti-(seco, secare, secui, sectum)* (leaves)  
*angustissimus -a -um* the most narrow, superlative of *angustus*  
*anhweiensis -is -e* from Anhui province, China  
*Anigosanthus, Anigosanthos* Open-flower, ανοιγος-ανθος (the expanding inflorescence stalks)  
*anis-, ani-* not equal-, unequal-, dissimilar-, αν-ισος  
*anisandrus -a -um* having unequal stamens, αν-ισος-ανηρ  
*Anisanthus (Anisantha)* Unequal-flower, ανισος-ανθος (flowers vary in their sexuality)  
*anisatus -a -um* Anise-scented, from *Anisum*  
*Aniseia* Different, ανισος  
*aniso-* unequally-, unequal-, uneven-, ανισος, anise-, dill-, ανισον (*anisum*)  
*Anisochylus* Unequal-lipped, ανισος-χειλος  
*Anisodontia* Unequal-toothed, ανισος-οδοντος  
*anisodorus -a -um* Anise-fragrant, *anisum-odoro*  
*Anisodus* Unequal-toothed, ανισος-οδους  
*Anisopappus* Unequal-pappus, *an-iso-pappus*  
*Anisophyllea* Unequal-leaved, ανισο-φυλλον (the pairs of large, maturing, and small, transient, leaves)  
*anisophyllus -a -um* with leaves that are oblique at the base, αν-ισος-φυλλον  
*Anisopus* Unequal-stalked, α(ν)-ισο-πους (the nodal inflorescences)  
*Anisosorus* Differing-sori, ανισο-σορος (some are straight and others lunate)  
*Anisostichus* Unequally lined, ανισος-στιχος

## The Names of Plants

- Anisotes* Inequality, αν-ισοτης  
*Anisotome* Unequally cut, ανισο-τομη (the divisions of the leaves)  
*anisum* aniseed, ανισον (an old generic name, ανισον, for dill or anise)  
*ankylo-* crooked-, αγκυλος  
*annae* for the Roman goddess *Anna Perenne*  
*annamensis* -is -e from Anam, Vietnam  
*annectens* fastening upon, binding to, present participle of *an-*(necto, nectere, nexi; nexui, nexum)  
*Annona* (Anona) from the Haitian vernacular name, menona (*Annonaceae*)  
*annosus* -a -um long-lived, aged, *annosus* (parasitic and growing for several years)  
*annotinus* -a -um one year old, last year's, *annotinus* (with distinct annual increments)  
*annularis* -is -e, *annulatus* -a -um ring-shaped, having rings, *annulus*, *annuli* (markings)  
*annuus* -a -um one year's, annual, *annuus*  
*ano-* upwards-, up-, ανω, towards the top-  
*Anoda* Without-joint, *a-nodus* (pedicel feature distinguishes from *Sida*)  
*Anodia* Impervious, ανοδος  
*anodontus* -a -um with outwards-pointing teeth, ανω-(οδους, οδοντος)  
*Anogeissus* Towards-the-top-tiled, ανω-γειισον (the scale-like fruiting heads)  
*Anogramma* Towards-the-top-lined, ανω-γραμμη (the sori first mature towards the tips of the pinnae)  
*anomalus* -a -um unlike its allies, out of the ordinary, anomalous, αν-ομαλος  
*Anomatheca* unequal-boxes, ανωμα-θηκη (anther structure) (= *Lapeyrousia*)  
*anomocarpus* -a -um having variable fruit shapes, ανωμοιος-καρπος  
*Anomochloa* Lawless-grass, ανομος-χλοη  
*Anonidium* Like-*Annona*  
*Anoplobatus* Unarmed-thornbush, ανοπλος-βατος  
*Anoplophytum* Unarmed-plant, ανοπλος-φυτον (= *Tillandsia*)  
*Anopterus* Winged-upwards, ανω-πτερον (the seeds)  
*anopetalus* -a -um erect-petalled, ανω-πεταλον  
*anoplo-* unarmed-, thornless-, ανοπλος  
*Anoplophytum* Unarmed-plant, ανοπλος-φυτον (= *Tillandsia*)  
*Anopyxis* Upright-capsule, ανω-πυξις (the fruit is held upright until it dehisces)  
*anosmus* -a -um without fragrance, scentless, αν-οσμη  
*ansatus* -a -um having a handle, *ansa*, *ansae*  
*Ansellia* for Mr Ansell, collector for RHS Chiswick on the ill-fated Niger Expedition of 1841  
*anserinifolius* -a -um with leaves similar to those of *Potentilla anserina* (which Linnaeus called goose-weed, Gåsört), *anserina-folium*  
*anserinoides* *anserina*-like, *anserina-oides*  
*anserinus* -a -um of goose greens, of the goose, *anser*, *anseris*  
*ansiferus* -a -um bearing a handle, *ansa-fero* (petiolate or petiolulate); some interpret as sword-bearing  
*antalyensis* -is -e from Antalya, SW Turkey  
*antanambensis* -is -e from Antanamba, Madagascar  
*antarcticus* -a -um from the Antarctic continent, αντ-αρκτικος (opposite to the north)  
*ante-* before-, ante, antea  
*Antennaria*, *antennaria* Feeler, antenna, *antennae* (literally, projecting like a boat's yard-arm, the hairs of the pappus)  
*antenniferus* -a -um bearing antennae, with 'feeler-like' stamens, *antenna-(fero, ferre, tuli, latum)*  
*anthelminthicus* -a -um vermifuge, worm expelling, αντι-(ελμινς, ελμινθος)  
*anthemi-* *Anthemis*-, chamomile-, ανθεμοεις  
*anthemifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Anthemis*  
*Anthemis* Flowery, ανθος (name, ανθεμις, used by Dioscorides for a plant also called χαμαιμηλον and λευκανθεμον)

- anthemoides* *Anthemis*-like, ανθεμις-οειδης  
*-anthemus -a -um, -anthes* -flowered, ανθεμις  
*Anthericum, anthericum* from Theophrastus' name, ανθηρικος, used by Linnaeus for an asphodel (St Bernard's lily), originally an ear of corn or a stalk  
*antherotes* brilliant-looking, ανθεω-ωτης  
*-antherus -a -um* -flowering, ανθηρος, ανθηρα (in the botanical sense, -stamens, or -anthered)  
*-anthes, -anthus -a -um* -flowered, ανθος  
*anthiodorus -a -um* fragrant-flowered, *anthus-odorus*  
*antho-* flower-, ανθος, ανθο-  
*Anthocercis* Rayed-flower, ανθος-κερκις  
*Anthoceros* Flower-horn, ανθο-κερας (the conspicuously elongate, dark-brown, bi-valved capsules)  
*Anthocleista* Closed-flower, ανθο-κλειστος (the flower-shape)  
*anthocrene* fountain of flowers, ανθο-κρηνη  
*Antholyza* Rage-flower, ανθο-λυσσα (resemblance of flower to animal's maw)  
*anthomaniacus -a -um* frenzied-flowering, ανθος-μανιακος  
*Anthophorus* Flower-bearing, ανθο-φορα (the clustered spikelets fall together)  
*anthopogon* bearded-flowered, ανθος-πωγων (*Rhododendron anthopogon*'s weird flowers)  
*anthora* resembling *Ranunculus thora* in poisonous properties, *an-thora*  
*Anthospermum* Flower-seed, ανθο-σπερμα (dioecious)  
*anthosphaerus -a -um* globe-flowered, ανθο-σφαιρα  
*Anthostema* Floral-crown, ανθο-στεμμα (the heads of flowers)  
*Anthoxanthum* Yellow-flower, ανθος-ξανθος (the spikelets at anthesis)  
*anthracinus -a -um* black-as coal, ανθραξ, ανθρακος  
*anthracophilus -a -um* growing on burnt wood, liking living-coal, (ανθραξ, ανθρακος)-φιλεω  
*Anthriscus* from a Greek name, αθρυσκον, for another umbellifer (chervil)  
*anthropophagorus -a -um* of the man-eaters, ανθρωπο-φαγεω (Cannibal tomato)  
*anthropophorus -a -um* man-bearing, ανθρωπο-φορα (flowers of the man orchid)  
*Anthurium* Flower-tail, ανθ-ουρα (the tail-like spadix)  
*-anthus -a -um* -flowered, ανθος  
*anthyllidifolius -a -um* with *Anthyllis*-like leaves, *Anthyllis-folium*; having leaves tubercled above, αν-τυλη-folium  
*Anthyllis* Downy-flower, ανθ-υλλις (the name used by Dioscorides, for the calyx hairs)  
*anti-* against-, opposite-, opposite-to-, for, like-, false-, αντι-, *anti-*  
*Antiaris* Against-association (the Javan vernacular name, antja, for the upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria* (George Stevens (1736–1800) fabricated the upas tree's reputed ability to cause the death of anyone who sleeps beneath it. Malayan, upas, poison)  
*anticarius -a -um* from the area around Caria, *anti-Caria*; from Antequera, Andalusia, S Spain  
*Anticharis* Lacking-charm, αντι-χαριεις (formerly *Doratanthera*, leathery flowered)  
*antichorus -a -um* distinctive, standing apart from the throng, αντι-χορος  
*anticus -a -um* turned inwards towards the axis, in front, *anticus* (antonym, *posticus*)  
*Antidesma* Against-a-band, αντι-δεσμος  
*antidysentericus -a -um* against dysentery, αντι-δυσ-εντερια (use in medical treatment)  
*Antigonon* Opposite-angled, αντι-γονον (the zig-zag stems of coral vine)  
*antillarum -a -um* from either the Greater or Lesser Antilles, West Indies  
*antioquiensis -is -e* from Antioquia, Colombia  
*antipodus -a -um* from the Antipodes, αντιποδης (from the other side of the world, literally, with the feet opposite)  
*antipolitanus -a -um* from the Antibes (*Antipolis*)

## The Names of Plants

*antipyreticus* -a -um against fire, *anti*-(pyra, pyrae) (the moss *Fontinalis antipyretica* was packed around chimneys to prevent thatch from igniting); others interpret as against fevers

*antiquorum* of the ancients, of the former, old-world, *antiquus*, *anticus*

*antiquus* -a -um traditional, ancient, *antiquus*

*antirrhiniflorus* -a -um *Antirrhinum*-flowered, *Antirrhinum-florum*

*antirrhinoides* resembling *Antirrhinum*, αντι-ρινος-οειδης, *Antirrhinum-oides*

*Antirrhinum* Nose-like, αντι-(ρις, ρινος) (a name, αντιρρινον, used by Dioscorides)

*Antrophyum* Upwards-brooding, αν-τρωφη (the creeping rhizomes)

*antorsus* -a -um forward or upward facing, *antero-versus*

*Anubias* for Anubis, son of Nephthytis and Typhonis

*anulatus* -a -um with rings (*anulus*, *anuli*) on, ringed, *anulatus*

*-anus* -a -um suffix to imply having, -belonging to, -connected with, -from

*anvegadensis* -is -e see *andegavensis*

*anvileensis* -is -e from Anvil Creek area on the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, USA

*ap-* without-, up-, before-, απο; towards-, to-, *ap-*

*Apargia* Of-neglect, απο-αργια (old meadowland provenance, = *Leontodon*)

*aparine* a name, απαρινη, used by Theophrastus for goosegrass (clinging, seizing)

*apenninus* -a -um (*appenina*) of the Italian Apennines

*Apera* a meaningless name used by Adanson

*aperantus* -a -um open-flowered. *aper-anthus*

*aperti-*, *apertus* -a -um open, bare, naked, past participle of *aperio*, *aperire*, *aperui*, *apertum*

*apetalus* -a -um without petals, α-πεταλον

*aphaca* a name, αφακη, used in Pliny for a lentil-like plant, φακος

*aphan-*, *aphano-* unseen-, inconspicuous-, not-seen, α-φανeros, αφαντος, αφαν-

*aphanactis* resembling the Andean genus *Aphanactis* (*Erigeron aphanactis*)

*Aphananthe* Inconspicuous-flower, αφαν-ανθος

*Aphanes* Inconspicuous, unnoticed, αφανης,

*Aphelandra* Simple-male, αφελης-ανηρ

*aphelandraeflorus* -a -um with flowers similar to those of *Aphelandra*

*aphelandroides* resembling *Aphelandra*, αφελης-ανηρ-οειδης, *Aphelandra-oides*

*aphthosus* -a -um with an ulcerated or tubercled throat, αφθαι (suggesting thrush)

*Aphyllanthes*, *aphyllanthes* Leafless-flower, α-φυλλον-ανθος (flowers on rush-like stems); with apetalous flowers,

*aphyllus* -a -um without leaves, leafless, α-φυλλον (perhaps at flowering time)

*apianus* -a -um of bees, liked by bees, *apis*

*apiatus* -a -um bee-like, spotted, *api-atus*

*apicatus* -a -um with a pointed tip, capped, *apex*, *apicis*

*apiculatus* -a -um with a small broad point at the tip, apiculate, diminutive of *apex* (see Fig. 7e) (*apicula*, a small bee)

*apifer* -era -erum bee-like, bee-bearing, *apis-fero* (flowers of the bee orchid), bee-flowered

*apii-* parsley-, *Apium-*

*apiifolius* -a -um celery-leaved, *Apium-leaved*, *Apium-folium*

*Apios* Pear (-rooted), απιον

*Apium* a name, *apium*, used in Pliny for celery-like plants (απιον in Dioscorides).

Some relate it to the Celtic 'apon', water, as its preferred habitat (*Apiaceae* = *Umbelliferae*)

*apo-* up-, without-, free-, from-, απο

*Apocynum* Against-dogs, απο-(κυων, κυνος), Dioscorides' name, αποκυνον, for *Cionura oreophila* and redefined by Linnaeus (Dog's-bane *Apocynum venetum* is supposed to be poisonous to dogs) (*Apocynaceae*)

*apodectus* -a -um acceptable, welcome, απο-δεκτος

*apodus* -a -um without a foot, stalkless, α-(πους, ποδος)

*Aponogeton* Without-trouble-neighbour, απονος-γειτων (analogy with *Potamogeton*) (some derive it from the Celtic, apon) (water hawthorn) (*Aponogetonaceae*)

- aporo-* without means of achieving-, without thoroughfare-, α-πορος
- appendiculatus -a -um* with appendages, appendaged, *appendicula*, *appendiculae*
- applanatus -a -um* flattened out, *ap-planus*
- applicatus -a -um* enfolded, placed close together, *ap-(plico, plicare, plicavi (plicui), plicatum (plicitum))*
- appressus -a -um* lying close together, adpressed, *ad-(presso, pressare)*
- appropinquatus -a -um* near, approaching, *appropinquo, appropinquare, appropin-quavi, appropinquatum* (resemblance to another species)
- approximans* drawn close together but not united, to the nearest, *ad-proximus*
- approximatus -a -um* near together, *ad-proximus*
- apricus -a -um* sun-loving, of exposed places, *apricus* (cognate with *praecox*)
- aprilis -is -e* of April, *Aprilis* (the flowering season)
- Aptenia* Wingless, α-(πτην, πτηνος) (the capsules)
- apterus -a -um* without wings, wingless, α-πτερον
- Aptosimum* Not-falling, α-(πτωμα, πτωσις, πτωσιμος) (persistent capsules)
- apulus -a -um* from Apulia, S Italy
- apus* lacking a stalk, α-πους
- aquaticus -a -um* living in water, *aquaticus*
- aquatilis -is -e* living under water, *aquatilis*
- Aquifolium* Thorny-leaved, *acus-folium* (a former generic name for *Ilex*)
- (Aquifoliaceae)**
- aquifolius -a -um* holly-leaved, with pointed leaves, spiny-leaved, *acus-folium*
- Aquilegia* Eagle, *aquila* (claw-like nectaries) or from medieval German Acheleia, Akelei
- aquilegifolius -a -um* with *Aquilegia*-like leaves, *Aquilegia-folium*
- aquilinus -a -um* of eagles, eagle-like (Linnaeus noted that in the obliquely cut rhizome of *Pteridium* the appearance of the vasculature ‘*refert aliquatenus aquilam imperialis*’, suggests to some extent the imperial eagle)
- aquilus -a -um* blackish-brown, swarthy, *aquilus*
- aquosus -a -um* rainy, humid, damp, *aquosus*
- arabicus -a -um, arabus -a -um* of Arabia, Arabian (*Arabia, Arabiae*)
- Arabidopsis* Arabis-resembling, *Arabis-opsis*
- Arabis* Arabian, *arabia, arabiae* (derivation obscure)
- Arachis* ancient Greek name for a leguminous plant, αρακος, *arachus* in Galen (groundnut). Some translate it as α-ραχίς, without a branch
- arachniferus -a -um* cobwebbed, bearing a web of cobweb-like hairs, αραχνη-φερω
- Arachniodes* Spider-like, αραχνη-ωδης
- arachnites* spider-like, αραχνη-ιτης
- arachnoides, arachnoideus -a -um* cobwebbed, αραχνη-οειδης, covered in a web of hairs
- aragonensis -is -e* from Aragon, NE Spain (*Aragonia*)
- araiophyllus -a -um* slender leaved, αραιο-φυλλον
- Araiostegia* Thin-cover, αραιος-στεγη (the indusium)
- Aralia* origin uncertain, could be from French Canadian, aralie (***Araliaceae***)
- aralioides* resembling *Aralia*, *Aralia-oides*
- araneosus -a -um* spider-like, like a cobweb, *arania, araneosus*
- aranifer -era -erum* spider-bearing, *aranea-fero*
- araraticus -a -um* from Agri Dagi (Ararat mountains), Turkey
- araroba* the Brazilian name for the powdery excretion produced by *Andira araroba*
- aratophyllus -a -um* with plough-like leaves, *aratrum, aratri*, a plough
- araucanus -a -um* from the name of a tribal area of Chilean Indians in southern Chile
- Araucaria* from the Chilean name, araucaros, for the tree (***Araucariaceae***)
- araucarioides* resembling *Araucaria*, *Araucaria-oides*
- Araujia* from the Brazilian name for the cruel plant
- arborea-grandiflora* tree-like and large-flowered, *arbor-grandis-floris*
- arborescens* becoming or tending to be of tree-like dimensions, *arbor-essentia*

## The Names of Plants

- arboreus* -a -um tree-like, branched, *arbor*; *arbos*, *arboris*  
*arboricolus* -a -um living on trees, *arbori-colo* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*arbortristis* -is -e melancholy-tree, *arbor-tristis* (*Oxydendron arbortristis*, the sorrowful tree)  
*arbor-vitae* tree of life, *arbor*-(*vita*, *vitae*) (N American equivalence of *Thuja occidentalis* with the Mediterranean *Cupressus* as durable and fragrant, and planted in graveyards)  
*arbusculus* -a -um, *arbuscularis* -is -e small-tree, shrubby (diminutive of *arbor*)  
*arbusktivus* -a -um coppiced, growing with trees, of plantations, *arbum*, *arbus*  
*arbutifolius* -a -um with *Arbutus*-like leaves, *Arbutus-folium*  
*Arbutus* the ancient Latin name, *arbutus*, or Celtic arboise for a rough fruit  
*arcadensis* -is -e from Arcady, Arcadian, from paradise  
*arcadiensis* -is -e Arcadian, from Peloponnese, S Greece  
*arcanus* -a -um of coffins, of boxes, of cages, *arcanus* (use in basketry)  
*Arceuthobium* Juniper-life, ἀρκευθος-βίος (European species is a parasite on Juniperus)  
*Archaeofructus* Ancient-fruit, *archi-fructus* (Chinese fossilized fruit)  
*archaeo*- ancient, αρχαιος  
*Archangelica* supposedly revealed to Matthaeus Sylvaticus by the archangel as a medicinal plant  
*arche*-, *archi*- beginning-, original-, primitive-, αρχη-  
*archeri* for S. Archer, who sent plants from Barbados to Kew  
*archonto*- majestic-, ruler-, αρχων, αρχοντος  
*Archontophoenix* Majestic-fig, αρχοντος-φοινιξ (Queen Alexandra's fig)  
*arct*-, *arcto*- bear-, αρκτος, northern-,  
*Arctanthemum* Northern-flower, αρκτ-ανθεμιον (*arctic Chrysanthemum arctium*)  
*Arctica* Arctic-Erica, αρκτος-ερεικη, *arcticus*-Erica  
*arcticus* -a -um of the Arctic regions, Arctic, αρκτικος, *arcticus*  
*Arctium* Bear-like, αρκτος (a name in Pliny, the shaggy hair)  
*arctopoides* bear's-foot-like, resembling *Arctopus*, αρκτο-ποδος-οειδης  
*Arctopus* Bear's-foot, αρκτο-πους  
*Arctostaphylos* Bear's grapes, αρκτο-σταφυλη (this is the Greek version of *uva-ursi*, giving one of the repetitive botanical binomials, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)  
*Arctotis* Bear's ear, αρκτ-ωτος  
*Arctous*, *arctous* Boreal-one, αρκτος, or That-of-the-bear, αρκτως (the black bear-berry)  
*arcturus* -a -um bear's-tail-like, αρκτ-ουρα (cognate with *arctium* and *arctous*)  
*arcuatus* -a -um curved, arched, bowed, *arcus*  
*ardens* glowing, fiery, *ardens*, *ardentis*  
*ardesiacus* -a -um slate-grey, slate-coloured, modern Latin from French, ardoise  
*ardeus* -a -um shining, burning, *ardeo*, *ardere*, *arsi*, *arsum*; from Tivoli (*Ardea Tibur*), Lazio, Italy  
*Ardisea* Pointed, αρδης (the anthers are shaped like spear-heads)  
*Ardisiandra* *Ardisia*-anthers, αρδης-ανδρος  
*ardoinei* for H. Ardoino (1819–74), of Mentone, author of the flora of the Maritime Alps  
*ardonensis* -is -e from the Ardon river area, Caucasus, SW Russia  
*ardosiacus* -a -um slate-grey, modern Latin from French, ardoise, slate  
*arduennensis* -is -e from the Ardennes, France/Belgium (*Arduenna*)  
*arduinoi* for Pietro Arduino (1726–1805), botanist at Padua  
*Areca* from the Malabar vernacular name, areek (betel nut palm) (*Arecaceae* ≡ *Palmae*)  
*arecina* *Areca*-like, *Areca*  
*Regelia* for E. A. von Regel (1815–92), of St Petersburg Botanic Garden (≡ *Neoregelia*)  
*Aremonia* derived from a Greek plant name, αρεμων, for *Agrimonia*



- aren-, areba-, areni-, areno- sand-, of sandy habitats, *harena*, *harenae*, *arena*, *arenae*  
*Arenaria* Sand-dweller, (*h*)*arena*, (*h*)*arenae*  
*arenarius -a -um*, *arenosus -a -um* growing in sand, of sandy places, (*h*)*arenosus*  
*arenastus -a -um* resembling *Arenaria*, *Arenaria-aster*  
*arendsii* for Georg Adalbert Arends (1863–1952), German nurseryman of Wuppertal–Ronsdorf  
*Arenga* from the Malaysian vernacular name for *Arenga caudata*  
*arenicolus -a -um* sand-dwelling, (*h*)*arena-colo*  
*arenivagus -a -um* straggling across the sand, *arena-(vago, vagare, vagatus)*  
*arenosus -a -um* gritty, sandy, *harenosus*  
*areolatus -a -um* with angular spaces or scars, *areola*, *areolae* (in or on stems or leaves)  
*arequipensis -is -e* from Arequipa region of southern Peru  
*arequitae* from Arequit, Peru  
*aretioides* resembling *Aretia*, *Aretia-oides* (*Androsace*)  
*arfakianus -a -um* from the Arfak mountains, western New Guinea or Irian Jaya  
*Argemone* a name, ἀργεμωνη, used by Dioscorides for a poppy-like plant used medicinally as a remedy for cataract  
*argent-, argente-, argenti-* silver-, silvery-, shining-, *argentum*, *argenti*  
*argentatus -a -um* silvered, silver-plated, *argentatus*  
*argentaureus -a -um* silvery-gilded, *argentum-aureum*  
*argenteo-, argenteus -a -um*, *argentus -a -um* silvery, of silver, *argenteus*  
*argenteoguttata* guttating silvery drops, *argentum-(guttata, guttatae)*  
*argentifolius -a -um* silvery-leaved, *argentum-folium*  
*argentissimus -a -um* most silvery, purest, superlative of *argentus*  
*argi-* whitened-, clay-, ἀργης, ἀργι-, *argilla*. *argillae*, *argi-*  
*argillaceus -a -um* growing in clay, whitish, clay-like, of clay, *argilla*, *argillae*  
*argillicolus -a -um* living on clay soils, *argilla-colo*  
*argipeplus -a -um* white-robed, *argi-peplum*  
*argo-* bright, pure white-, silvery-, ἀργος  
*Argocoffopsis* Looking-like-silvery-Coffea, ἀργο-coffeea-opsis  
*argolicus -a -um* from the area of Argolis peninsula, NE Peloponnese, S Greece  
*argophloius -a -um* having shining bark, ἀργος-φλοιος  
*argophyllus -a -um* silvery-leaved, ἀργος-φυλλον  
*Argostemma* Bright-crown, ἀργος-στεμμα  
*argun*, *argunensis -is -e* from the northern Manchurian republic of Argun  
*arguti-* clear, graceful; sharply saw-toothed, sharp, *argutus*, *arguti-*  
*argutifolius -a -um* with sharply toothed leaves, *arguti-folium*  
*argutus -a -um* sharply toothed or notched; clear, graceful, *argutus*  
*Argylia* for Archibald Campbell, of Whitton, Middlesex, third Duke of Argyll and plant introducer (*Lycium barbarum* was wrongly labelled as tea, Duke of Argyll's tea-plant)  
*argyr-, argyro-* silvery, silver-, ἀργυρος, ἀργυρο-, ἀργυρ-  
*argyraceus -a -um* resembling silver, ἀργυρος  
*argyraeus -a -um* silvery-white, ἀργυρειος  
*Argyranthemum*, *argyranthus -a -um* Silver-flower, ἀργυρ-ανθεμιον (formerly included in *Chrysanthemum*)  
*argyratus -a -um*, *argyrites* silvered, ἀργυρος  
*Argyreia*, *argyreus -a -um* Silvery-one, ἀργυρειος, ἀργυρεος (with a silvery appearance of the leaves)  
*argyrellus -a -um* silverish, pale silver, diminutive of ἀργυρος  
*argyrocalyx* silver-calyxed, ἀργυρο-καλυξ  
*argyrocarpus -a -um* silver-fruited, ἀργυρο-καρπος  
*argyrocoleon* sheathed in silver, ἀργυρο-κολεος  
*argyrocomus -a -um* silver-leaved, ἀργυρο-κομη  
*Argyroderma* Silver-skin, ἀργυρο-δερμα (the foliage colour)  
*argyroglochis* silver-tipped, silver-pointed, ἀργυρο-γλωχης

## The Names of Plants

*Argyrolobium* Silver-podded-one, αργυρο-λοβος  
*argyrophyllus* -a -um silver-leaved, αργυρο-φυλλον  
*argyrotrichus* -a -um silver-haired, αργυρο-τριχος  
*Argyroxiphium* Silver-sword-like, αργυρο-ξιφος-ειδος (for the leaves)  
*arhizus* -a -um lacking roots, rootless, not rooted, α-ριζα  
*ari-* *Arum*-  
*Aria, aria* a name, αρία, used by Theophrastus for a whitebeam  
*arianus* -a -um from Afghanistan, Afghan, after the Alexandrian priest Arius (c. 250–336) founder of the creed of Arianism  
*aridi-* withered, meagre, dry, *aridus*  
*aridicaulis* -is -e having dry or withered-looking stems, *aridi-caulis*  
*aridus* -a -um of dry habitats, dry, arid, *aridus*  
*arietinus* -a -um like a ram's head, ram-horned, *aries, arietis, arietinus*  
*arifolius* -a -um *Arum*-leaved, *Arum-folium*  
*arifolius* -a -um, *ariaefolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Sorbus aria*  
*arillatus* -a -um with seeds having a partially enveloping funicular expansion or aril, *arillatus*  
*arilliformis* -is -e bag-shaped, *arillus-forma*  
*aripensis* -is -e from the environs of Mount Aripo, Trinidad  
*-aris* -is -e -pertaining to  
*Arisaema* Blood-*Arum*, αρων-αιμα (spathe colour)  
*Arisarum* a name used by Dioscorides  
*-aristus* -a -um -ear of corn, *arista, aristae* (used for awns or awn-like appendages)  
*aristatus* -a -um with a beard, awned, aristate, *arista* (see Fig. 7g)  
*Aristea* Point, *arista, aristae* (the acute leaf tips)  
*Aristida* Beard, *arista* (the barley-like appearance due to conspicuous awns)  
*aristideus* -a -um bristled, like an ear of corn, *arista, aristae*  
*Aristolochia* Best-childbirth, αριστος-λοχος, Theophrastus' name, αριστολοχια, for one species (abortifacient property) (*Aristolochiaceae*)  
*aristolochioides* birthwort-like, resembling *Aristolochia*, αριστο-λοχος-οειδης  
*aristosus* -a -um with a strong beard, heavily awned, comparative of *arista*  
*Aristotelia* for Aristotle of Stagira (384–322 BC), Greek philosopher  
*aristuliferus* -a -um bearing small awns, of noble bearing, *arista-fero*  
*-arius* -a -um -belonging to, -having  
*ariza* from a vernacular name for *Brownea* in Bogotá, Colombia  
*arizelus* -a -um notable, eye-catching, conspicuous, αρι-(ζηλω, ζηλωτος)  
*arizonicus* -a -um from Arizona, USA  
*arkansanus* -a -um from Arkansas, USA  
*armandii* for Père Armand David (1826–1900), Jesuit missionary and plant collector in China  
*armatissinus* -a -um most protected or armed, superlative of *armatus*  
*armatus* -a -um thorny, armed, *armatus*  
*armeniacus* -a -um Armenian (mistakenly for China), the dull orange colour of *Prunus armeniaca* fruits  
*armentalis* -is -e of the herd, *armentum, armentalis*  
*armenus* -a -um, *armeniacus* -a -um from Armenia, Armenian  
*Armeria, armeria* ancient Latin name for a *Dianthus*, French, armoires  
*armiferus* -a -um bearing arms, armoured, *armifer, armiferi*; (*arma, armorum*)-fero  
*armigerus* -a -um arms-bearer, *armiger, armigeri*  
*Armillaria* Braceleted-one, *armilla* a bracelet (the collar round the stipe of honey fungus *Armilleria mellea*)  
*armillaris* -is -e, *armillatus* -a -um bracelet-like, having a collar, *armilla, armillae*  
*armoraceus* -a -um horse-radish-like, resembling *Armoracia*  
*Armoracia* of uncertain meaning, αρμορακια, used by Columela and Pliny, formerly for a cruciferous plant, possibly the widespread *Raphanus raphanistrum* rather than *Armoracia rusticana* (horse radish)  
*armoracifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Armoracia*

- armoricensis* -is -e from Brittany peninsula, NW France (*Armorica*)
- armstrongii* for the land agent who discovered *Freesia armstrongii* in Humansdorp, S Africa
- Arnebia* from an Arabic vernacular name
- Arnica* Lamb's-skin, ἀρνάκις (from the leaf texture)
- arnicoides* resembling *Arnica*, ἀρνάκις-σειδης
- arnoldianus* -a -um of the Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts, USA
- arnoldii* for Nicolas Joseph Arnold, Belgian Colonial Administrator
- Arnoseris* Lamb-succour, ἀρνός-σερίς (Lamb's succory, fragrant, aromatic potherb)
- arnotianus* -a -um, *arnotii* either for George A. Walker Arnott (1799–1868), Scottish botanist, or for Hon. David Arnot, Commissioner for Griqualand, c. 1867
- aroanuis* -a -um from Aroania, Arcadia, S Greece; or of ploughed fields, of farmed land, *aro*, *arare*, *aravi*, *aratum*
- aromaphiloius* -a -um having aromatic or spicy bark, ἀρωμα-φλοιός
- aromaticus* -a -um fragrant, aromatic, αροματικός
- Aronia* a derivative name from *Aria*
- aronioides* resembling *Aronia*, *Aronia-oides*
- arpadianus* -a -um sickle-shaped, *harpe*, ἀρπη (leaves)
- Arrabidaea*, *arrabidae* for Bishop Antonio de Arrabida, editor of *Flora Fluminiensis*, c. 1827
- arranensis* -is -e from the island of Arran, W Scotland
- arrectus* -a -um raised up, erect, *adrectus*, *arrectus* (steep)
- arrehen*-, *arrhena*- strong-, male-, stamen-, ἀρρην, ἀρρενος, ἀρσην, ἀρσηνος, ἀρσεν
- Arrhenatherum* Male-awn, ἀρρην-αθερός (the male lower spikelet is long-awned)
- arrhizus* -a -um without roots, rootless, ἀ-ρίζα (the minute, floating *Wolffia* has no roots)
- arrhynchus* -a -um not beaked, ἀρ-ρυγχος
- arrigens* freezing, stiffening up, becoming erect, *ar*-(*rigeo*, *rigere*)
- Arsenococcus* Male-berry, ἀρσενο-κοκκος
- Artabotrys* Hanging-fruit, ἀρταω-βοτρύς (the tendrillar structure)
- artocarpifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Artocarpus*
- Artanema* Thread-bearer, ἀρταω-νημα
- Artemisia* Dioscorides' name for Artemis (Diana), wife of Mausolus, of Caria, Asia Minor (*Artemisia dracunculus* is tarragon, Arabic, tarkhun)
- artemisioides*, *atremesioides* resembling *Artemisia*, *Artemisia-oides*
- arthr*-, *arthro*- joint-, jointed-, ἀρθηρον, ἀρθηρο-, ἀρθρον-, ἀρθρο-, ἀρθρ-
- Arthraxon* Jointed-stem, ἀρθρ-αξων
- Arthrocnemum* Jointed-thread, ἀρθρο-κνημη
- Arthrolobium* Jointed-pod, ἀρθρο-λοβος
- Arthropodium*, *arthropodius* -a -um Jointed-foot, ἀρθρο-ποδιον (the jointed pedicels)
- Arthropteris* Jointed-fern, ἀρθρο-πτερυξ (the rachis of the frond is jointed towards the base)
- arthrotrichus* -a -um having jointed hairs, ἀρθρο-τριχος
- articulatus* -a -um, *arto*- knuckled, jointed, joint-, articulated-, *articulus*, *articuli*
- artitectus* -a -um completely fabricated, ἀρτιος-τεκτωα, fully roofed, *arti-tectum*
- Artocarpus*, *artocarpus* Bread-fruit, ἀρτος-καρπος (the large, edible composite fruit)
- artosquamatus* -a -um covered with crumb-like scales, botanical Latin from ἀρτος and *squamatus*
- artus* -a -um close, tight, narrow; joint, limb, *artus*
- aruanus* -a -um from Aru Kep Island, off W New Guinea, Indonesia
- Arum* a name, ἀρον, used by Theophrastus (*Araceae*)
- Aruncus* the name in Pliny
- arundarus* -a -um of pens, canes, rods, flutes, combs, (*h*)*arundo*, (*h*)*arundinis*
- arundinaceus* -a -um *Arundo*-like, reed-like, (*h*)*arundo*, (*h*)*arundinis*
- Arundinaria*, *arundinarius* -a -um Cane or Reed-like, derived from *Arundo*
- Arundinella* Little *Arundo* (but may grow to 3.5 m)
- Arundo* the old Latin name, *harundo*, for a reed or cane, (*h*)*arundo*, (*h*)*arundinis*

## The Names of Plants

- arvalis* -is -e of arable or cultivated land, *arvus*, *arvae*  
*arvaticus* -a -um from Arvas, N Spain  
*arvensis* -is -e of the cultivated field, of ploughed fields, *arvus*, *arvum*  
*arvernensis* -is -e from Auvergne, France (once the region occupied by the *Arverni* Gauls under Vercingetorix)  
*arvoniensis* -is -e from the area around Caernarvon, Wales (from Celtic, arfon)  
*arvorus* -a -um of ploughed fields, *arvus*, *arvum*  
*asafoetida* stinking-laser, (*laserpicium*) *laser-foetidus* (the gum-resin of *Ferula foetida*), botanical Latin from Persian, aza, mastic, with *foetidus*  
*asarabacca* medieval Latin compounded from *ασαρον*, *asarum*, and *βακχαρις*, *baccaris*  
*asarifolius* -a -um *Asarum*-leaved, *Asarum-folium*  
*Asarina*, *asarina* from the Spanish vernacular name for *Antirrhinum*, having leaves similar to those of *Asarum*  
*Asarum* a name, *ασαρον*, used by Dioscorides for *asarabacca*  
*ascalonicus* -a -um from Ashqelon, SW Israel (*Ascalon*)  
*ascendens* obliquely upwards, ascending, *ascendere*, *ascendi*, *ascensum*  
*ascendiflorus* -a -um flowering up the stem, *ascendo-florum*  
*-ascens* -becoming, -turning to, -tending-towards, -being, *ουσια*, *essentia*  
*asclepiadeus* -a -um resembling a milkweed, *Asclepias*-like  
*Asclepias* for Aesculapius, mythological god of medicine (milk weeds) (*Asclepiadaceae*)  
*asco-* wine-skin, bag-like-, bag-, *σκος*  
*Ascocoryne* Bag-like-club, *ασκο-κορυνη* (the saprophyte's concave-topped fruiting body)  
*Ascolepis* Bag-scale, *ασκο-λεπις* (the hypogynous scale encloses the achene in some)  
*Ascyrum*, *ascyron* not hard, soft, *α-σκυρος*  
*asiaticus* -a -um from Asia, Asiatic  
*Asimina* (*Assimina*) from the French-Canadian name, *asiminier*, used by Adanson  
*asininus* -a -um, *asinius* -a -um ass-like (eared), loved by donkeys  
*aspalathoides* like a thorny shrub, *ασπαλαθος-οειδης*  
*asparaginus* -a -um somewhat similar to *Asparagus*  
*asparagoides* *Asparagus*-like, *Asparagus-oides*  
*Asparagus* the Greek name, *ασπαραγος*, for plants sprouting edible turions from the rootstock (*Asparagaceae*)  
*asper* -era -erum, *asperi-* rough, *asper*, *asperi* (the surface texture)  
*asperatus* -a -um rough, *asper*  
*asperens* becoming rough or sharp, present participle of *aspero*, *asperare*, *asperavi*, *asperatum*  
*aspergilliformis* -is -e shaped like a brush, with several fine erect branches, *aspergillum-folius*  
*Aspergillus* Brush, botanical Latin from *aspergillum*, the brush used to sprinkle holy water (for the closely erect branches in the sporulating stage)  
*asperifolius* -s -um rough-leaved, *asperi-folium*  
*aspermus* -a -um without seed, seedless, *α-σπερμα*  
*aspernatus* -a -um rejected, disdained, despised, *aspernor*, *aspernare*, *aspernatus*  
*asperocarpus* -a -um having rough-walled fruit, *asperus-carpus*  
*aspermus* -a -um with a very rough epidermis, superlative of *asper*  
*aspersiculus* -a -um finely roughened, diminutive from *aspersus*  
*aspersus* -a -um with spattered markings, sprinkled, *aspergo*, *aspergere*, *aspersi*, *aspersum*  
*asperugineus* -a -um somewhat *Asperugo*-like, slightly roughened or uneven, *asper*  
*Asperugo* Rough-one, *asper* with feminine suffix -*ugo*  
*Asperula* Little-rough-one, feminine diminutive of *asper* (woodruff)  
*asperulatus* -a -um somewhat resembling *Asperula*  
*asperuloides* *Asperula*-like, *Asperula-oides*  
*asperulus* -a -um finely roughened, *asper*

- asperus* -a -um rough, *asper*  
*Asphodeline* *Asphodelus*-like  
*asphodeloides* *Asphodelus*-like. *Asphodelus-oides*  
*Asphodelus* the Latin name, *asphodilus*, in Homer, ἀσφοδεῖλος, for *Asphodelus ramosus* (silver rod) (***Asphodelaceae***)  
*Aspidistra* Small-shield, ἀσπιδισέον (the stigmatic head, analogy with *Tupistra*)  
*Aspidium* Shield, ἀσπιδιον, diminutive of ἀσπῖς, ἀσπίδος (the shape of shield fern's indusium) (***Aspidiaceae***)  
*Aspidoglossum* Shield-tongue, ἀσπίδος-γλωσσά (the dorsally flattened corolla lobes)  
*Aspidotis* Shield-like-eared, ἀσπίδος-ωτός (the false indusium)  
*Aspil* Without-blemish, α-σπίλος  
*aspleni-* *Asplenium*-, spleen-wort-  
*asplenifolius* -a -um *Asplenium*-leaved, *Asplenium-folium*  
*Aspleniophyllitis* the compound name for hybrids between *Asplenium* and *Phyllitis*  
*Asplenium* Without-spleen, α-σπλην Dioscorides' name, ἀσπληνον, for spleenwort (***Aspleniaceae***)  
*assa-foetida* fetid-mastic, botanical Latin from Persian, azu, and Latin, *foetida*  
*assamensis* -is -e, *assamicus* -a -um from Assam, India  
*assimilis* -is -e resembling, like, similar to, *adsimulo*, *adsimulare*, *adsimulavi*, *adsimulatum* (another species)  
*assinboinensis* -is -e from the area of Assinboine mountain, Alberta, Canada; or Assinboia, Saskatchewan, Canada  
*assoanus* -a -um from Aswan, Egypt  
*assurgens*, *assurgenti-* rising upwards, ascending, present participle of *adsurgo*, *adsurgere*, *adsurrexi*, *adsurrectum*  
*assurgentiflorus* -a -um with flowers presenting upwards, *assurgens-florum*  
*assyriacus* -a -um, *assyricus* -a -um from northern Iraq (*Assyria*)  
*Astartea* for Astarte, the Syrian equivalent of Venus  
*Astelia* Stemless, α-στηλη (some are epiphytes)  
*astelifolius* -a -um *Astelia*-leaved, *Astelia-folium*  
*Aster* Star, ἀστηρ, ἀστερος (***Asteraceae***)  
*-aster* -ra -rum, -istrum -partial similarity, -wild, -inferior, (used as a suffix to the generic name to denote a section, e.g. *Trifoliumastrum*); star-, stellate-, ἀστηρ, ἀστερος, *astrum*, *astri*  
*Asteranthera* Star-flowered, ἀστηρ-ανθος (the disposition of the anthers)  
*asterias* star-like, ἀστηρ, ἀστερος  
*asterictos* unsupported, weak, ἀστηρικτος  
*asterioides*, *asterodes*, *asteroides* *Aster*-like, ἀστερ-ωδης, ἀστηρ-οειδης  
*Asteriscus* Small-star, ἀστερισκος  
*Asteromoea* Resembling-*Aster*, ἀστηρ-ομοιος  
*Asterophora* Star-bearer, ἀστηρ-φορά (the processes covering the chlamydospores)  
*asterosporus* -a -um with star-shaped spores, ἀστερος-σπορος (the spores have blunt spines)  
*Asthenotherum* Poor-harvest, ἀσθενής-θερος (a desert grass)  
*asthmaticus* -a -um of asthma, ἀσθμα (its medicinal use for shortage of breath)  
*astictus* -a -um immaculate, without blemishes, unspotted, α-στικτος  
*Astilbe* Without-brilliance, α-στιλβη, α-στιλβος (the flowers)  
*Astilboides*, *astilboides* *Astilbe*-like, α-στιλβω-οειδης  
*astrachinus* -a -um from Astrakhan province, Volga Delta, Russia  
*astrachinus* -a -um having a dark, curly indumentum; from Astrakhan, Russia (simile with fleece of karakul lambs)  
*Astraeus* Star-shaped, *astrum*, the outer wall of spore producing body of the earth-star fungus (*Astraeus* was father of the winds – by which the spores are dispersed)  
*Astragalus* Ankle-bone, ἀστραγάλος, a Greek name in Pliny for a plant with vertebra-like knotted roots  
*Astranthium* Star-flower, ἀστηρ-ανθος

## The Names of Plants

*Astrantia* Masterwort (l'Ecluse's name, from *magistrantia*, Meisterwürz)  
*astrantioideus* -a -um resembling *Astrantia*  
*astrictus* -a -um drawn together, *adstringo*, *adstringere*, *adstrinxi*, *adstrictum*  
*astringens* contracting, becoming drawn in, present participle of *adstringo*  
*Astripomoea* Star-*Ipomoea*, ἀστηρ-ιψ-ομοίος  
*astro-* star-shaped-, *astrum*, ἀστρον, ἀστρο-  
*Astrocarpus* Star-fruit, ἀστρο-καρπος  
*astroites* star-like, ἀστρον-ιτικός  
*Astronium* Star-like, ἀστρον (the flowers)  
*astrophoros* star-bearing, ἀστερ-φορος  
*Astrophytum* Star-plant, ἀστρο-φυτον (the morphology of the plant)  
*astrotrichus* -a -um having star-shaped hairs, stellate-hairy, ἀστρο-τριχος  
*-astrum* somewhat like, wild, inferior, as good as, *ad instar*  
*asturicus* -a -um, *asturiensis* -is -e from Asturias, NW Spain  
*astutus* -a -um cunning, deceptive, *astutus*  
*astylus* -a -um lacking a distinct style, α-στυλος  
*asymmetricus* -a -um irregular, lacking symmetry, α-συμ-μετρικός  
*Asyneuma* derivation uncertain (?α-συν-ευ-μα, relationship to *Phyteuma*)  
*Asystasia* derivation uncertain, α-συστασις, lacking association  
*atacamicus* -a -um from the Atacama desert of Chile  
*Ataenidia* Without-a-small-band, α-ταινία (no spur on the staminode)  
*Atalantia* for Atalanta, the swift-footed huntress of Greek mythology  
*atalantoides* resembling *Atalantia*, *Atalantia-oides*  
*atamasco* an Amerindian vernacular name for *Zephyranthes atamasco*  
*atavus* -a -um great-great-great-grandfather, of great age, ancient, *atavus*, *atavi*  
*ataxacanthus* -a -um having irregularly arranged prickles, ατακτος-ακανθα  
*ater*, *atra*, *atrum* matt-black, *ater*, *atris*  
*Athamanta* Athamas-one, *athamanticus* -a -um (*athemanticus*), of Mount Athamas, Sicily, or for the King Athamas of the Minyans, in mythology  
*Athanasia* Immortal, α-θανασίμος (without death, funerary use of *Tanacetum*)  
*atheniensis* -is -e from Athens (*Athenae*)  
*athero-* bristle-, beard-, αθηρ, αθερος  
*atherodes* bristle-eared, (αθηρ, αθερος)-ωδης  
*Atherosperma* Bearded-seed, αθηρο-σπερμα  
*athois* -is -e, *athous* -a -um from Mount Athos, NE Greece  
*athro-* crowded, αθροος, αθρο-  
*athrostachyus* -a -um having crowded spikes, αθρο-σταχυς  
*Athrotaxis* Crowded-order, αθροος-τάξις  
*Athyrium* Sporty, αθρῶ (sporty in an earlier sense of variability, from the varying structure of ladyfern sori) (*Athyriaceae*)  
*-aticus* -a -um, *-atilis* -is -e -from (a place)  
*atlanticus* -a -um of the Atlas Mountains (*Atlas*, *Atlantis*), N Africa, of Atlantic areas (the western limits of the classical Old World)  
*atlantis* -is -e from the Atlas mountains (*Atlas*, *Atlantis*), Morocco/Algeria/Tunisia, N Africa; for the giant Atlas of mythology  
*atomarius* -a -um small, pigmy, unmoved, indivisible, ατομος, *atomus*, *atomi*  
*atomerius* -a -um speckled (atome); having very small parts, ατομ-μερίς  
*Atractogyne* Spindle-fruited-one, ατρακτος-γυνή (fusiform fruits of some)  
*Atractylis* Spindles, ατρακτος (the long spines of the outer bracts)  
*atractyloides* resembling *Atractylis*, *Atractylis-oides*  
*atramentarius* -a -um with black eruptions, *atra-mentagra* (sycosis)  
*atramentiferus* -a -um carrying a black secretion, *atra-mentagra-fero*  
*atrandrus* -a -um having dark stamens, botanical Latin *ater-andrus*  
*Atraphaxis* an ancient Greek name, ατραφαξ, for *Atriplex* (q.v.)  
*atratus* -a -um blackened, clothed in black, blackish, *ater*  
*atrebatus* -a -um swarthy, blackened, from the Celtic Atrebatas tribe of Roman England, South of the Thames and in Gaul – famous as ironworkers

- atri-, atro-* better-, dark-, black-(a colour), *ater, atra, atrum, atro-*
- atrichus -a -um* lacking hairs, α-τριχος
- Atriplex* the name used by Pliny, *ater-plexus*, black and intertwined (from the ancient Greek name, ατραφαξ)
- atriplicifolius -a -um* *Atriplex*-leaved, *Atriplex-folium*
- atriplis -is -e* of *Atriplex* (aphis)
- atrispinus -a -um* having black spines or thorns, *atra-spina*
- atrocarpus -a -um* dark-fruited, botanical Latin *atro-carpus*
- atrocaulis -is -e* having dark stems, botanical Latin *atro-caulis*
- atrocinerus -a -um* dark-grey, dark-ashen coloured, *atro-cineris*
- atrocintus -a -um* being girdled with black, *atro-(cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctum)*
- atrococcus -a -um* black-berried, ατηρ-κόκκος
- atrocyaneus -a -um* dark-blue, ατηρ-κυανός
- atrofusus -a -um* dark-swarthy, dark-brown coloured, *atro-fuscus*
- atroides* somewhat darkened, ατηρ-οειδής
- Atropa* Inflexible, ατροπος (Atropa, one of three Fates or Μοιραι)
- Atropanthe* *Atropa*-flowered-one, Ατροπος-ανθερος
- atropatanus -a -um* from Azarbaijan, N Iran (the area of N Media was given by Alexander to Atropates and became the kingdom of Artopatenē)
- Atropis, atropis -is -e* Keel-less-one, without a keel, α-τροπις
- atropurpureus -a -um* dark-purple coloured, *atro-purpureus*
- atrorubens* dark-red coloured, *atro-rubens*
- atrosanguineus -a -um* the colour of congealed blood, black-blooded, *atro-(sanguis, sanguinis)*
- atrosquamosus -a -um* having dark scales, *atro-(squama, squamae)*
- atrotomentosus -a -um* having a dark-hairy tomentum, *atro-(tomentum, tomenti)*
- atrovaginatus -a -um* with a black sheath, *atro-(vagina, vaginae)*
- atroviolaceus -a -um* very dark violet coloured, *atro-(viola, violae)*
- atrovirens, atroviridis -is -e* very dark green, *atro-(viresco, virescere), atro-viridis*
- atrox* hideous, dreadful, savage, *atrox, atrocis*
- atrum* black, *ater, atri*
- attavirius -a -um* from Mount Atávios, Rhodes, Greece
- attenuatus -a -um* tapering, drawn out to a point, flimsy, weak
- atticus -a -um* from around Athens, Greece (*Attica*)
- attractus -a -um* drawn towards, attractive, past participle of *attraho, attrahere, attraxi, attractum*
- atus -a -um* -rendered, -being, -having (prefixed by some observable attribute)
- aubertii* for Père George Aubert, French missionary in China c. 1899
- aubretoides* resembling *Aubretia*, *Aubretia-oides*
- Aubrieta* (*Aubretia*) for Tournefort's artist friend, Claude Aubriet (1665?–1742)
- auct.* of authors, used by a writer to indicate a name used in an alternative sense by other authors. See *hort.*, below, and *sensu*, page 14 and below.
- auctus -a -um* enlarged, augmented, great, past participle of *augeo, augere, auxi, auctum*
- Aucuba* (*Aukuba*) Latinized Japanese name, aokiba
- aucuparius -a -um* bird-catching, of bird catchers, *avis capio* (use of fruit as bait), *aucupor, aucupare, aucupatus*
- audax* bold, proud, audacious, *audax, audacis*
- augescens* increasing, past participle of *augesco, augescere*
- augurius -a -um* of the soothsayers, *augur, auguris, augurius*
- augusti-, augustus -a -um* stately, noble, tall, majestic, *augustus*
- augustifolius -a -um* having impressive foliage, majestic-leaved, *augusti-folium*
- augustinii* for Dr Augustine Henry (1857–1930), plant collector in China and Formosa, Professor of Forestry, Dublin
- augustissimus -a -um* the most majestic, superlative of *augustus*
- aulacanthus -a -um* having grooved spines, αυλακο-ακανθος
- aulaco-* furrowed-, grooved-, αυλαξ, αυλακος, αυλακο-

## The Names of Plants

*aulacocarpus* -a -um having furrows in the fruit wall, αυλακο-καρπος  
*aulacospermus* -a -um having ridged seed coats, αυλακο-σπερμα  
*Aulax* Furrow, αυλαξ, αυλακος (the furrowed leaves of some)  
*aulicus* -a -um of the court, *aulicus*  
*aulo-* tube-, αυλος, αυλο-  
*Aulocalyx* Tubular-calyx, αυλος-καλυξ  
*aurantiacus* -a -um resembling an orange, orange-coloured, *aurantium*  
*auraniticus* -a -um from Hawran, SW Syria (the Roman province of *Auranitis*)  
*aurantifolius* -a -um with golden leaves, or having *Citrus*-like leaves, *auranti-folium*  
*aurantius* -a -um orange-coloured, the colour of an orange, *aurantium*  
*aurarius* -a -um, *aureus* -a -um golden, ornamented with gold, *aurum*  
*auratus* -a -um metallic yellow, golden, ornamented with gold, gilt, *auratus*  
*aureafolius* -a -um with golden leaves, *aureus-folium*  
*aureatus* -a -um like gold, golden, *aureus*  
*aurelianensis* -is -e, *aureliensis* -is -e from Orleans, France (*Aurelium*)  
*aurellus* -a -um yellowish, diminutive of *aureus*  
*aureo-*, *aureus* -a -um golden-yellow, *aureum*  
*Aureoboletus* Golden-mushroom, *aureus-boletus*  
*aureolus* -a -um golden-yellow, *aureus*  
*aureomaculatus* -a -um having golden spots, *aureo*-(*macula*, *maculae*)  
*aureonitens* shining gold, *aureo*-(*niteo*, *nitere*)  
*aureosulcatus* -a -um having golden grooves, *aureo*-(*sulcus*, *sulci*) (on the stems)  
*aurescens* turning golden, *aureo*-(*fio*, *fiere*, *factus*)  
*auricolor* having a golden lustre, *aureo*-(*color*, *coloris*)  
*auricomus* -a -um with golden hair, *aurum-coma* (golden-hairy leaved)  
*Auricula*, *auriculus* -a -um Ear, *auricula* (the leaf shape of *Primula auricula* or the 'Jew's-ear' fruiting body of *Auricularia auricula-judae*)  
*Auricularia* Ear-like, *auricula*, *auriculae*  
*auriculatissimus* -a -um most lobed, superlative of *auriculatus* (the huge lobes on the petiole of *Senecio auriculatissimus*)  
*auriculatus* -a -um, *auricularis* -is -e lobed like an ear, with lobes, *auris*, *auricula*  
*auricula-ursifolius*, *auriculae-ursifolius* from Clusius' name, *auricula ursi*, bear's ear, for the leaves of *Primula auricula*  
*aurigeranus* -a -um from Ariège, France (*Aurigera*)  
*Aurinia* Of-the-breeze, αυρα, αυρη, *aura*, *aurae* (plants of montane crags)  
*Auriscalpum* Ear-pick, *auris-scalpium* (the tapered stipe is inserted laterally on the somewhat ear-shaped cap)  
*auritextus* -a -um cloth of gold, woven-from-gold, *aureus*-(*texo*, *texere*, *texui*, *textum*)  
*auritus* -a -um with ears, long-eared, having long ears, *auris* (stipules)  
*aurorius* -a -um orange, like the rising sun, *aurora*, *aurorae*  
*aurosus* -a -um of day-break, of sunrise, *aurora*, *aurorae*  
*australasiae* from southern Asia, botanical Latin  
*australasicus* -a -um Australian, South Asiatic, botanical Latin  
*australiensis* -is -e from Australia, Australian  
*australis* -is -e southern, of the South, *australis*  
*austriacus* -a -um from Austria, Austrian  
*austrinus* -a -um from the south, *australis*  
*austro-* southern, *australis*, *austro-*  
*austroafricanus* -a -um from southern Africa, botanical Latin  
*austroalpinus* -a -um from the southern alps, *austro-alpinus*  
*Ausrocedrus* Southern-cedar, *australis-Cedrus*  
*austromontanus* -a -um from southern mountains, *austro-montanus* (of North America)  
*auto-* self-, alone-, the same-, αυτος, αυτο-  
*autochthonus* -a -um not introduced, indigenous, αυτοχθων  
*autumnalis* -is -e of the autumn, *autumnus*, *autumni* (flowering or growing)  
*auxillaris* -is -e helpful, aiding, *auxillaris*; increasing, αυξη (vegetatively)



- Auxopus* Different-stalk, αὐξο-πους (the yellowish weak stems of this parasitic plant)
- avasmontanus -a -um* from Auas Berg mountains of Namibia
- Avellana* an old name in Pliny, *nux avellana*, for the hazel nut, from Fonte Avellana (Avella), in the Italian Apennines
- avellanae* of hazel, living on *Corylus avellana* (Eriophyes, acarine gall mite)
- avellanarius* living in hazel woods (*Muscardinus avellanarius*, dormouse)
- avellaneus -a -um* hazel-brown, *Avellana*
- avellanidens* with tearing teeth, (*avello*, *avellere*, *avelli*(*avulsi*), *avulsum*)-(dens, dentis) (Agave leaf-margins)
- avellanus -a -um* from Avella, Italy (Pliny's name, *nux avellana*, for hazel-nut)
- Avellinia* Small-oat-like, diminutive from *Avena*
- avellinus -a -um* hazel-brown, *Avellana*
- Avena* Nourishment, *avena* (also meant oats, reed and shepherd's pipe)
- avenaceus -a -um* oat-like, *avena*
- avenius -a -um* lacking or with obscure veins, *a*-(*vena*, *venae*)
- avenoides* resembling *Avena*, oat-like, *Avena-oides*
- Avenula* Like-a-small-oat, feminine diminutive of *avena*
- Averrhoa* for Averrhoes, twelfth-century Arabian physician, translator of Aristotle's work
- Avicennia*, *avicennae* for Ibn Sina (*Avicenna*) (980–1037), Arabian philosopher and physician
- avicenniaefolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of the white mangrove, *Avicennia-folium*
- avicennioides* resembling *Avicennia*, mangrove-like, *Avicennia-oides*
- avicularis -is -e* of small birds, eaten by small birds, *avis*
- aviculus -a -um* omen, of small birds, diminutive of *avis*
- avisylvanus -a -um* of undisturbed woods, botanical Latin, *avis-sylvae*
- avium* of the birds, *avis*
- avocado* from a Nahuatl name, *ahuacatl*, for the fruit (cognate with alligator [pear])
- axillariflorus -a -um*, *axilliflorus -a -um* with axillary flowers, with flowers produced in the leaf axils, *axilla-florum*
- axillaris -is -e* in the armpit, arising from the leaf axils, axillary, *axilla*, *axillae*
- Axonopus* Axle-stalked, ἀξων-πους (the spicate racemes radiate around the upper part of the rachis)
- Axyris* Without-edge, ἀξυρίς (the bland flavour)
- ayabacanus -a -um* from Ayabaca, NW Peru
- Ázalea* Of-dry-habitats, ἀζαλεός (etymology uncertain, formerly used by Linnaeus for *Loiseleuria*)
- azaleanus -a -um* *Azalea*-like
- azaleodendron* *Azalea* (flowered) tree, ἀζαλεός-δένδρον
- azaleoides* resembling *Azalea*, ἀζαλεός-οειδής
- Azana* from a Mexican vernacular name
- Azanza* from a Mexican vernacular name
- Azara* for J. N. Azara, Spanish patron of botany and other sciences in the early nineteenth century
- azarolus* the Italian vernacular name, *azarolo*, for *Crataegus azarolus*
- azedarach*, *azadarachtus -a -um* a middle-eastern vernacular name, *azaddirakht*, for the bead tree, *Melia azadarachta*
- Azolla* etymology uncertain, possibly from a South American name thought to refer to its inability to survive out of water, or ἀξο-όλλυμι, to dry-to kill (*Azollaceae*)
- azonites* ungirdled, (*a*-*zona*, *zonae*)
- Azorella* Without-scales, α-ζοραλεός, feminine diminutive of α-ζωρος not strong or stout
- azoricus -a -um* from the Azores Islands, mid-Atlantic
- aztecorum* from the lands of the Aztecs

## The Names of Plants

*azureovelatus* -a -um blue-clothed, *azureus*-(*velo, velare, velavi, velatum*)

*azureus* -a -um sky-blue, Latin *azureus*, from Arabic, al-lazaward, for lapis-lazuli

*babadagicus* -a -um from the Babatag mountains, Uzbekistan

*babae* wonderful!, ah!, *babae* (an interjection of awe)

*Babiana* Baboon, from the Afrikaans, *babianer*, for baboon (which feed on the corms)

*babingtonii* for Charles Cardale Babington (1808–95), Professor of Botany at Cambridge, author of *Manual of British Botany*

*babylonicus* -a -um from Babylon, *babylon*, *babyloni*

*bacaba* a South American vernacular name for the wine palm, *Oenocarpus bacaba*

*bacatus* -a -um of pearls; berried, *baca*, *bacae*; *bacca*, *bacca*

*baccans* becoming berried-looking (shining red to purple, berry-like fruits of *Carex baccans*)

*baccatus* -a -um having berries, *baca*, *bacca*, *bacae*, *bacca* (fruits with fleshy or pulpy coats)

*Baccharis* an ancient Greek name (doubtful etymology, perhaps Ecstatic, from βακχος, the spicy smell of the roots)

*baccifer* -era -erum, *bacifer* -era -erum olive-bearing, bearing berries, *bacca-fero*

*bacciformis* -is -e berry-shaped, *bacca-forma*

*bacillaris* -is -e rod-like, staff-like, stick-like (used botanically for very small rod-like entities), *bacillum*, *bacilli* a lictor's staff

*Backhousia*, *backhousianus* -a -um for James Backhouse (1794–1869), nurseryman of York

*Bacopa* derivation uncertain

*bacterio*-, *bacterium* stick-, staff-, βακτηρία (rod bacteria)

*bacteriophilus* -a -um bacteria-liking, symbiotic, βακτηρία-φίλος

*Bactris* Cane, βακτρον (use in making walking sticks)

*baculiferus* -a -um staff-carrying, with reed-like stems, *baculum-fero*

*baculus* -a -um stick, staff, *baculum*, *baculi*

*badachschanicus* -a -um from Badakshan, Afghanistan

*badiocarpus* -a -um having chestnut-brown fruits, botanical Latin *badio-carpus*

*badius* -a -um, *badio*- reddish-brown, chestnut-coloured, *badius*

*Baeckea* for Abraham Baeck, friend of Linnaeus and physician

*baeo*- small-, βαίος, βαίον

*baeocephalus* -a -um small-headed, βαίον-κεφαλή (inflorescence)

*Baeometra* Of-small-measure, βαίον-μετρον (its small stature)

*Baeospora* Small-spore, βαίον-σπορος (the spores are about  $3 \times 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ )

*baeticus* -a -um from S Spain, Andalusia (*Baetica*)

*baffinensis* -is -e from Baffin Island or Baffin Bay, N Canada

*Bafutia* for its provenance, Bafut-Ngamba, Cameroon, W Africa

*bagamoyensis* -is -e from Bagamoyo, Tanzania (one-time coastal HQ of the German East Africa Company)

*bahamanus* -a -um from the Bahamas, Bahamian

*bahianus* -a -um from Bahia State, E Brazil

*baicalensis* -is -e, *baicalicus* -a -um, *baikalensis* -is -e from the area around Lake Baikal (Baykal), E Siberia

*Baikiaea* for Dr William Balfour Baikie, surgeon and naturalist who commanded the Niger Expeditions of 1854 and 1857

*baileyanus* -a -um, *baileyi* either for Captain F. M. Bailey, who collected in Tibet c. 1913, or Major Vernon Bailey, who collected on Mount Wichita, Oklahoma c. 1906, or Liberty Hyde Bailey (1858–1954), Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University, USA

*Baillonia* for H. Baillon (1827–95), French botanist

*bainesii* for John Thomas Baines (1820–75), student of the aloes of S Africa

*Bakerantha* for John Gilbert Baker (1834–1920), British botanist and author of *Handbook of the Bromeliaceae*

- Bakerisideroxylon* Engler's generic name for Baker's *Sideroxylon revolutum* (= *Vincentella revoluta*)
- Balanites* Acorn-having, βαλανος-ιτης (the Greek name, βαλανος, describes the fruit of some species)
- balanoideus -a -um* resembling an acorn, βαλανος-οειδης, *balanus-oides*
- Balanophora* Acorn-carrying, βαλανο-φορα (the nut produced by these total parasites of tropical trees) (*Balanophoraceae*)
- balansae, balansanus -a -um* for Benjamin (Benedict) Balansa (1825–92), French plant collector who botanized in many parts of the tropical world
- balanus* the ancient name, βαλανος, for an acorn
- balata* a Guyanese Carib vernacular name for trees producing an edible fruit and the gutta-percha-like latex, balata (e.g. *Mimusops balata*)
- balaustinus -a -um* pomegranate-fruit coloured, βαλαυστιον
- Balbisia, balbisianus -a -um, balbisii* for Giovanni Battista Balbis (1765–1831), Professor of Botany at Turin, Italy
- balcanicus -a -um, balcanus -a -um* from the Balkans, Balkan
- balcoos -a -um* from a Bengali vernacular name
- baldaccii* for Antonio Baldacci (1867–1950) of the Bologna Botanic Garden, Italy
- Baldellia* for Bartolommeo Bartolini-Baldelli, nineteenth-century Italian nobleman
- baldemonia* a medieval name for *Meum athamanticum*, baldmoney
- baldensis -is -e* from the area of Mount Baldo, N Italy
- baldschuanicus -a -um* from Baldschuan (Baldzhuan), Bokhara, Uzbekistan
- balearicus -a -um* from the Balearic Islands (*Baliares Insulae*), Mediterranean
- balfourii* for Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour (1853–1922), collector in Socotra, Professor of Botany, Edinburgh
- ballatrix* dancing, feminine form of late Latin, *ballo*, *ballare*, from Italian, *ballo*, a dance
- Ballota* Dioscorides' Greek name, βαλλωτη, for *Ballota nigra*
- balsamae, balsameus -a -um, balsamoides* balsam-like, yielding a balsam, βαλσαμον-οειδης
- balsamifer -era -erum* yielding a balsam, producing a fragrant resin, βαλσαμον-φερω
- Balsamina* Balsam, βαλσαμον (a former generic name for *Impatiens*) (*Balsaminaceae*)
- balsamina, balsamitus -a -um* an old generic name, βαλσαμινη, for alecost (*Tanacetum balsamita*)
- Balsamorhiza* Balsamic-root, βαλσαμον-ριζα (the resinous roots)
- balsamus -a -um* of balm, βαλσαμον, *balsamum, balsami*
- balticus -a -um* from the Baltic Sea or surrounding lands
- baluchistanicus -a -um* from Baluchistan Province of Pakistan
- bamboosarus -a -um* of bamboos (stem morphology)
- bambos* from the Malayan vernacular name, mambu
- Bambusa* from the Malayan vernacular name, mambu
- bambusaefolius -a -um* with bamboo-like leaves, *Bambusa-folium*
- bambusetorum* in bamboo-dominated vegetation, of bamboo forests, *Bambusa*
- bambusoides* resembling a bamboo, *Bambusa*-like, *Bambusa-oides*
- banana* a W African vernacular name, banam, from Arabic, banana, for a finger
- banatus -a -um, banaticus -a -um, bannaticus* from the Banat area (parts of Romania, Hungary and Vojvodina, Yugoslavia)
- bancanus -a -um* from the island of Pulau Banca (Banka, Bangka), Sumatra, Indonesia
- bandaensis -is -e* from the islands surrounding the Banda Sea, Indonesia
- Banisteria, banisteri* for Reverend John Baptist Banister (1650–92), English botanist in Virginia
- Banksia, banksii, banksianus -a -um* for Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) one-time President of the Royal Society and patron of the sciences
- banksiae* for Lady Dorothea Banks, wife of Sir Joseph, *vide supra* (*Rosa banksiae* was sent to England by the Kew collector William Kerr, in 1807, from China)

## The Names of Plants

*banksiopsis* looking similar to *Rosa banksiae*

*banyan* Sir Thomas Herbert's name, reflecting its use by Indian traders for a place of worship, vanija, in 1628

*baobab* the vernacular name recorded by Prospero Alpini in his *De Plantis Aegypti*, 1592

*baoulensis* -is -e from Baoule, Ivory Coast, W Africa, or from the Baoule tributary of the Niger, Mali

*Baphia* Dyer, βαφεύς (cam-wood, *Baphia nitida*, gives a red dye, it is also used for violin bows)

*baphicantus* -a -um of the dyers, dyers', dye(-producing), βαφεύς, βαφη

*Baptisia* Dyeing, βαπτω (several yield false indigo)

*barbacensis* -is -e from the area around Barbacena, Minas Gerais, Brazil

*barbadensis* -is -e from Barbados Island, West Indies, or the Barbary coast of N Africa

*barba-jovis* Jupiter's beard, (*barba*, *barbae*)-iovis

*Barbarea* Lyte's translation of Dodoens' *Herba Sanctae Barbarae*, for St Barbara

*barbarus* -a -um foreign, from Barbary, *barbaria* (outside Greece, N African coast)

*barbatulus* -a -um having a short beard, short-awned, diminutive of *barba*

*barbatus* -a -um of philosophers, with tufts of hair, with a beard, *barba*, *barbae*

*barbellatus* -a -um having small barbs, feminine diminutive of *barba*

*barberae*, *barberii* for Mrs F. W. Barber (1818–99), who collected in S Africa

*barbi-*, *barbigerus* -a -um bearded, *barbiger*, *barba-gero*

*barbinervis* -is -e with bristly veins, *barba-vena*

*barbinodis* -is -e having bearded nodes, *barba-nodus*

*barbulatus* -a -um having barbules, with small barbs, diminutive of *barba*

*barcellensis* -is -e from Villa de Barra area (Barcelos), Amazonas, N W Brazil

*barcinonensis* -is -e from Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain (*Barcinona*)

*bargalensis* -is -e from Bargal, on the coast at the N E tip of Somalia

*Barkhausia* for Gottlieb Barkhaus, of Lippe

*Barleria* for Reverend J. Barlier (Barrelier) (d. 1673), French botanist

*Barnadesia* for Michael Barnadez, Spanish botanist

*barnumae* for Mrs Barnum of the American Mission at Kharput, 1887

*barometz* from a Tartar word, barants, meaning lamb (the woolly fern's rootstock)

*Barosma* Heavy-odour, βαρυ-οσμη

*Barteria*, *barteri* for C. Barter (d. 1859), of the 1857 Niger Expedition

*bartlettii* for Harley Harris Bartlett (c. 1886), American biochemist

*bartonianus* -a -um, *bartonii* for Major F. R. Barton, who collected in Papua

*bartramianus* -a -um either for John Bartram (d. 1777), King's botanist in America, or his son William Bartram (1739–1823), nurseryman of Delaware, Pennsylvania, USA

*Bartschella* for Dr Paul Bartsch of the United States National Museum

*Bartsia* for Johann Bartsch (1709–38), Prussian botanist in Surinam

*bary-* heavy-, deep-, hard-, strong, βαρυς, βαρυ-

*baryosmus* -a -um heavily scented, βαρυ-οσμη

*barystachys* heavily branched, having dense spikes, βαρυ-σταχυς

*basalis* -is -e sessile-, basal-, *basis*

*basalticolus* -a -um living in areas of basaltic rock, *basaltes-colo*

*basalticus* -a -um of basaltic soils, *basaltes* (cognate with *basanites*)

*-basanus* -a -um -testing, βασανος

*baselicis* -is -e of Basle, Switzerland (*Basilea*)

*Basella* the Malagar vernacular name (*Basellaceae*)

*baselloides* like *Basella*, *Basella-oides*

*basi-*, *-bassos* foot, of the base-, from the base-, βασις, *basis*

*basidio-* short-pedestal-, *basidium*

*basilaris* -is -e relating to the base, *basis*

*Basilicum*, *basilicium* -a -um princely, royal, βασιληϊς, kingly-herb, βασιλικος-φυτον

*basilongus* -a -um having a long lower portion, *basis-longus*

- basirameus* -a -um much branched from the base, *basis-ramus*  
*basisetus* -a -um with a hairy base, *basis-saeta* (stem)  
*basitonae* extended to the base, βάσις-τονος  
*basjoo* the Japanese name for fibre from *Musa basjoo*  
*Bassia* for Ferdinando Bassi (1714–74), Italian botanist and Director of Bologna Botanic Garden, or for George Bass (d. at sea 1803), navigator who commended Botany Bay for settlement  
*bastardii* for T. Bastard (1784–1846), author of the Flora of Maine & Loire, 1809  
*bastardus* -a -um not natural, abnormal, debased, medieval Latin *bastardus*  
*basuticus* -a -um from Lesotho, S Africa (Basutoland until 1966)  
*bataanensis* -is -e from Bataan, Luzon, Philippines  
*batalinii* for A. F. Batalin (1847–96), Botanic Garden, St Petersburg  
*batatas* Haitian name, batata, for sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* (cognate via Portuguese, patatas, with potato)  
*bataua* from a vernacular name for an oil palm  
*batavicus* -a -um, *batavinus* -a -um from Jakarta (Batavia), NW Java, Indonesia  
*Batemannia* for James Bateman (1811–97), orchid collector and monographer of *Odontoglossum* etc.  
*bathy-* thick-, deep-, βάθος, βαθυ-  
*bathyphyllus* -a -um densely leaved, thick-leaved, βαθυ-φυλλον  
*Batis* Thorn-bush, βάτος (*Bataceae*)  
*batjanicus* -a -um from Bacan Island, Maluku (Batjan, N Molucca) Indonesia  
*Batrachia* section of *Geranium*, (resemblance to *Ranunculus acris*)  
*batrachioides* water-buttercup-like, *Batrachium*-like, βατραχος-οειδης  
*Batrachium* Little-frog, diminutive of βατραχος (Greek name for several *Ranunculus* species)  
*Batrachospermum* Frog-seed, βατραχος-σπερμα (mucilaginous appearance)  
*batrachospermus* -a -um having mucilaginous seed, βατραχος-σπερμα  
*battandieri* for Jules Aime Battandier (1848–1922), of the Algiers Medical School  
*Batodendron* Thorny-tree, βάτος-δενδρον (≡ *Vaccinium*)  
*Batopedina* Little-thorny-tangle, βάτος-πεδαω  
*-batus* -a -um accessible, passable; -thorn bush, βάτος (sectional suffix in *Rubus*)  
*baudotii* for Herr Baudot (fl. 1837), a German amateur botanist  
*Bauera*, *bauera*, *baueri*, *bauerianus* -a -um for H. Gottfried and Franz Bauer, botanists, travellers and illustrators, and Ferdinand Bauer (1760–1826), botanical artist and traveller (*Baueraceae*)  
*Bauhinia* for the Swiss botanists Caspar (Gaspard) Bauhin (1560–1624) and his brother Johann (Jean) (1541–1613)  
*bauhiniiflorus* -a -um having flowers resembling those of *Bauhinia*  
*baumannii* either for Baumann brothers, nurserymen at Bollweiler, Alsace, or Herrn E. H. Baumann of Bolivia, who produced *Begonia baumannii*  
*Baumea* for Baume, Luzon (*Cyperaceae*)  
*baumeanus* -a -um from Baume, Luzon  
*baurii* for Reverend L. R. Baur (1825–89), who collected *Rhodohypoxis* in S Africa  
*bavaricus* -a -um from Bayern State, Germany (Bavaria)  
*bavosus* -a -um from a Mexican vernacular name, bavoso  
*bay* berry, from the Old French, baie (*Laurus nobilis*, *baccae-lauri*; laurels were awarded to scholars, hence baccalaureate)  
*baytopiorus* -a -um, *baytopii* for Professor Turhan Baytop (1920–2002), Turkish pharmacist, plant collector and writer  
*bdellium* sticking, leach-like, βδέλλα (has a Semitic origin, via βδέλλιον, referring to the resin of some *Balsamodendron* (≡ *Commiphora*) species)  
*-bdolon* -smelling, -stench, βδολος  
*bealei* for Thomas Chay Beale (c. 1775–1842), Portuguese Consul in Shanghai, who facilitated Robert Fortune's collecting work  
*beanianus* -a -um, *beanii* for William J. Bean (1863–1947) (*Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*)

## The Names of Plants

- beatricis* for Beatrice Hops, who discovered *Watsonia beatricis* in S Africa (c. 1920)  
*beatus* -a -um abundant, prosperous, *beatus*  
*Beaufortia* for Mary Somerset (c. 1630–1714), Duchess of Beaufort, patroness of botany  
*Beaumontia* for Lady Diana Beaumont (d. 1831), of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire  
*beauverdianus* -a -um for Gustave Beauverd (1867–1942), of the Boissier Herbarium, Geneva  
*bebbianus* -a -um for Michel Schuck Bebb (1833–95)  
*bebius* -a -um from the Bebisch mountains, Dalmatia (firm, steady, trustworthy, βεβαιος)  
*beccabunga* from an old German name ‘Bachbungen’, mouth-smart or streamlet-blocker  
*beccarianus* -a -um, *beccarii* for Odoardo (Odordo) Beccari (1843–1920), botanist and traveller in Borneo  
*Beccariophoenix* Beccari’s date palm, botanical Latin from Beccari and *phoenix*  
*Beckmannia* for Johann Beckmann (1739–1811), professor at Göttingen  
*bedeguaris* -is -e brought by the wind, from Persian, bad awar (supposed cause of the Hymenopteran-induced gall, rose bedeguar, or Robin’s pin-cushion)  
*Bedfordia*, *bedfordianus* -a -um for John Russell (1766–1839), Sixth Duke of Bedford  
*beesianus* -a -um for Bees’ nursery of Ness, Cheshire, plant introducers from China and elsewhere  
*Befaria* for Dr Bejar, a Spanish botanist (a Linnaean spelling error)  
*Begonia* for Michel Begon (1638–1710), French Governor of St Dominique and patron of botany (*Begoniaceae*)  
*begonifolius* -a -um, *begoniifolius* -a -um having *Begonia*-like leaves  
*begonioides* *Begonia*-like, *Begonia*-oides  
*beharensis* -is -e from Behara, Madagascar (felt leaf, *Kalenchoe beharensis*)  
*behen* from the Arabic name for several plants  
*beissnerianus* -a -um, *beissneri* for Ludwig Beissner of Poppelsdorf (1843–1927), writer on *Coniferae*  
*Belamcanda* from an Asian vernacular name for the leopard lily  
*belgicus* -a -um from Belgium, Belgian, *Belgae*, *Belgicus*  
*belinensis* -is -e from Belin, Turkey  
*belizensis* -is -e from Belize, NE Central America  
*belladonna* beautiful lady, botanical Latin from Italian, bella donna (the juice of the deadly nightshade was used to beautify by inducing pallid skin and dilated eyes when applied as a decoction)  
*bellamosus* -a -um, *bellatus* -a -um quite beautiful, *bella*  
*Bellardia*, *bellardii* for C. A. L. Bellardi (1741–1826), Italian physician and botanist  
*bellatulus* -a -um somewhat beautiful, diminutive of *bellus*  
*Bellevalia* for P. R. de Belleval (1558–1632), early systematist  
*bellicus* -a -um warlike, fierce, armed, *bellicus*  
*bellidi*- *Bellis*-like-, daisy-  
*bellidiastrus* -a -um daisy-flowered, *Bellis*-flowered, *Bellis*-astrum  
*bellidiflorus* -a -um daisy-flowered, *Bellis*-florum  
*bellidifolius* -a -um with daisy-like leaves, *Bellis*-folium  
*bellidiformis* -is -e, daisy-like, *Bellis*-forma  
*bellidioides*, *bellidoides* daisy-like, *Bellis*-oides  
*bellinus* -a -um neat, pretty, pleasing, comparative of *bellus*  
*Bellis* Pretty, a name, *bellus*, used in Pliny  
*Bellium* Resembling-*Bellis*  
*bellobatus* -a -um beautiful bramble, botanical Latin *bellus*-batus  
*belloides* daisy-like, *Bellis*-oides  
*bellulus* -a -um pretty little one, diminutive of *bellus*  
*bellus* -a -um handsome, beautiful, neat, pretty, choice, *bellus*, *bella*  
*belmoreanus* -a -um for the Earl of Belmore, Governor of New South Wales, 1868  
*belo*- pointed like a dart or arrow or javelin, frightening, βελονη, βελος, βελο-  
*Belonophora* Arrow-head-bearing, βελονη-φορα (the apex of the connective)

- Beloperone* Dart-clasp, βελος-περονη (the shape of shrimp plant's connective)
- belophyllus* -a -um dart-leaf, terrifying-leaf, βελος-φυλλον
- beluosus* -a -um of monsters, monstrous, *belua*, *beluae*; *beluosus*
- bemban* from a Javanese vernacular name
- benedictus* -a -um well spoken of, blessed, healing (*Cnicus benedictus* was once used as a cure for gout; herb bennet, or blessed herb, *Geum urbanum*, was prized for its fragrant root, used to make Benedictine liqueur)
- bengalensis* -is -e, *benghalensis*, -is -e from Bengal (Benghala), India
- benguelsensis* -is -e from Bunguela, Angola
- benguetsensis* -is -e from Benguet, Luzon, Philippines
- Benincasa* for Conte Giuseppe Benincasa (d. 1596), Italian botanist
- benjamina* from an Indian vernacular name, ben-yan, or Gujarati, vaniyo
- benjan* the Indian vernacular, ben-yan, for weeping fig, *Ficus benjan*
- bennettii* for A. W. Bennett (1833–1902), British botanist
- Bensoniella*, *bensoniae*, *bensonii* for Colonel Robson Benson (1822–94), who collected in Malabar etc.
- Benthamia*, *Benthamidia*, *benthamianus* -a -um, *benthamii* for George Bentham (1800–84) author of *Genera Plantarum*, with Sir Joseph Hooker (*Benthamia* ≡ *Cornus*)
- Benzoin*, *benzoin* from an Arabic or Semitic name, luban-jawi, signifying Javanese perfume or gum
- Berberidopsis* resembling *Berberis*, *Berberis-opsis*
- berberifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Berberis*
- Berberis* Bar-berry, medieval Latin, *barbaris*, from an Arabic name for N Africa (*Berberidaceae*)
- Berchemia* for M. Berchem, seventeenth-century French botanist
- bergamius* -a -um from the Turkish name, beg-armydu (beg-armodi), prince's pear, applied to the Bergamot orange (and lemon-mint and Oswego tea)
- Bergenia* for Karl August von Bergen (1704–60), German physician and botanist of Frankfurt am Oder
- bergeri*, *bergerianus* -a -um for Alwin Berger (1871–1931), Curator of the Hanbury Garden at La Mortola and writer on succulents
- beringensis* -is -e from the region around the Bering Sea (named for Vitus Bering)
- Berkheya* for Jan Le Francq van Berkhey (1729–1812), Dutch botanist
- Berlandiera*, *berlandieri*, *berlandierianus* -a -um for J. L. Berlandier (d. 1851), Belgian botanist who explored in Texas and Mexico
- Berlinia* for Andreas Berlin (1746–73) Swedish botanist in W Africa
- bermudana*, *bermudense*, *bermudiana* from Bermuda (however, *Sisyrinchium bermudiana* is endemic in Ireland)
- bernalensis* -is -e from Bernal, New Mexico
- bernardii* for Sir Charles Bernard of the India Office, London
- berolinensis* -is -e from Berlin, Germany (*Berolinum*)
- Bertero* for Carlo Guiseppe L. Bertero (1789–1831), Italian physician and traveller who died at sea between Tahiti and Chile
- berthelotii* for Sabin Berthelot (1784–1880), co-author with P. B. Webb of *Histoire Naturelle des Iles Canaries*
- Bertholletia* for Claude-Louis Berthollet (1748–1822), French chemist (Brazil nut)
- Bertolonia*, *bertolonae*, *bertolonii* for A. Bertoloni (1755–1869), Italian botanist and writer
- Berula* the Latin name in Marcellus Empyricus
- beryllinus* -a -um having the colour of beryl, βερυλλος, *beryllus*
- Beschorneria* for Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Beschorner (1806–73), German botanist
- bessarabicus* -a -um from Ukraine/Moldovia region (*Bessarabia*)
- Bessera*, *besserianus* -a -um for Dr Wilibald Swibert Joseph Gottlieb von Besser (1782–1842), Professor of Botany at Brody, Ukraine
- Bessey* For Charles Edwin Bessey (1845–1915), American systematic botanist

## The Names of Plants

*Beta* the Latin name for beet, *beta*

*betaceus -a -um* beet-like, beetroot coloured, resembling *Beta*

*bethlehemensis -is -e* from Bethlehem (Palestine, S Africa or America)

*bethunianus -a -um* for Captain Bethune, who brought *Chirita bethunianus* from Borneo in 1849

*betinus -a -um* beetroot-purple, *beta*

*betle* from the Malayan vernacular name, *vettila*, for the masticatory leaves, betel, of *Piper betle*

*betoni-* *Betonica*-like-, *Betonica*

*Betonica* from a name, *Vettonica*, in Pliny for a medicinal plant from Vectones (*Vettones*), Spain

*betonicifolius -a -um* betony-leaved, *Betonica-folium*

*betonicoides* *Betonica*-like, *Betonica-oides*

*betonicus -a -um* betony-like, resembling *Betonica*

*Betula* Pitch, the name, *betula*, in Pliny (bitumen is distilled from the bark) (*Betulaceae*)

*betularus -a -um* of birches, *Betula* (saprophytes on birch leaves etc.)

*betuletarus -a -um* associated with birch woodland, *Betula*

*betulifolius -a -um* with leaves similar to those of a birch, *Betula-folium*

*betulinus -a -um*, *betulus -a -um* *Betula*-like, birch-like, living on *Betula* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)

*betuloides* resembling *Betula*, *Betula-oides*

*beyrichianus -a -um*, *beyrichii* for Karl Beyrich (b. 1834), Canadian gardener

*bholua* from a Nepalese vernacular name, *bholu-swa*, for a *Daphne*

*bhotanicua -a -um*, *bhutanensis -is -e*, *bhutanicus -a -um* from Himalayan Bhutan

*bi-*, *bis-* two-, twice-, double-, *bis*, *bi-*

*biacutus -a -um* having two points, twice sharply tipped, *bis-acuteus*

*biafrae*, *biafranum* from the Biafra region of southern Nigeria

*bialatus -a -um* two-winged, *bis-alatus* (usually the stem)

*Biarrum* a name used by Dioscorides for an *Arum*-like plant

*biauritus -a -um* two-eared, having two long ears, *bis-auritus*

*bicalcaratus -a -um* two-spurred, *bis-calcaris*

*bicallosus -a -um* having two callosities, *bis-callosus*

*bicameratus -a -um* two-arched, two-chambered, *bis-camera*

*bicapsularis -is -e* with two small boxes, having two capsules, *bis-capsula*

*bicarinatus -a -um* having two keels, double-keeled, *bis-carina*

*bicaudatus -a -um* having two tails, *bis-cauda*

*bichlorophyllus -a -um* two-green-leaved, botanical Latin from δι-χλωρο-φυλλον (the marked difference in colour of the two surfaces of the leaves)

*bicolor*, *bicoloratus -a -um* of two colours, twice-coloured, *bis-(coloro, colorare, coloravi, coloratum)*

*bicolor-rosea* of two shades of red, *bicolor-rosea*

*bicornis -is -e*, *bicornutus -a -um* two-horned, *bi-cornu*

*bicuspidatus -a -um* having two cusps, two-tipped, *bis-(cuspis, cuspidis)*

*Bidens*, *bidens* Two-teeth, *bi-dens* (the scales at the fruit apex)

*bidentatus -a -um* double-toothed, having toothed teeth, *bi-dentatus*

*bidwillii* for J. C. Bidwill (1815–53), Director of Botanic Garden, Sydney

*Biebersteinia*, *biebersteinianus -a -um*, *biebersteinii* for Friedrich August Frieherr Marschall von Bieberstein (1768–1826), author of *Flora Taurico-Caucasica* and other works

*biennis -is -e* (with a life) of two years, biennial, *bi-annus*

*bifarius -a -um* in two opposed ranks, two-rowed, in two parts, *bi-fariam* (leaves or flowers)

*bifidus -a -um* deeply two-cleft, bifid, *bifidus*

*bifloriformis -is -e* two-flowered form, *bi-florum-forma*

*biflorus -a -um* two-flowered, *bi-florum*

*bifolius -a -um* two-leaved, *bi-folium*



- biformis* -is -e having two shapes (the parental segregates of *Rumex* × *pratensis*)  
*bifrons* having a double garland of leaves, two-boughed, *bi*-(*frons*, *frondis*)  
*bifurcatus* -a -um divided into equal limbs, bifurcate, *bi*-(*furca*, *furcae*)  
*Bigelovia*, *bigelowii* for Dr John M. Bigelow (1804–78), American pharmacist and botanist who worked on the Mexican Boundary Mission  
*bigibbus* -a -um having two humps, *bi*-(*gibbus*, *gibbi*)  
*biglandulosus* -a -um with two glands, two-glandular, *bi*-*glandulae* (male florets of *Euphorbia*)  
*biglumis* -is -e with two glumes, *bi*-*gluma* (*Juncus*)  
*Bignonia* (*Bignona*) for Abbé Jean Paul Bignon (1662–1743), librarian to Louis XIV (**Bignoniaceae**)  
*bignoniaceus* -a -um, *bignonioides* *Bignonia*-like, *Bignonia*-*oides*  
*biharamulensis* -is -e from Biharamulo, at the SW end of Lake Victoria, Tanzania  
*bijugans*, *bijugus* -a -um two-together, twin yoked, *bi*-(*iugis*, *iugus*) (staminal arrangement or leaves with two pairs of leaflets)  
*bilamellatus* -a -um having two flat ridges, with two lamellae, double-gilled, *bi*-*lamellatus*  
*bilateralis* -is -e bilateral, zygomorphic, having two (mirror image) sides, *bi*-*latus*  
*bilimbi* an Indian vernacular name for the cucumber-tree (*Averrhoa bilimbi*)  
*biliottii* for Alfred Biliotti, British Consul and collector at Trabzon, Turkey  
*-bilis* -is -e -able, -capable, *habilis*  
*Billardiera*, *billardierei* (*billardieri*) for Jaques Julien Houtou de la Billardière (1755–1834), French botanist  
*Billbergia* for J. G. Billberg (1772–1844), Swedish botanist (angel's tears)  
*billbergioides* resembling *Billbergia*, *Billbergia*-*oides*  
*billotii* for Paul Constant Billot (1796–1863), Professor of Botany at Hagenau, Alsace  
*bilobatus* -a -um, *bilobus* -a -um two-lobed, *bi*-*lobus* (see Fig. 8a)  
*bimaculatus* -a -um having two conspicuous spots, *bi*-*macula*  
*binatus* -a -um with two leaflets, bifoliate, paired, *bini*, *binae*, *bina*, *binatus*  
*binervis* -is -e two-veined, *bi*-*vena*  
*binervosus* -a -um two-veined-ish, two vein patterns, *bi*-(*nervus*, *nervi*) (1- to 3-veined)  
*binnendijkii* for S. Binnendijk (1821–83), of the Bogor Botanic Garden, Java  
*binocularis* -is -e two-eyed, marked with two eye-like spots, *bini*-(*oculus*, *oculi*)  
*-bios*, *bio-* life, βίος, βίω- (βίωω, βίωσις, biosis or mode of life)  
*Biophytum* Life-plant, βιοφυτον (sensitive leaves)  
*Biorhiza* Root-liver, βιορίζα (gall midge females lays eggs in rootlets)  
*bioritsensis* -is -e from Biarritz, France  
*-biosis* -living, -mode of life, βίωσις  
*Biota* Of-life or of-bows, βίος (= *Platyclusus*)  
*bipartitus* -a -um almost completely divided into two, *bi*-(*partio*, *partire*, *partivi*, *partitum*; *partior*, *partiri*)  
*bipinnatifidus* -a -um twice-divided but not to the rachis, *bi*-*pinnatus*-(*findo*, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*) (leaves)  
*bipinnatus* -a -um twice-pinnate, *bi*-*pinnatus* (leaves)  
*bipulvinaris* -is -e with two cushions, having a double pulvinus, with two-pulvinate petioles, *bi*-(*pulvinus*, *pulvini*)  
*bipunctatus* -a -um two-spotted, *bi*-(*pungo*, *pungere*, *pupugi*, *punctum*)  
*birameus* -a -um two-branched, *bi*-(*ramus*, *rami*) (inflorescence)  
*birostratus* -a -um having two beaks, *bi*-(*rostrum*, *rostri*) (spurs or nectaries)  
*birschelii* for F. W. Birschel, who collected plants for Kew in Caracas c. 1854  
*Biscutella*, *biscutellus* -a -um Two-small-trays, *bi*-*scutella* (the walls of the dehiscent fruit)  
*bisectus* -a -um cut into two parts, *bi*-(*seco*, *secare*, *secui*, *sectum*)  
*bisepalus* -a -um having two sepals, having a double calyx, *bi*-*sepalum*  
*biseptus* -a -um twice-hedged, partitioned into two, *bi*-*septum*

## The Names of Plants

*biserialis* -is -e having two ranks, rows or sequences, *bi*-(series, seriem) (of leaves or floral parts)  
*biserratus* -a -um twice-saw-toothed, double-toothed, *bi-serra* (leaf margin teeth themselves toothed)  
*bisetaeus* -a -um, *bisetus* -a -um two-bristled, *bi-saeta* (calyx plicae of *Gentiana*)  
*bispinosus* -a -um, *bispinus* -a -um two-spined, with paired thorns, *bi*-(spinus, spini)  
*bisporus* -a -um having two spores, *bi-spora* (basidia of *Agaricus* typically have four spores)  
*bisquamatus* -a -um two-scaled, *bi*-(squama, squamae) (the calyx lobes)  
*Bistorta*, *bistortus* -a -um twice twisted, *bis*-(torqueo, torquere, torsi, tortum) the medieval name (for the rhizomes, some say for the inflorescences)  
*bistortoides* resembling bistort, *Bistorta-oides*  
*bisulcatus* -a -um, *bisulcus* -a -um with two grooves, cloven, *bi*-(sulcus, sulci)  
*bisumbelatus* -a -um twice-umbellate, having an umbel of umbels, *bis*-(umbella, umbellae) (e.g. the compound umbels of many *Apiaceae*)  
*bisuntinus* -a -um from Besançon, France (*Vesontio*, *Bisuntinus*)  
*bitchiuensis* -is -e, *bitchuensis* -is -e from Bitchu province, Japan  
*bitermatus* -a -um twice ternate, with three lobes each divided into three, *bi-ternatus* (leaves or inflorescences)  
*bithynicus* -a -um from Turkey (*Bithynia*, *Paphlagonia*, NW Anatolia)  
*bitorquis* -is -e two-necklaced, *bi-torquatus* (the stipe of *Agaricus bitorquis* has two separate sheathing rings)  
*bituminosus* -a -um tarry, clammy, adhesive, smelling of tar, *bitumen*, *bituminis*  
*biunciferus* -a -um, *biuncinatus* -a -um bearing two hooks, with paired hooks, *bi*-(uncus, unci)-fero (e.g. the hooked leaves of *Dioncophyllaceae*)  
*bivalvis* -is -e two-valved, botanical Latin *bi-valva* (literally, two folding doors)  
*bivittatus* -a -um with two headbands, two-banded, *bi*-(vitta, vittae) (e.g. *Cryptanthus* leaf stripes)  
*bivonae* for Antonio de Bivona-Bernardi (1774–1837), Sicilian botanist and author of *Sicularum Plantarum* (1806)  
*Bixa* from a S American native name for *Bixa orellana*, the annatto tree (*Bixaceae*)  
*Blackstonia* for John Blackstone (1712–53), English apothecary and botanical writer  
*Blaeria* for Patrick Blair (1666–1728), Scottish surgeon and botanical writer  
*blagayanus* -a -um for Count Blagay, who discovered *Rheum ribes* c. 1837  
*blandaeformis* -is -e, *blandiformis* -is -e having an attractive shape or appearance, *blandus-forma*  
*Blandfordia*, *blandfordii* for George Spencer-Churchill (1766–1840), Marquis of Blandford  
*blandulus* -a -um quite pleasing, diminutive of *blandus*  
*blandus* -a -um pleasing, alluring, not harsh, bland, *blandor*, *blandire*, *blanditus*  
*blastophorus* -a -um sprouting, suckering, βλαστος-φορα  
*-blastos*, *-blastus* -a -um -shoot, -sprout, bud, growth, βλαστος  
*Blattaria*, *blattarius* -a -um an ancient Latin name in Pliny, cockroach-like, *blatta*, *blattarae*  
*Blatti* an Adansonian name, = *Sonneratia* (*Blattiaceae*)  
*blechnoides* similar to *Blechnum*, *Blechnum-oides*, βληχνον-οειδης  
*Blechnum* the Greek name, βληχνον, for a fern (*Blechnaceae*)  
*-blennus* -a -um -suggesting, -looking, βλεμμα  
*blennius* -a -um, *blennus* -a -um slimy, mucus-like, βλεννος (sticky surface texture)  
*blepharicarpus* -a -um having fringed fruit, βλεφαρο-καρπος  
*blephariglossus* -a -um having a fringed tongue or lip, βλεφαρο-γλωσσα  
*Blepharis* Eyelash, βλεφαρις (the fringed bracts and bracteoles)  
*blepharistes* resembling *Blepharis*, with a pronounced eyelash-like fringe, βλεφαρις  
*blepharo-* fringe-, eyelash-, βλεφαρις, βλεφαρο-  
*blepharocalyx* having a fringed calyx, βλεφαρο-καλυξ  
*blepharophyllus* -a -um with fringed leaves, βλεφαρο-φυλλον

- blepharopus* fringed with a ring of hairs at the base of the stalk, βλεφαρο-πους  
*Blepharospermum*, *blepharospermus* -a -um Fringed-seeded-one, βλεφαρο-σπερμα,  
 with fringed seeds (= *Calothamnus*)
- Bletia* for Louis Blet (c. 1794), apothecary who kept a garden in Algeciras
- Bletilla* *Bletia*-like
- Blighia* for William Bligh (1754–1817), thrice mutinied-against British sailor and  
 author of an account of sailing the South Seas (1792)
- blitoides* resembling *Blitum*, βλιτον-οειδης (from a plant name used by Greek and  
 Latin writers)
- Blitum* an ancient name, βλιτον, βλητον, for a kind of spinach, others say either for  
*Chenopodium* or *Amaranthus* (cognate, blite, formerly for *Chenopodium*, and sea-  
 blite, for *Sueda*)
- Bloomeria*, *bloomeri* for H. G. Bloomer (1821–74), pioneer Californian botanist
- blossfeldianus* -a -um, *blossfeldii* for Robert Blossfeld, seedsman and cactus dealer of  
 Potsdam, Berlin
- Blumea*, *blumei* for Karel Lodewijk Blume (1789–1862), Dutch writer on the E  
 Indies
- Blumenbachia* for Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, FLS (1752–1840), medical doctor  
 of Gottingen
- Blysmus* meaning uncertain (βλυζω surge out)
- boarius* -a -um, *bovarius* -a -um of the ox, or of oxen, *bos*, *bovis*
- Bobartia* for Jacob Bobart (1641–1719), Professor of Botany at Oxford
- bocasanus* -a -um, *bocasensis*, *bocensis* from the Sierra de Bocas, Mexican Panama, or  
 from Las Bocas, Mexico
- Bocconia*, *bocconei*, *bocconii* for Dr Paolo Boccone (1633–1704), Sicilian physician  
 and botanist
- bockii* for Herr Bock, the German Consul General in Oslo c. 1891
- bodinieri* for Emile Maria Bodinier (1842–1901), French missionary and botanist in  
 China
- bodnantensis* -is -e from Bodnant gardens, N Wales
- Boea* for Reverend Dr Bau of Toulon, France
- Boehmeria*, *boehmeri* for George Rudolph Boehmer (1723–1803), professor of  
 botany at Württemberg
- Boenninghausenia* for C. F. von Boenninghausen (1785–1864), German botanist
- boeoticus* -a -um from Voiotia district (Boeotia), Greece
- Boerhaavia*, *boerhaavii* for Herman Boerhaave (1668–1739), Professor at Leiden,  
 early systematist
- Boesenbergia* for Clara and Walter Boesenberg, in-laws of C. E. Otto Kuntze
- bogotensis* -is -e from Bogota, S America
- bohemicus* -a -um Bohemian, from Bohemia, present-day Czech Republic
- boissieri*, *boissii* for Pierre Edmond Boissier (1810–85), of Geneva (author of *Flora*  
*Orientalis*)
- bokharicus* -a -um from Bukhara (Buchara, Bockhara), central Uzbekistan
- bolanderi* for Professor H. N. Bolander (1831–97) of Geneva, plant collector in  
 California and Oregon
- bolanicus* -a -um from the environs of Mount Bolan, Papua New Guinea
- bolaris* -is -e dark red, brick-coloured, modern Latin, *bolaris*; netted, βολος (the  
 surface is tessellated with reddish scales)
- Bolax* Small mound, βωλος (the mounded cushion habit)
- Bolbitis* With-bulbs, *bulbus* (many bear gemmae)
- Bolbitius* Occurring-with-*Bolbitis*
- bolboflorus* -a -um having bulbous flowers, *bulbus-florum*
- boldo*, *boldus* -a -um from an Araucarian vernacular name for the fruit of *Peumus*  
*boldo*
- Boletinus* Little-bolete, diminutive of *boletus*
- Boletus*, *boletus* Mushroom, *boletus*, *boleti*; Clod (of earth), βωλος, βωλιτης (for its  
 lumpy shape)

## The Names of Plants

- bolivianus* -a -um, *boliviensis* -is -e from Bolivia, S America  
*Bollea*, *bolleana* for Carl Bolle (1821–1909), Berlin dendrologist  
*bollwyllarianus* -a -um, *bollwylleri* of Bollwyller, Alsace  
*Boltonia* for James B. Bolton (d. 1799), English botanist  
*-bolus* -a -um -throwing, *βολη*, *βολις*, *βολιδος*  
*Bolusanthus*, *Bolusiella*, *bolusii* Bolus'-flower, for Harry Bolus (1834–1911), writer on the flora of S Africa  
*Bomarea* for Jacques Christophe Valmont de Bomare (1731–1807), of Paris  
*bombaciflorus* -a -um silk-flowered, with *Bombax*-like flowers, *bombyx-florum*  
*Bombax* Silk, *βομβυξ* or *bombyx*, a silkworm (for the kapok covering of the seeds)  
**(*Bombacaceae*)**  
*bombicis* -is -e, *bombici*- of silk, silk- (silkworms, *bombyx*, *bombycis*, feed on *Morus bombycis*)  
*bombyciferus* -a -um silk-bearing, *bombyx-fero*  
*bombycinus* -a -um silky, with silky hairs, *bombycinus*  
*bombyliferus* -a -um bearing bumble bees, with bee-like flowers, *bombyx-fero*  
*bombyliflorus* -a -um bumble-bee flowered, *bombyx-florum*  
*bona-nox* good night, *bonus*-(*nox*, *noctis*) (night-flowering)  
*bonariensis* -is -e from Buenos Aires, Argentina (*Bonaria*)  
*bonarota*, *bonarotianus* -a -um for Michel Angelo Buonarroti (1475– 1564), of Florence, in whose garden was found *Tulipa bonarotiana*  
*bondaensis* -is -e from Bondi, Australia  
*bonduc* the Arabic vernacular name, *bonduq*, for a nut  
*bonensis* -is -e from Bon, Chad, C Africa  
*Bongardia* for Heinrich Gustav Bongard (1786–1839), German botanist  
*boninensis* -is -e from Bonin Island, SE Japan  
*bononiensis* -is -e from either Boulogne, France or Bologna, N Italy (both having the Roman name *Bononia*)  
*Bonplandia*, *bonplandii* for Aimé J. A. Bonpland (1773–1858), authority on the flora of Tropical America  
*Bonstedtia* for Carl Bonstedtia (1866–1953) Gartenoberinspektor at Göttingen  
*bonus* -a -um good, *bonus* (in various senses, see *melior*, comparative, and *optimus*, superlative)  
*bonus-henricus* good King Henry, an apothecaries' name to identify it from *malus henricus*, a poisonous plant (allgood or mercury)  
*Boophone* Ox-killer, *βοο-φονη* (narcotic property)  
*boothii* for either H. Booth, gardener c. 1864, or T. J. Booth, collector in Assam and Bhutan c. 1850  
*boottianus* -a -um, *boottii* for Fr C. M. Boott (1792–1863), American physician and botanist  
*Borago* Shaggy-coat, *burra* with feminine suffix (the leaves) (***Boraginaceae***)  
*boranensis* -is -e of the lands of the Oroma people (Borana) of S Ethiopia  
*Boraphila* North-lover, *βορεας-φίλος*  
*Borassus* from Linnaeus' name for the spathe of the date palm, *βορα*, food  
*borbasii* for Vincenz von Borbas (1844–1905), Hungarian Director of the Botanic Garden at Klausenburg (Cluj-Napoca), Romania  
*Borbonia*, *borbonianus* -a -um for Gaston Jean Baptiste de Bourbon (1608–60), the Duke of Orleans, third son of Henry IV of France, patron of botany  
*borbonicus* -a -um from Réunion Island (Ile de Bourbon), Indian Ocean  
*borealis* -is -e of the North wind, northern, of the North, *βορεας*, *boreas*, *boreae*  
*Boreava*, *boreau* for Alexander Boreau (1801–75), Belgian botanist director of the Angers Botanic Garden and author of *Flore du centre de la France*  
*borinquenus* -a -um from Puerto Rico (Amerindian name, Borinquen)  
*boris-regis* for King Boris III of Bulgaria (1894–1943)  
*borneensis* -is -e from Borneo Island  
*Bornmeullera*, *bornmuelleri* for J. Franz N. Bornmueller (1862–1948), Hanoverian botanist

- Boronia* for Francesco Boroni (d. 1794), assistant to Humphrey Sibthorp in Greece  
*Borreria, borrieri* for William Borrer (1781–1862), British botanist  
*borszczowii, borszczowii* for I. G. Borszczow (Borshchow) (1833–78), Russian explorer of Turkestan  
*boryanus -a -um, boryi* for Baron J. B. M. Bory de St Vincent (1780–1846), French traveller and naturalist  
*borythenicus -a -um* from the environs of the Dnieper River (Greek, βορυσθενής), Belarus and Ukraine  
*boschianus -a -um* for J. van der Bosch (1807–54), Governor General of the Dutch E Indies  
*Boscia, boscii* for Louis A. G. Bosc (1759–1828), French professor of Agriculture  
*bosniacus -a -um* from Bosnia, E Europe  
*Boswellia* for Dr James Boswell (later Lord Auchinleck) (1740–95), lawyer, diarist and biographer of Samuel Johnson (*Boswellia sacra*, frankincense)  
*bothrio-* minutely pitted-, pitted-, βοθρος  
*Bothriochloa* Pitted-grass, βοθριο-χλοη (the pitted lower glume of some)  
*botry-, botrys* bunched-, panicked-, βοτρυς, βοτρυ-  
*botrycephalus -a -um* having a clustered head of flowers, βοτρυ-κεφαλη  
*Botrychium* Little-bunch, βοτρυχιον, the fertile portion of the frond of moonwort  
*botryodes, botryoides, botrys* resembling a bunch of grapes, grape-like, βοτρυς-ωδης, βοτρυς-οειδης  
*botryosus -a -um* having many flower clusters, βοτρυς  
*Botrytis, botrytis -is -e* Grape-like, βοτρυς (the microscopic appearance of the massed conidia on their conidiophores), or smelling fruity  
*botrytis -is -e* racemose, racemed, bunched, βοτρυς  
*botuliformis -is -e* sausage-shaped, alantoid, *botulus-forma*  
*botulinus -a -um* shaped like small sausages, *botulus* (branch segments)  
*Bouchea* for C. D. Bouche (1809–81)  
*Bougainvillea* for Louis Antoine de Bougainville (1729–1811), French naval officer and circumnavigator (1766–9)  
*bourgaei, bourgaeanus -a -um, bourgeauianus -a -um* for Eugene Bourgeau (1813–77), French traveller and collector  
*bourgatii* for M. Bourgat, who collected in the Pyrenees c. 1866  
*Boussingaultia* for Boussingault (1802–87), French chemist who recognized the plant's need for a supply of nitrogenous material (artificial fertilizers)  
*Bouteloua* for Claudio (1774–1842) and Esteban Boutelou (1776–1813)  
*bovarius -a -um* of cattle, *bos, bovis* (vide *boarius*)  
*bovicornutus -a -um* Ox-horned, *bovis-cornu* (the leaf marginal processes)  
*bovinus -a -um* of, or affecting cattle, *bos, bovis*  
*bowdenii* for the collector, Athelstan Bowden, who first sent *Nerine bowdenii* to his mother in Newton Abbot in 1902  
*Bowenia* for Sir George Fergusson Bowen (1821–99), first Governor of Queensland (1859), New Zealand (1863), Victoria (1877)  
*Bowiea* for J. Bowie (1789–1869), who collected in Brazil for Kew  
*Bowkeria, bowkeri* for James Henry Bowker (1822–1900) and his sister Mary Elizabeth, S African botanists  
*bowringianus -a -um* for J. C. Bowring (1821–93), orchidologist of Windsor  
*boydii* for William B. Boyd (1831–1918), rock gardener of Faldonside, Melrose, Scotland  
*Boykinia* for Samuel Boykin (1786–1846), American field botanist of Milledgville, Georgia, USA  
*brachi-, brachy-* short-, βραχυς, βραχυ-  
*brachialis -is -e* about 18 inches in length, arm-like, βραχυς, *brachium*  
*brachiatus -a -um* branched at about a right-angle, widely branching, *brachialis*  
*Brachyachne* Short-chaff, βραχυ-αχνη (the minute spikelets)  
*brachyandrus -a -um* short stamened, βραχυ-ανδρος  
*brachyantherus -a -um* having short stamens, βραχυς-ανθηρος

## The Names of Plants

*brachyanthus* -a -um having short (tubular) flowers, βραχυς-ανθος  
*Brachyaria* Armed-Aira (the arm-like branches of the inflorescence)  
*brachyarthrus* -a -um short-jointed, having short internodes, βραχυς-αρθρον  
*brachyatherus* -a -um having short beards, shortly-bearded, βραχυς-(αθηρ, αθερος)  
*brachybotrys* -a -um, *brachybotrys* short-clustered, shortly bunched, βραχυ-βοτρυσ  
*brachycalyx* with a short calyx, βραχυς-καλυξ  
*brachycarpus* -a -um short-fruited, βραχυς-καρπος  
*brachycaulos* short-stemmed, βραχυς-καυλος  
*brachycentrus* -a -um having a short spur, βραχυς-κεντρον  
*brachycerus* -a -um short-horned, βραχυς-κερας  
*Brachychiton* Short-tunic, βραχυς-χιτων  
*Brachycome* (*Brachyscome*) Short-hair, βραχυς-κομη  
*brachycory* having a short helmet, short-bracteate, βραχυς-(κορυς, κοροθος)  
*Brachycorythis* Short-helmeted, βραχυς-κοροθος (the short adaxial petals)  
*Brachyglottis* Short-tongue, βραχυς-γλωσσα (short ligulate florets)  
*brachylobus* -a -um with short lobes, βραχυς-λοβος  
*brachypetalus* -a -um with short petals, βραχυς-πεταλον  
*brachyphyllus* -a -um with short leaves, βραχυς-φυλλον  
*Brachypodium* Short-little-foot, βραχυς-ποδιον (pedicels 1–2 mm long)  
*brachypodus* -a -um, *brachypus* short-stalked, βραχυς-πους  
*brachyscyphus* -a -um shallowly cupped, βραχυς-σκυφος  
*brachysiphon* short-tubed, βραχυς-σιφον (corolla tube shorter than wide)  
*Brachystachium*, *brachystachys*, *brachystachyus* -a -um short-spiked, βραχυς-σταχυς  
*Brachystelma* Short-crown, βραχυς-στελμα (the corolla)  
*brachytrichus* -a -um short-haired, βραχυς-τριχος  
*brachytylus* -a -um slightly swollen, short-pegged, with small callosities, βραχυς-τυλος  
*brachyurus* -a -um short-tailed, βραχυς-ουρα (style of *Clematis*)  
*bracte*-, *bracte*- bract-, *brattea*-, *bractea*- (classically gold leaf)  
*Bracteantha* having-bracteate-flowers, *bractea-florum*  
*bractealis* -is -e, *bracteatus* -a -um with bracts, bracteate, *bractea* (as in the inflorescences of *Hydrangea*, *Poinsettia* and *Acanthus*)  
*bracteolaris* -is -e having distinct bracteoles, diminutive of *bractea* (*bratteola* classically fine gold leaf)  
*bracteosus* -a -um with large or conspicuous bracts, comparative of *bractea*  
*bractescens* with late-enlarging bracts, becoming conspicuously bracteate, *bractea-essentia*  
*Bradleya* for Richard Bradley (1688–1732), Cambridge professor and horticultural writer  
*brady*- lazy-, slow-, heavy-, βραδus  
*bradypus* heavy-stalked, with slow stem growth, βραδus-πους  
*Brahea* for Tycho Brahe (1546–1601), Danish astronomer who wrote *De nova stella* (1573) and thereby questioned divine creation  
*Brainea* for C. J. Braine, merchant who collected ferns in Hong Kong c. 1844–52  
*brandegeanus* -a -um, *brandegeei*, *brandegei* for Townsend S. Brandegee (1843–1925), N American collector and author  
*brandisianus* -a -um, *brandisii* for Sir Dietrich Brandis (1824–1907), dendrologist of Bonn  
*brasilianus* -a -um, *brasiliensis* -is -e from Brazil, Brazilian  
*Brassia* for William Brass (d. 1783 at sea), orchidologist, collected in W Africa  
*Brassica* Pliny's name, *brassica*, *brassicae*, for various cabbage-like plants (**Brassicaceae**)  
*Brassicella* diminutive of *Brassica*  
*brassic*- cabbage-, *Brassica*-  
*brassicifolius* -a -um kale or cabbage leaved, *Brassica-folium*  
*brassicolens* smelling of cabbage, *Brassica*-(oleo, olere, olui)  
*Brathys* Dioscorides' name, βραθυ, for a *Juniperus* (= *Hypericum*)

- braun-blanquetii* for Josias Braun-Blanquet (1884–1980), pioneer of Life Form Spectra for regional floristic comparisons
- braunianus* -a -um for Johannes M. Braun (1859–93), German collector in Cameroon, W Africa
- braunii* for Alexander Braun (1805–77), professor of Botany at Karlsruhe
- Bravo* for Leonardo Bravo (b. 1903) and Miguel Bravo (b. 1903), Mexican botanists
- Braya* for Count Francisci Gabriela von Bray (1765–1831), German botanist
- braziliensis* -is -e from Brazil, Brazilian
- brazzavillensis* -is -e from Brazzaville, Congo Republic (named for Pierre Paul François Camille Brazza (1852–1905), French explorer)
- Brenania* for J. P. M. (Pat) Brenan (1917–85), Director at Kew, collector on the second Cambridge expedition to Nigeria, 1947–48
- bretschneideri* for Emil Bretschneider (1833–1901), physician to the Russian Legation in Peiping (Peking), China c. 1870–80
- brevi-*, *brevis* -is -e short-, abbreviated-, *brevis*, *brevi-*
- breviacanthus* -a -um with short thorns, *brevis-acanthus*
- brevialatus* -a -um short, or narrow-winged, *brevis-alatus*
- breviarticulatus* -a -um having short joints, *brevis-articulus* (internodes)
- brevibracteatus* -a -um with short bracts, *brevis-bractea*
- brevicalcar* having short spurs, *brevis-(calcar, calcaris)* (floral)
- brevicaudatus* -a -um short-tailed, *brevis-(cauda, caudae)*
- brevicaulis* -is -e short-stemmed, *brevis-caulis*
- brevicornu* short-horned, *brevis-(cornu, cornus)*
- breviculus* -a -um somewhat short, diminutive of *brevis*
- brevifimbriatus* -a -um with a short fringe, *brevis-fimbriae*
- breviflorus* -a -um short-flowered, *brevis-florum*
- brevifolius* -a -um short-leaved, *brevis-folium*
- brevifrons* short-fronds, *brevis-(frons, frondis)*
- breviglumis* -is -e short-glumed, *brevis-gluma*
- brevihamatus* -a -um shortly-hooked, *brevis-hamatus* (the tip of a leaf etc)
- brevilabris* -is -e, *brevilabrus* -a -um short-lipped, *brevis-(labrum, labri)* (corolla)
- breviligulatus* -a -um having a short ligule, *brevis-ligula* (various tongue- or strap-shaped appendages)
- brevilobis* -is -e short-lobed, *brevis-lobus*
- breviocreatus* -a -um with a short ochrea, *brevis-ocrea* (stipular sheath in Polygonaceae)
- brevior* shorter, smaller, diminutive of *brevis*
- brevipedicellatus* -a -um short-pedicelled, *brevis-pedicellus* (flower stalk)
- brevipedunculatus* -a -um short-peduncled, *brevis-pedunculus* (inflorescence stalk)
- breviperulatus* -a -um with short-protective scales, *brevis-perula* (flower or leaf buds, literally small wallets)
- brevipes* short-stalked, short-stemmed, *brevis-podus*
- brevipilis* -is -e, *brevipilus* -a -um shortly hairy, with short stiff hairs, *brevis-pilus*
- breviracemosus* -a -um with short racemes, *brevis-racemus*
- breviramosus* -a -um having short branches, *brevis-(ramus, rami)*
- brevirimosus* -a -um with short cracks, *brevis-(rima, rimae)* (as on bark)
- brevis* -is -e of low stature, shallow, short-lived, short, *brevis*
- breviscapus* -a -um short-stalked, with a short scape, *brevis-(scapus, scapi)* (inflorescence stalk)
- brevisectus* -a -um cut short, blunt-tipped, *brevis-(seco, secare, secui, sectum)*
- breviserratus* -a -um with finely serrate margins, *brevis-(serra, serrae)*
- brevispinus* -a -um with short spines, *brevis-spina*
- brevissimus* -a -um the shortest, superlative of *brevis*
- brevistylus* -a -um short-styled, *brevis-stylus*
- Breweri* for S. Brewer (1670–1743), gardener to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton
- Brexia* Rain, βρεχίς (for the protective leaves) (*Brexiaceae*)

## The Names of Plants

*Breynea* (*Breynia*), *breynianus* -a -um for Jacob Breyne (1670–1743), collector of exotic plants in Danzig  
*Bridelia* for S. E. von Bridel-Brideri (1761–1828), Swiss botanist  
*bridgesii* for Thomas Bridges (1807–65), collector in S America  
*Brigandra* the composite name for hybrids between *Briggsia* and *Didissandra*  
*brigantes*, *brigantiacus* -a -um of the Brigantes tribe, *brigantes*, *briganticus* (of ancient Britain); or from Bregenz, Austria (*Brigantium*); or from Coruña, NW Spain (*Brigantium*)  
*brigantinus* -a -um from the area around Lake Constance, Switzerland/Germany, (*Lacus Brigantinus*)  
*Briggsia* for Munro Briggs Scott (1889–1917), Kew botanist  
*Brillantaisia* for M. Brillant-Marion, who accompanied J. P. M. F. Palisot de Beauvois (1752–1820) in W Africa  
*briseis* for Achilles' slave, Briseis  
*bristoliensis* -is -e from Bristol (*Bristolium*)  
*britannicus* -a -um from Britain, British (*Britannia*)  
*Briza* Nodding, βριζω (an ancient Greek name, for rye, βριζα, Persian brizi, cognate with *oryza*)  
*briziformis* -is -e, *brizoides* resembling *Briza*, *Briza-forma*, βριζω-οειδης  
*Brocchinia* for Giovanni Battista Brocchi (1772–1826), director of the Brescia botanic garden  
*broccoli* little shoots, from Italian, broccolo, for cauliflower (q.v.), diminutive of *brocco* (*borecole* is from the Dutch, boerenkool, peasant's kale)  
*Brodiaea* for James Brodie (1744–1824), Scottish botanist who discovered *Pyrola uniflora* in Britain  
*-broma* meat, food, βρωμα, βρωμη  
*Bromelia* for O. Bromel (1629–1705), Swedish botanist (*Bromeliaceae*)  
*bromeliifolius* -a -um with *Bromelia*-like leaves  
*bromelioides* *Bromelia*-like, *Bromelia-oides*  
*bromoides* resembling brome grass, *Bromus*-like, βρομα-οειδης, *Bromus-oides*  
*Bromus* Food, βρωμα (the Greek name, βρωμα, for an oat-like edible grass)  
*bronchialis* -is -e throated, of the lungs, βρονχος, βρονχια, windpipe (medicinal use)  
*brooklynensis* -is -e from Brooklyn, New York, USA  
*Brosimum*, *brosimus* -a -um Edible-one, βρωσις, βρωσιμος  
*broteri*, *broteroi* for Felix de Avellar Brotero (1744–1828), Professor of Botany at Coimbra, Portugal  
*-brotus* an eating, edible, βρωσις, βρωτυς  
*broughtonii-aureum* Broughton's golden, botanical Latin from Broughton and *aureum* (*Rhododendron*)  
*Broughtonia* for Arthur Broughton, eighteenth-century Bristol physician and botanist, died 1796 in Jamaica  
*Broussonetia*, *broussonetii* for Pierre Marie August Broussonet (1761–1807), Professor of Botany at Montpellier, France (paper mulberry)  
*Browallia* for John Browall (1707–55), Bishop of Abo and supporter of Linnaeus' sexual system of classification  
*Brownea* for Patrick Browne (1720–90), Irish physician and author of *History of Jamaica*  
*browneae* for Señora Mariana Browne  
*brownei* for Nicholas E. Brown (1849–1934), botanist at Kew  
*brownii* for Robert Brown FRS (1773–1858), English botanist  
*Browningia* for W. E. Browning, director of the Instituto Ingles, Santiago, Chile  
*Brownleea* for Reverend J. Brownlee (1791–1871), missionary in Caffraria, S Africa  
*Bruckenthalia* for S. von Bruckenthal (1721–1803), an Austrian nobleman  
*brumalis* -is -e of the winter solstice, winter-flowering, *bruma*, *brumae*  
*Brunella* the earlier spelling for *Prunella* (q.v.)  
*Brunfelsia* for Otto Brunfels (1489–1534) who pioneered critical plant illustration  
*Brunia* for Corneille de Bruin, Dutch traveller in the Levant (*Bruniaceae*)



- bruniifolius* -a -um with close awl-like leaves like *Brunia*, *Brunia-folium*  
*brunneifolius* -a -um having brown leaves, *brunneus-folium*  
*brunneocroceus* -a -um yellowish-brown, brownish-saffron, *brunneus-croceus*  
*brunneo-incarnatus* -a -um brownish-flesh-coloured, *brunneus-incarnatus*  
*brunneoviolaceus* -a -um brownish-violet, *brunneus-violaceus*  
*Brunnera* for Samuel Brunner (1790–1844), Swiss botanist  
*brunnescens* browning, turning brown, *brunneus-essentia*  
*brunneus* -a -um russet-brown, *brunneus*, *brunneus*  
*Brunnichia* for M. T. Brunnich, eighteenth-century Danish naturalist  
*Brunonia*, *brunonianus* -a -um, *brunonis* Smaethman's name to commemorate Robert Brown (*vide infra*) (**Brunoniaceae**)  
*brunonianus* -a -um, *brunonis* -is -e for Robert Brown FRS (see *brownii*)  
*Brunscrinum* the composite name for hybrids between *Brunsvigia* and *Crinum*  
*Brunsdonna* the composite name for hybrids between *Amaryllis belladonna* and *Brunsvigia*  
*Brunsvigia* to the honour of the House of Brunswick (Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, was father of George IV's estranged wife, Caroline (1768–1821))  
*brutius* -a -um from Calabria, S Italy (*Brutia*)  
*Bryanthus*, *bryanthus* -a -um Moss-flower, βρυ-ανθος  
*bryicolus* -a -um of mossy habitats, living with mosses, *bryum-cola*  
*brymerianus* -a -um for W. E. Brymer MP, of Islington House, Dorchester  
*bryoides* moss-like, βρυον-οειδης, *bryum-oides*  
*bryomorphus* -a -um of moss-like form, βρυον-μορφη, *bryum-morphus*  
*Bryonia* Sprouter, βρυω (Dioscorides also called the plant black vine, ἀμπελος μελαινα)  
*bryoniifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Bryonia*, *Bryonia-folium*  
*bryophorus* -a -um bearing epiphyllous bryophytes, moss-bearing, βρυω-φορος (the foliage)  
*Bryophyllum* Leaf-sprouter, βρυω-φυλλον (ability to produce plantlets at leaf margins)  
*bryotrophis* -is -e nourished by mosses, living on mosses, βρυον-τροφη  
*Bryum* Moss, βρυον, *bryum*  
*bubalinus* -a -um, *bubulinus* -a -um of cattle, of oxen, dull brown, *bubulus*  
*buboni-* of the groin, βουβων  
*Bubonium* a name for a plant used to treat groin swellings, βουβωνος  
*bucciferus* -a -um, *buciferus* -a -um cheek-bearing, *bucca-fero* (the inner perianth members of *Tigridia*)  
*buccinatorius* -a -um, *buccinatus* -a -um trumpet-shaped, horn-shaped, trumpeter, *bucinator*, *bucinatoris*  
*buccosus* -a -um cheeky, distended like a trumpeter's cheek, *bucca*, *buccae*  
*bucculentus* -a -um inflated, distended, *bucca*, *buccae*  
*bucephalophorus* -a -um ox-head bearing, *bucephalus-fero* (? the fruiting heads)  
*bucephalus* -a -um bull-headed, βου-κεφαλη (*Bucephalus* was Alexander the Great's favourite horse)  
*bucerus* -a -um ox-horn-shaped, βου-κερας  
*Buchanani* for Francis Buchanan Hamilton (1762–1829) of Calcutta Botanic Garden, John Buchanan (1819–98), specialist on New Zealand plants, or other Buchanans  
*bucharicus* -a -um from Bokhara (Bukhara or Buchara), Uzbekistan  
*Buchloe* Cow-grass, βοοσ-χλοη  
*Buchnera*, *buchneri* for Dr Wilhelm Buchner of Nuremberg, alpine botanist  
*Buchosia* for the French botanist P. J. Buc'hoz (1731–1807), author of *Plantes nouvelles découvertes* (1779), who named two species from Chinese art and saddled taxonomy with two inexact epithets (*Buchosia foetida* was raised to express contempt for his work)  
*bucinalis* -is -e, *bucinatus* -a -um trumpet-shaped, trumpet-like, *bucina*, *bucinae*

## The Names of Plants

- Bucklandia* for William Buckland (1784–1856), geology professor at Oxford and Dean of Westminster
- Buckleya* for S. B. Buckley (1809–84), American botanist
- Buda* an Adansonian name of no meaning
- Buddleia* (*Buddleja*) for Reverend Adam Buddle (c. 1660–1715), English vicar and botanist of Farnbridge (*Buddleiaceae*)
- buddleijifolius -a -um* with *Buddleia*-like foliage, *Buddleia-folium*
- buddleioides, buddleioides* resembling *Buddleia*, *Buddleia-oides*
- buergerianus -a -um, buergeri* for Thomas J. Buertgers (c. 1881), collector in Kaiser Wilhelmsland
- buffonius -a -um* for Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707–88), French evolutionist and author of *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière*
- bufo, bufonius -a -um* of the toad, *bufo* (living in damp places)
- bugeacensis -is -e* from the Bugeac Plain, S. Moldova
- Buglossoides* bugloss-like, βουγλωσσος-οειδής
- buglossus -a -um* ox-tongued, βουγλωσσος, (the Greek name for an *Anchusa*, referring to the rough-textured leaves, bugloss is *Lycopsis arvensis*)
- bugula* the apothecaries' name for bugle, *Ajuga reptans*
- bugulifolius -a -um* with *Ajuga* or bugle-like leaves, *Bugula-folium*
- bukobanus -a -um* from Bukoba, Tanzania
- bukoensis -is -e* from Buka Island, Papua New Guinea
- bulbi-, bulbo-* bulb-, bulbous-, bulbus, βολβος, βολβο-
- bulbifer -era -erum, bulbigerus -era -erum* carrying bulbs, *bulbus-fero, bulbus-gero* (often when these take the place of normal flowers)
- bulbigenus -a -um* arising from bulbs, bulb-borne, *bulbus-genus* (*Drosera*)
- bulbilliferus -a -um* bearing bulbils, *bulbillus-fero* (small usually aerial bulb-like propagules)
- Bulbine* Little-bulb, diminutive from βολβος, the Greek name for a bulb
- Bulbinella, bulbinellus -a -um* diminutive of *Bulbine* (Maori onion, *B. hookeri*)
- bulbispermus -a -um* producing 'seed bulbs' or offsets of the parent bulb, βολβος-σπερμα
- Bulbocastanum, bulbocastanus -a -um* Chestnut-brown-bulbed, βολβο-καστανον (the tuber)
- bulbocodioides* resembling *Bulbocodium*, βολβος-κοδεια-οειδής
- Bulbocodium* Bulb-headed, βολβος-κοδεια (the inflorescence)
- Bulbophyllum* Bulb-leafed, βολβος-φυλλον (the pseudobulb is surmounted by the leaf)
- Bulbostylis* Bulbous-styled, βολβος-στυλος
- bulbosus -a -um* swollen, having bulbs, bulbous, βολβος
- bulgaricus -a -um* from Bulgaria, Bulgarian
- bullatifolius -a -um* having puckered leaves, bullate-leaved, *bulla-folius*
- bullatus -a -um* puckered, blistered, bullate, with knobbles, *bulla* (also signifies adolescence, wearing the *bulla* of childhood)
- bulleyeanus -a -um* for A. K. Bulley (1861–1942), rock-plant specialist of Ness, Cheshire
- bulliarda* for P. Bulliard (1752–93), French mycologist
- bullulatus -a -um* with small bumps or blisters, diminutive of *bulla, bullae*
- bumalda* for Josephus Antonius Bumaldus Ovidio Montalbani (1601–71), botanical writer of Bologna
- bumammus -a -um* with cow-like teats, having large tubercles, botanical Latin from βου and *mamma*
- Bumelia* an ancient Greek name for an ash tree
- bundus -a -um* suffix implying -having the capacity for, or -copiously
- bungadinia* a vernacular name, bunga diniyah, for sacred flower
- bungeanus -a -um, bungei* for A. von Bunge (1813–66), herbalist of Kiev, Ukraine
- Bunias, bunias* Linnaean generic name from the Greek name, βουνιας, for a kind of turnip; reapplied as an epithet for *Antidesma bunias*

- Bunium* a name, βουνιον, used by Dioscorides  
*buphthalmoides* *Buphthalmum*-like, βου-οφθαλμος-οειδης  
*Buphthalmum*, *buphthalmus* Ox-eyed, from medieval Latin, *oculus bovis* (Dioscorides' βουφθαλμον was a yellow ox-eyed composite)  
*bupleuroides* resembling *Bupleurum*, βου-πλευρα-οειδης  
*Bupleurum* Ox-rib, βου-πλευρα, an ancient Greek name, βουπλευρος, used by Nicander  
*buprestius* -a -um with bright metallic colours, like or of jewel beetles, *Buprestidae*  
*Burbidgea*, *burbidgei* for F. W. Burbidge (1847–1905). Collector in Borneo and Curator of the Botanic Garden, Trinity College Dublin  
*Burchardia* for H. Burchardt, physician and writer on plants  
*burchardii* for Oscar Burchard (c. 1864–1949), expert on Canary Island plants  
*Burchellia* for William John Burchell (1781–1863), plant collector in St Helena, Brazil and S Africa  
*bureauii*, *bureauii*, *bureavii* for Edouard Bureau (1830–1918), collector in China during 1894–8  
*bureauioides* resembling *Rhododendron bureauii*  
*burejaeticus* -a -um from the Bureya mountains, north of the Amur basin, E Russia  
*burgundensis* -is -e from Burgundy (*Burgundiones*)  
*burjaticus* -a -um from Buryatiya, east of Lake Baikal, E Siberia (*Buryatskaya*)  
*burkwoodii* for Burkwood nursery, Kingston Hill, Surrey  
*burmanicus* -a -um (*birmanicus*) Burmese, from Myanmar (Burma)  
*burmani-linearifolium* Burman's linear-leaved, botanical Latin from Burman and *linea-folium*  
*Burmannia*, *burmannii* either for J. Burmann (1707–79), physician, or Nicolaus Burmann (1733–93), Professor of botany at Amsterdam  
*burnatii* for Emile Burnat (1828–1920), French botanist  
*burs*-, *bursa*- leathery; pouch-, purse-, βυρσα, *bursa*  
*bursa-pastoris* shepherd's purse, *bursa*-(*pastor*, *pastoris*)  
*Bursaria* Resembling-a-pouch, *bursa* (the fruiting capsule)  
*Bursera*, *burseri*, *burserinus* -a -um for Joachim Burser (1583–1649), author of *Introductis ad Scientiam Naturalem* (***Burseraceae***)  
*bursiculatus* -a -um formed like a purse, pouch-like, *bursa*  
*Burtonia* for D. Burton (d. 1792), Kew Gardens plant collector  
*Butea* for John Stuart, third Earl of Bute (1713–92), who negotiated the end of the Seven Years' War with France  
*Butia* uncertain etymology  
*Butomus* Ox-cutting, βου-τομος (a name used by Theophrastus, for the sharp-edged leaves or the mouth bleeding caused by the acrid sap) (***Butomaceae***)  
*butyraceus* -a -um greasy, oily, buttery, βουτυρον, *butyrum*  
*Butyrospermum* Butter-seed, βουτυρον-σπερμα (oily seed of shea-butter tree)  
*butyrosus* -a -um greasy, buttery, βουτυρον, *butyrum*  
*Buxbaumia*, *buxbaumii* for Johann Christian Buxbaum (1683–1730), German botanical writer (the bug-on-a-stick-moss, for its capsule)  
*buxi*-, *buxi* *Buxus*-, box-, πυξος, of box, living on *Buxus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*buxifolius* -a -um box-leaved, *Buxus-folium*  
*Buxus* an ancient Latin name, *buxus*, used by Virgil, for *B. sempervirens*, πυξος (***Buxaceae***)  
*Byblis* for Byblis, the daughter of Melitus (insectivorous aquatic shrubs) (βυβλος, papyrus) (***Byblidaceae***)  
*byrs*-, *byrsa*- pelt-, hide-, (leather-), βυρσα  
*Byrsonima* Hide-necessity, *bursa-nimius* (murice, important in leather tanning in Brazil)  
*byssaceus* -a -um like fine linen, cobwebbed, βυσσινος  
*byssinus* -a -um textured or coloured like fine linen, βυσσινος

## The Names of Plants

*byssitectus* -a -um with a covering like fine linen, botanical Latin from βυσσινός and *tectum*

*byzantinus* -a -um, *byzantius* -a -um from Istanbul (*Byzantium*, Constantinople), Turkish

*cabbage* from the medieval French name, *caboché*, for a head

*cabardensis* -is -e from Cabar, Croatia

*Cabomba* from a Guyanese vernacular name for *Cabomba aquatica* (*Cabombaceae*)

*cabralensis* -is -e from the Brazilian mountain chain named for Pedro Álvares Cabral (1467–1520), Portuguese navigator

*cabrerensis* -is -e from the environs of Cabrera, Dominican Republic, or for Jeronimo Luis de Cabrera, who founded Argentina's second largest city, Córdoba, or for several other persons bearing the name Cabrera

*cabulicus* -a -um from Kabul, Afghanistan

*cabuya* a W Indian vernacular name for a Mauritius hemp-like fibre

*cac-*, *caco-* bad-, dying or drying, *κακ-*, *κακο-*, *καχ-*

*Cacalia* Very-hurtful, *κακο-λίαν* (name used by Dioscorides)

*cacaliifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Cacalia*, *Cacalia-folium*

*cacao* Aztec name, *kakahuatl*, for the cacao tree, *Theobroma cacao* (cognate with the Nahuatl vernacular, *xocoatl*, cocoa and chocolate)

*cacaponensis* -is -e from the valley of the Cacapon river (confluent with the Potomac river), western Virginia, USA

*cacatuus* -a -um brightly coloured, botanical Latin from Malayan, *kakutua*

*Caccinia* for Mateo Caccini, seventeenth-century plant introducer of Florence

*cacharensis* -is -e from the Cachar administrative district of Assam

*cachemirianus* -a -um, *cachemiricus* -a -um from Kashmir, W Himalaya (*Cachemere*)

*cachinalensis* -is -e from Cachinal, N Chile

*Cachrys* Parched barley, *καχρυς*, or Pine-cone-like, *cachrys* (the appearance of the fruit)

*cachyridifolius* -a -um having strobilar-looking leaves, *cachrys-folius*

*cacomorphus* -a -um of bad form, ugly-looking, *κακο-μορφή*

*cacti-* cactus-like- (originally the Greek *κακτός* was an Old World spiny plant, not one of the *Cactaceae*)

*cacticolus* -a -um living with or on cacti, *Cactus-colo*

*cactiformis* -is -e succulent, cactus-like, *Cactus-forma*

*Cactus* Linnaeus' name, *Cactus*, derived from the former *Melocactus* (melon thistle) (*Cactaceae*)

*cacumenus* -a -um, *cacuminis* -is -e of the point, of the mountain top, *cacumen*, *cacuminis*

*Cadia* from the Arabic vernacular name, *kadi*

*cadmeus* -a -um for Cadmus, or from the area he established at Thebes (*Cadmea*)

*cadmicus* -a -um with a metallic appearance, *cadmia*

*caduci-* falling-, abscising-, *caducus*

*caducifolius* -a -um having leaves that fall early, *caduceus*-leaved, *caducus-folium*

*caducus* -a -um transient, not persisting, caducous, *caducus*

*cadens* tumbling, cascading, becoming pendulous, *cado*, *cadere*, *cecid*, *casum*

*caeciliae* for Cecil J. Brooks (1875–c. 1953) who collected plants in Borneo

*caecus* -a -um blind, obscure, uncertain, dead-ended, (*intestinus*)-*caecus*

*caelestis* -is -e celestial blue, *caelestis*

*caeno-*, *caenos-* new, unheard of, strange, fresh-, recent-, *καίνος*, *καίνο-*

*caenosus* -a -um muddy, growing on mud, *caenum*

*caeruleatus* -a -um blued, made blue, blue-tinged, *caeruleus*

*caeruleoracemosa* having racemes of sky-blue flowers, *caeruleus-racemosus*

*caerulescens* turning blue, conspicuously blue, *caeruleus-esse*

*caeruleus* -a -um dark sky-blue, dark sea-green, dusky, *caeruleus*

- Caesalpinia* for Andrea Caesalpini (1519–1603), Tuscan botanist and physician to Pope Clement VIII (*Caesalpinaceae*)
- caesareus -a -um* imperial, Caesar's (*Amanita caesarea*, Caesar's mushroom)
- caesi-, caesius -a -um* bluish-grey, lavender-coloured, *caesius*
- caesiifolius -a -um* having lavender-blue leaves, *caesius-folium*
- caesiocyanus -a -um* greyish-blue, *caesius-cyanus*
- caesioglaucus -a -um* glaucous-blue, with a bluish bloom, *caesius-glaucus*
- caesiomurorum* of the grey walls, *caesius-(murus, muri)* (*Hieraceum*)
- caespitellus -a -um* somewhat tufted, feminine diminutive from *caespes*, *caespitis*, a sod
- caespiticius -a -um* turf-forming, formed into turf, with matted roots, *caespes*, *caespitis*
- caespitosus -a -um* growing in tufts, matted, tussock-forming, *caespes*, *caespitis*
- caffensis -is -e* from Al Kaf (The Rock), NW Tunisia
- caffer -ra -rum, caffrorum* from S Africa, of the unbelievers, from Arabic, kaffir, kafir
- cagayanensis -is -e* from the Cagayan river area or Cagayan Sula Island, Philippines
- cainito* the W Indian vernacular name for the star apple, *Chrysophyllum cainito*
- Caiophora* (*Cajophora*) Burn-carrier, καίω-φορά (the stinging hairs)
- cairicus -a -um* from Cairo, Egypt (*Cairus*)
- cajamarcensis -is -e* from the Cajamarca department of N Peru
- cajambrensis -is -e* from the Cajambre river valley area, Colombia
- Cajanus, cajan* from the Malay vernacular name, katjang, for pigeon pea
- cajennensis -is -e* from Cayenne, French Guiana
- cajonensis -is -e* from either Sierra del Cajon, Argentina, or Cajon Pass, S California, or Cajon Canyon, SW Colorado, USA
- cajuputi* the Malayan name, kiya putih (white tree), for *Melaleuca cajuputi*, source of cajuput oil
- Cakile* from an Arabic name
- cala-* beautiful-, καλος, καλο-
- calaba* the W Indian vernacular name for the fruit and seed of *Calophyllum calaba*
- calabriensis -is -e, calabrus -a -um, calabricus -a -um* from Calabria, S Italy
- calaburus -a -um* W Indian vernacular name for the Jamaican cherry, *Muntingia calabura*
- Caladenia* Beautifully-glanded, καλος-αδην (the prominent, coloured glands on the labellum)
- Caladium* from the Indian name, kaladi (for an elephant ears aroid)
- Calamagrostis, calamagrostis* Reed-grass, the name, καλαμος-αγρωστις, used by Dioscorides
- calamarius -a -um* reed-like, resembling *Calamus*
- calami-* *Calamus-*, reed-, καλαμος
- calamifolius -a -um* reed-leaved, *Calamus-folium* (the phyllodes of broom wattle)
- calamiformis -is -e* having a reed-like form, *Calamus-forma*
- calaminaris -is -e, calaminarius -a -um* cadmium-red, growing on the zinc ore, calamine, *cadmia*
- Calamintha, calaminthus -a -um* Beautiful-mint, καλο-μινθη
- calaminthifolius -a -um* with leaves similar to *Calamintha*, *Calamintha-folium*
- calamistratus -a -um* curled, *calamister (calamistrum) calamistri*
- calamitosus -a -um* ruinous, causing loss, blighted, dangerous, miserable, *calamitosus*
- calamondin* the Philippine vernacular Tagalog name, kalamunding, for the fruit of × *Citrofortunella*
- Calamovilfa* Reed-like-Vilfa, botanical Latin from καλαμος and *Vilfa*
- Calamus* the name, καλαμος, for a reed (from Arabic, kalom) for the reed-like stems of rattan palms
- calamusoides* resembling a rattan palm, *Calamus-oides*
- Calandrina* for J. L. Calandrini (1703–58), Genevan botanist
- calandrinoides* resembling *Calandrina*, *Calandrina-oides*

## The Names of Plants

*calandrus* -a -um having attractive stamens, καλ-ανηρ  
*Calanthe* Beautiful-flower, καλ-ανθος  
*calanthoides* resembling *Calanthe*, καλ-ανθος-οειδης  
*calanthus* -a -um beautiful-flowered, καλ-ανθος  
*Calathea* Basket-flower, καλαθος (the inflorescence)  
*calathiformis* -is -e shaped like a cup or basket, concave, (*calathus*, *calathi*)-forma  
*calathinus* -a -um basket-shaped, basket-like, *calathus*, *calathi*  
*calcaratus* -a -um, *calcatus* -a -um spurred, having a spur, *calcar*  
*calcareophilus* -a -um lime-loving, (*calx*, *calcis*)-philus  
*calcareus* -a -um of lime-rich soils, chalky, *calcarius*  
*calcar-galli* cock's-spur, *calcar*, *calcaris*  
*calcatu* -a -um trampled on, spurned, *calco*, *calcare*, *calcavi*, *calcatu*; of chalk  
*calceatus* -a -um shod, with shoe- or slipper-like structure, *calceatus*  
*calcensis* -is -e from Calca, one-time Inca capital, Peruvian Andes  
*Calceolaria* Slipper-like, *calceolus*  
*calceolaris* -is -e, *calceolatus* -a -um shoe-shaped, slipper-shaped, *calceolus*  
*calceolus* -a -um like a small shoe, diminutive of *calceus*  
*calci-* lime-, *calx*, *calcis*, *calci-*  
*calciculus* -a -um living on limy soils, *calcicole*, *calcis-colo*  
*calcifugus* -a -um disliking lime, avoiding limy soils, *calcis-fugo*  
*Calcitrapa*, *calcitrapa* Caltrop, Old English, *calcatrippe*, for plants catching on one's feet (the fruit's resemblance of the spiked ball used to damage the hooves of charging cavalry horses) (= *Centaurea pro-parte*)  
*calcitrapoides* *Centaurea*-like, resembling *Calcitrapa*, *Calcitrapa-oides* (for *Centaurea*)  
*calculus* pebble-like, *calculus*, *calculi* (habit of some succulents)  
*caldasensis* -is -e from the Caldas department, Central Andes of Colombia  
*caldasii* for Francisco Jose de Caldas (1770–1816), director of Bogota Observatory and collector in S America  
*Caldcluvia* for Alexander Caldcleugh (fl. 1820s–1858), who sent plants to England from Chile  
*Caldesia* for Luigi Caldesi (1821–84), Italian botanist  
*Caleana* for G. Caley (1770–1829), superintendent of St Vincent botanic garden  
*caledonensis* -is -e from the area of the Caledon river, SE Africa, tributary of the Orange river  
*caledonicus* -a -um from Scotland (*Caledonia*), Scottish, of northern Britain  
*Calendula* First-day-of-the-month (Latin *calendae*, associated with paying accounts and settling debts; for pot marigold's long flowering period)  
*calendulaceus* -a -um with golden flower-heads, resembling *Calendula*  
*calenduli-* *Calendula*-, marigold-  
*calenduliflorus* -a -um *Calendula*-like-flowered, *Calendula-florum*  
*Calepina* an Adansonian name perhaps relating to Aleppo  
*calicaris* -is -e like a small cup, *calix*, *calicis*  
*calicarpus* -a -um fiery-fruit, calyx-fruited, καλυξ-καρπος (persistent calyx)  
*calicinus* -a -um see *calycinus*  
*calicope* having the appearance of a small cup, καλυξ-ωψ  
*caliculimentus* -a -um having a cup-like depression on the lip, diminutive of *calix-mentum*  
*calidiculus* -a -um of heat, inhabiting warm places, (*calidus*, *caldus*)-colo  
*calidus* -a -um fiery, warm, *calidus*, *caldus*  
*californicus* -a -um from California, USA  
*caligaris* -is -e of dim places, of mists, *caligo*, *caliginis*  
*caliginosus* -a -um dark, misty, obscure, *caliginosus*  
*calignis* -is -e darkish, of mists, misty, *caligo*, *caliginis*  
*calimallianus* -a -um from Calimalli, Baja California, Mexico  
*Calimeris* Beautiful-parts, καλος-μερις (= *Aster*)  
*calipensis* -is -e from Calipan, Mexico (pincushion cactus, *Coryanthes calipensis*)  
*Caliphruria* Beautiful-prison, καλος-φρουρα (the spathe)

- calisaya* Andean vernacular for the yellow-bark *Cinchona calisaya*  
*calistemon* resembling *Callistemon*  
*Calla* Beauty, καλλος (a name, *calsa*, used in Pliny)  
*calleryanus -a -um* for J. M. M. Callery (1810–62), missionary and botanist in Korea and China  
*calli-, callis-* beautiful-, καλλος, καλλι-  
*Calliandra* Beautiful-stamens, καλλι-ανηρ (shaving-brush tree)  
*Callianthemum* Beautiful-flower, καλλι-ανθεμος  
*callianthus -a -um, callianthemus -a -um* beautifully flowered, καλλι-ανθος, καλλι-ανθεμις  
*callibotryon, callibotrys* having beautiful clusters, beautifully bunched, καλλι-βοτρυσ  
*Callicarpa, callicarpus -a -um* Beautiful-fruit, καλλι-καρπος (purple mulberry's metallic-violet drupes)  
*callicephalus -a -um* having beautiful heads, beautifully headed, καλλι-κεφαλη  
*Callichilia* Beautiful-box, καλλι-χηλος (the fruit)  
*callichromus -a -um* beautifully coloured, καλλι-χρωμα  
*callichrous -a -um* beautifully complexioned, with a beautiful surface, καλλι-(χρωσ, χρωτος)  
*callichrysus -a -um* of a beautiful golden colour, καλλι-χρυσους  
*callicomus -a -um* beautifully hairy, καλλι-κομη  
*callidictyon* beautifully netted, καλλι-δικτυον (venation)  
*Calliargon* Beautiful-thing, καλλι-εργον  
*callifolius -a -um* *Calla*-leaved, *Calla-folium*  
*Calligonum* Beautiful-joints, καλλος-γονυ (the nodes)  
*Callilepis* Beautiful-scaled-one, καλλος-λεπις  
*callimischon* beautifully pedicelled, καλλι-μισχος  
*callimorphus -a -um* of beautiful form or shape, καλλι-μορφη  
*calliprinos* beautifully early, καλλι-πριν; beautiful *Ilex* (*Prinus* = *Ilex*; or the holly-leaved *Quercus prinus*)  
*Callipsyche* Beautiful-soul, καλλος-ψυχη (Ψυχη may also be portrayed as a butterfly)  
*Callirhoe* for the daughter of the river god, Achelous, and wife of Alcmaeon  
*Callisia* Beauty, καλλος (appearance and violet-fragrance)  
*callistachys, callistachuus -a -um* beautifully spicate, καλλι-σταχυς  
*callistegioides* resembling *Calystegia*, *Calystegia-oides*  
*Callistemon, callistemon* Beautiful-stamens, καλλι-στεμον (bottle-brush tree)  
*Callistephus* Beautiful-crown, καλλι-στηφος (the flower-heads of China aster)  
*callisteus -a -um* the most beautiful, καλλιστευω  
*callistus -a -um* very beautiful, καλλιστευω  
*Callitriche* Beautiful-hair, καλλι-(θριξ, τριχος) (*Callitrichaceae*)  
*callitrichis -is -e, callithrix* having beautiful hair, καλλι-(θριξ, τριχος)  
*callitrichoides* resembling *Callitriche*, καλλι-τριχος-οειδης  
*Callitris* Beauty, καλλος (the general morphology)  
*Callitropsis* *Callitris*-looking, καλλος-οψις  
*Callixene* Beautiful-stranger, καλλι-ξενος (for the surprise that it graces Magellanica)  
*callizonus -a -um* beautifully girdled, banded or zoned, καλλι-ζωνη (colouration)  
*callosus -a -um* hardened, with a hard outer layer, *callosus*  
*Calluna* Beautifier, καλλυνω (former common use as brushes)  
*callybotrion* fine-racemed, botanical Latin from καλλος and *botryosus*  
*calo-* beautiful-, καλλος, καλος, καλι-, καλο-, καλο-  
*calobotrys* having beautiful clusters, καλο-βοτρυσ  
*calocarpus -a -um* beautiful fruit, καλο-καρπος  
*Calocedrus* Beautiful-cedar, καλο-κεδρος  
*Calocephalus, calocephalus -a -um* Beautiful-headed-one, καλο-κεφαλη  
*Calocera* Beautiful-antler, καλο-κερας (the bright yellow fruiting bodies)  
*Calochilus, calochilus -a -um* Beautiful-lip, καλο-χειλος (the labellum)  
*calochlorus -a -um* of beautiful green colour, καλο-χλωρος

## The Names of Plants

- Calochortus* Beautiful-grass, καλο-χορτος (the grass-like foliage)  
*calocodon* having beautiful bell-shaped flowers, καλο-κωδων  
*Calocybe* Beautiful-cover, καλο-κυβη (the flesh-pink pileus)  
*Calodendrum* (-on), *calodendron* Beautiful-tree, καλο-δενδρον  
*calomelanos* beautifully dark, καλο-μελανω  
*Calomeria* Beautiful-parts, καλο-μερις  
*Caloncoba* Beautiful-*Oncoba*, botanical Latin from καλλος and *Oncoba*  
*caloneurus* -a -um well, or beautifully veined, καλλος-νευρα  
*Calonyction* Beauty-of-night, καλο-νυξ (night flowering)  
*Calophaca* Beautiful-lentil, καλο-φακη  
*calophrys* with dark margins, καλο-οφρυς  
*Calophyllum*, *calophyllus* -a -um with beautiful leaves, καλο-φυλλον  
*calophytus* -a -um beautiful plant, καλο-φυτον  
*Calopogon* Beautifully-bearded-one, καλο-παγων  
*calopus* -a -um beautifully stalked, καλο-πους (the stipe of *Boletus calopus* is shaded red below and has a white reticulation)  
*calorubrus* -a -um beautifully red, botanical Latin from καλος and *rubrum*  
*Calostemma* Beautiful-crown, καλο-στεμμα  
*calostomus* -a -um beautifully throated, καλο-στομα  
*calostrotus* -a -um beautifully covered, beautifully spreading, καλο-στρωτος  
*Calothamnus* Beautiful-shrub, καλο-θαμνος  
*calothyrsus* -a -um beautifully wreathed, καλο-θυρσος  
*Calotis* Beautiful-eared-one, καλο-(ους, ωτος, -ωτικος) (the pappus-scales)  
*calotrichus* -a -um having a beautiful indumentum, καλο-τριχος  
*Calotropis* Beautiful-keel, καλο-τροπις (floral members)  
*calourus* -a -um having beautiful tails, καλο-ουρα  
*caloxanthus* -a -um of a beautiful orange-yellow colour, καλο-ξανθος  
*calpetanus* -a -um from Gibraltar (*Calpe*)  
*calpi*- urn(-shaped), καλπις, καλπι-  
*calpo*- estuarine- (*Calpe* was the Rock or Straits of Gibraltar)  
*calpodendron* estuarine tree, *calpe-dendron*  
*calpophilus* -a -um estuary-loving, estuarine (*Calpe* was the Rock or Straits of Gibraltar)  
*Calpurnia* for Calpurnius, who wrote in the style of Virgil (*Calpurnia* having affinities with *Virgilia*)  
*Caltha* old Latin name, *caltha*, used by Pliny for a marigold, from καλαθος, goblet  
*calthifolius* -a -um with *Caltha*-like leaves, *Caltha-folium*  
*Calvatia* Bald-head-like, *calva*, *calvae* (appearance of the fruiting body)  
*calvatus* -a -um smooth, bald-headed, hairless on top, *calva*, *calvae*  
*calvescens* with non-persistent hair, becoming bald, present participle of *calvesco*  
*calviceps* with a hairless head, *calva-caput*  
*calvoiflorus* -a -um with hairless flowers, *calva-florus*  
*calvoifolius* -a -um smooth-leaved, *calva-folium*  
*calvus* -a -um smooth, naked, hairless, bald, *calvus*  
*caly*-, *calyc*-, *calyci*-, *calyx* calyx-, καλυξ, καλυκος, καλυκο-  
*calycanthemus* -a -um having flowers with conspicuous calyces, καλυξ-ανθεμος  
*Calycanthus* Calyx-flower, καλυξ-ανθος (the undifferentiated tepals of the spiral perianth of allspice) (*Calycanthaceae*)  
*calycinoides* resembling *calycinus* (in *Rubus*)  
*calycinus* -a -um, *calycosus* -a -um with a persistent or conspicuous calyx, calyx-like, καλυξ  
*Calycocarpum* Cup-fruit, καλυκο-καρπος (the concavity on one side of the stone)  
*calycogonius* -a -um having the ovary attached to the calyx (hypanthium), καλυκο-γυνη  
*calycoides* -a -um calyx-like, καλυκο-οειδης, *calyx-oides*  
*Calycobus* Calyx-lobed-one, καλυκο-λοβος (the two enlarging calyx lobes)  
*Calycoma* Leafy-calyx, καλυξ-κομη (foliate sepals)



- Calycophyllum* Calyx-leaf, καλυκο-φύλλον (the leaf-like expansion of one calyx lobe)  
*Calycopteris* Winged-calyx, καλυκο-πτερον (the conspicuous keels of the calyx tube)  
*calycosus -a -um* with a conspicuous calyx, καλυξ,  
*Calycotome* Severed-calyx, καλυξ-τομη (abscission of the upper part of the calyx before anthesis)  
*calyculatus -a -um* with a calyx-like bracts, resembling a small calyx, *calyculatus*  
*Calydorea* Beautiful-gift, καλος-δορεα  
*calymmatosepalus -a -um* having enveloping sepals, veiled by the sepals, καλυμμα-σκεπη  
*Calypso* for Calypso, mythological nymph  
*calyptr-, calypstro-* hooded-, lidded-, καλυπτρα, καλυπτρο-, καλυπτω, καλυπτος  
*calyptraeformis -is -e* veil-like, καλυπτρα-forma (the conical pileus)  
*Calyptranthes* Veiled-flower, καλυπτρα-ανθος (the calyx is calyptrate)  
*calyptratus -a -um* with a cap-like cover over the flowers or fruits, καλυπτρα  
*Calyptridium* Small-covering, diminutive from καλυπτρα  
*Calyptrocalyx* Covering-calyx, καλυπτρα-καλυξ (the leafy-based spadices)  
*Calyptrorchilum* Covered-lip, καλυπτρο-χειλος  
*Calyptrygyne* Covered-pistil, καλυπτρα-γυνη  
*calyptrostele* having a sheathed style, καλυπτρο-στηλη  
*Calystegia* (*Calistegia*, *Calycostegia*) Calyx-cover, καλυξ-στεγη (bearbind's calyx is at first obscured by two large bracts or prophylls)  
*Calythrix* (*Calycothrix*, *Calytrix*) Calyx-hair, καλυξ-θριξ (the hair-like calyx apices)  
*camaldulensis -is -e* from the Camaldoli gardens near Naples  
*camanchicus -a -um* of the area of the Camanche tribe, USA  
*Camaridium* Arched, καμαρα (the apex of the stigma)  
*Camarotis* Vaulted-lobe, καμαρα-ωτος (the form of the lip)  
*camarus -a -um, -camarus -a -um* arched, chambered, vaulted, καμαρα, καμαρη, camera, camerae; a W Indian name, kamara  
*Camassia* a N American Indian name, quamash, for an edible bulb  
*cambessedesii* for Jaques Cambessedes (1799–1863), co-author of *Flora Basillae Meridionalis*  
*cambodgensis -is -e* from Kampuchea, SE Asia (Cambodia or, when in French control, Cambodge)  
*cambodiensis -is -e* from Cambodia  
*cambogiensis -is -e* from Cambodia  
*cambrensis -is -e, cambricus -a -um* Welsh, from Wales (*Cambria*)  
*Camelina* Dwarf-flax, χαμαι-λινον (a name used by l'Obel)  
*Camellia* for Georg Joseph Kamel (Cameli) (1661–1706), Moravian Jesuit botanist, plant illustrator and traveller in Luzon  
*camelliiflorus -a -um* *Camellia*-flowered, *Camellia-florum*  
*camelopardalis -is -e* giraffe-like, with tawny spots, καμηλοπαρδαλις  
*camelorus -a -um* of camels, καμηλος (they feed upon the camel thorn, *Alhagi camelorum*, also known as the manna plant because of the crust of dried honey-dew forming on the leaves overnight)  
*cameronicus -a -um, cameroonianus -a -um* from Cameroon, W Africa  
*cammarus -a -um* lobster, *cammarus* (from a name used by Dioscorides)  
*Camoensia* for the Portuguese poet, Luis Camoens  
*Campanaea* Bell, *campana*, *campanae* (shape of the corolla)  
*campanellus -a -um* resembling a small bell, diminutive of *campana*  
*campani-* bell-, *campana*  
*campaniflorus -a -um* with bell-like flowers, *campana-florum*  
*campanilis -is -e* bell-tower-like, from Italian (the tall bell-flowered inflorescences)  
*Campanula* Bell-like, diminutive of *campana* (*Campanulaceae*)  
*campanulae* of harebell, living on *Campanula* (coleopteran gall weevil)  
*campanularius -a -um, campanulatus -a -um, campanulus -a -um* bell-shaped, bell-flowered, diminutive of *campana*  
*campanuloides* resembling *Campanula*, *Campanula-oides*

## The Names of Plants

*campanus* -a -um Capuan, from Campania, Italy  
*campbelliae, campbellii* for Mrs and Dr Archibald Campbell (1805–74) respectively  
(he travelled with Hooker in the Himalayas)  
*campechianus* -a -um of the Campeche area of the Mexican Yucatan peninsula  
*campester* -tris -tre of the pasture, from flat land, of the plains, *campester*  
*camphorus* -a -um, *camphoratus* -a -um camphor-like scented, from Arabic, kafur,  
Sanskrit, Karpura  
*Camphorosma, camphorosmae* Camphor-odour, καμφορ-οσμη (the fragrance)  
*campicolus* -a -um living on plains, of flat areas, *campus*-colo  
*campinensis* -is -e from Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil  
*camporus* -a -um of plains, savanna and open woodland, *campus, campi*  
*camposii* for Dom Pedro del Campo, of Granada, Spain (c. 1849)  
*campto-* bending-, curved-, καμπτος  
*camptocladus* -a -um having bent or arching branches, καμπτο-κλαδος  
*Camptomanesia* for Count Rodriguez de Camptomanes, Spanish patron of botany  
*camptophyllus* -a -um having curved leaves, καμπτο-φυλλον  
*Camptosema* curved-standard, καμπτο-σημα (the lateral appendages of the vexillum)  
*Camptosorus* Curved-sorus, καμπτο-σορος  
*camptotrichus* -a -um with curved hairs, καμπτο-(θριξ, τριχος)  
*Campsidium* Resembling-Campsis  
*Campsis* Curvature, καμπη (the bent stamens of trumpet creepers)  
*campto-* (kampto-) bent-, καμπη, καμπτω  
*camptodon* hooked teeth, καμπτω-οδοντος  
*Camptosorus* Curved-sorus, καμπτω-σορος  
*Camptostylus* Bent-style, καμπτω-στυλος (the long curved style)  
*Camptothecium* Bent-theca, καμπτω-θηκη (the curved capsule)  
*campyl-, campylo-* bent-, curved-, καμπυλος, καμπυλο-  
*Campylanthus* Curved-flower, καμπυλος-ανθος  
*campylocalyx* with a curved calyx (tube), καμπυλος-καλυξ  
*campylocarpus* -a -um having curved fruits, καμπυλος-καρπος  
*Campylocentrum* Curved-spur, καμπυλος-κεντρον  
*campylocladus* -a -um with flexible or curved branches, καμπυλος-κλαδος  
*campylogynus* -a -um having a curved ovary, καμπυλος-γυνη  
*Campylopus* Curved-stalk, καμπυλος-πους  
*Campylotropis* Curved-keel, καμπυλος-τροπισ (the curved, rostrate keel petals)  
*camtschatcensis* -is -e from the Kamchatka Peninsula, Siberia  
*camtschatcensis* -is -e, *camtschaticus* -a -um from the Kamchatka Peninsula, Siberia  
*camulodunus* -a -um from Colchester (*Camulodunum*), Essex, England  
*canadensis* -is -e from northern American continent, from Canada, Canadian  
*canaliculatus* -a -um furrowed, channelled, *canalis*  
*Cananga* from a Tagalog name, alang ilang, *Cananga odorata*, for the tree, the perfume produced from its flowers, and from the macassar or kenanga oil produced  
*canangoides* resembling *Cananga*, *Cananga-oides*  
*canariensis* -is -e of bird food, from the Canary Isles (*Canaria insula*, dog island, one of the *Insulae fortunatae*)  
*Canarina* from the Canary Islands, *Canaria insula*  
*canarinus* -a -um canary yellowish, resembling *Canarium*  
*Canarium* the Malayan vernacular name, canari, for *Canarium commune*  
*Canavalia* from the Malabar vernacular name, canavali  
*canbyi* for William Marriott Canby (1831–1904), American botanist  
*cancellatus* -a -um cross-banded, chequered, latticed, *cancelli, cancellorum* (a grating, crossbars or barrier, cognate with chancel, and chancellor, the porter who manned the barrier)  
*cancroides* somewhat crab-like, (*cancer, cancri*)-oides  
*candelabrus* -a -um candle-tree, like a branched candlestick, *candelabrum*

- candelaris* -is -e taper or candle-like, with tall tapering stems, *candela*, *candelae*  
*candelilius* -a -um small candles, diminutive from *candela*  
*candens* dazzling-white, *candens*, *candentis*  
*candicans* white, hoary-white, with white woolly hair, present participle of *candico*  
*Candollea*, *candollei* for Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (1778–1841), Professor of Botany at Geneva  
*candidissimus* -a -um the whitest, superlative of *candidus*  
*candidulus* -a -um off-white, whitish, diminutive of *candidus*  
*candidus* -a -um shining-white, *candidus* (*candeo*, *candere*)  
*candiae* from Crete, Cretan (*Candia*)  
*candius* -a -um from Crete, Cretan (*Candia*)  
*Canella* Little reed, diminutive of *Canna* (for the rolled, peeling bark) (***Cannellaceae***)  
*canephorus* -a -um like a basket bearer, bearing a basket-like structure, *κανεον-φορα*  
*canescens* turning hoary-white, with off-white indumentum, present participle of *canesco*, *canescere*  
*caninus* -a -um of the dog, sharp-toothed or spined, repellent to dogs, usually implying inferiority, wild or not of cultivation, *canis*, *canis*  
*canis-dalmatica* white with spots, like a Dalmatian dog  
*Canistrum* Wicker-basket, *canistrum*, *canistri* (the inflorescence)  
*Canna*, *canna* Reed, *canna*, *cannae* (an uncertain comparison for Indian shot) (***Cannaceae***)  
*cannabifolius* -a -um with *Cannabis*-like leaves  
*cannabinus* -a -um *Cannabis*-like (leaves of hemp agrimony, wild hemp, *κανναβις* *αγρια* of Dioscorides)  
*Cannabis* Hemp, *κανναβις* (Dioscorides' name for hemp) (***Cannabaceae***)  
*cannalinus* -a -um somewhat like *Canna*, reed- or pipe-like, *canna*  
*cannifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Canna*  
*cano*- grey-, white-, hoary-, *canus*  
*canocarpus* -a -um hoary-fruited, *cano*-*carpus*  
*canovirens* greyish-green, *cano*-*virens*  
*-cans* -being (e.g. *albicans* being white)  
*Canscora* from a Malabari vernacular name, kansjan-cora, for *Canscora perfoliata*  
*cantabile* having a smooth or flowing habit, Italian for singable  
*cantabricus* -a -um from Cantabria, N Spain  
*cantabrigiensis* -is -e from Cambridge (*Cantabrigia*)  
*cantaburiensis* -is -e from Canterbury (*Cantaburgia*) (England, New Zealand or USA)  
*cantalupensis* -is -e from Villa Mandela (Cantalupo), between Tivoli and Arsoli, Italy, where warty melons (Cantaloups) were first raised from seed  
*canterburyanus* -a -um for Alfred Milner (1845–1925), Viscount Canterbury, of Sturry Court, Kent  
*Cantharellula* feminine diminutive of *Cantharellus*  
*Cantharellus* Little-tankard, diminutive of *cantharus* (the fruiting body of the edible chanterelle fungus) (*cantharis*, Spanish-fly beetle)  
*Canthium* from the Malabar vernacular name, cantix  
*cantianus* -a -um from Kent, England (*Canthium*)  
*cantonensis* -is -e, *cantoniensis* -is -e from Kuangchou, or Guangzhou, SE China (Canton)  
*Cantua* from a Peruvian vernacular name, cantu, for *C. buxifolia*  
*cantuariensis* -is -e from Canterbury (*Durovernum* or *Cantaburgia*)  
*canus* -a -um whitish-grey, white, *caneo*, *canere*, *canui*  
*caoutchouc* from the Amerindian vernacular name, cauchuc, for the solidified latex of *Hevea brasiliensis*  
*capax* wide, broad, able, fit, *capax*  
*capensis* -is -e from Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope, S Africa  
*caperatus* -a -um of goats, *caper*, *capri*  
*caperratus* -a -um wrinkled, *caperro*, *caperrare*

## The Names of Plants

*capillaceus* -a -um, *capillaris* -is -e hair-like, very slender, *capillus*, *capilli*  
*capillaensis* -is -e from either Capilla near Buenos Aires, or Capilla del Monte near

Cordoba, Argentina

*capillatus* -a -um long-haired, *capillatus*

*capillifolius* -a -um with thread-like leaves, *capillus-folium*

*capilliformis* -is -e hair-like, thread-like, *capillus-forma*

*capillipes* with a very slender stalk, *capillus-pes*

*capillus-junonis* Juno's-hair, *capillus-iunonis* (Jupiter's wife, = Hera)

*capillus-veneris* Venus' hair, *capillus*-(*Venus*, *Veneris*)

*capinensis* -is -e from Capina, Brazilian Amazonia

*capistratus* -a -um muzzled, strap-like, haltered, *capistrum*, *capstri*

*capitatus* -a -um growing in a head, head-like, *caput*, *capitis* (inflorescence or stigma)

*capitellatus* -a -um growing in a small head, small head-like, diminutive of *capitatus*

*capitis-york* from the Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, (*caput*, *capitis*)-York

*capitulatus* -a -um having a small head, *capitulum*

*capituliflorus* -a -um having flowers in small heads, diminutive of *capitus*

*capituliformis* -is -e shaped into small capitulae, *capitulum-forma*

*capnodes*, *capnoides* smoke-coloured, καπνος-οειδής

*Capnophyllum* Smoke-leaf, καπνος-φυλλον

*capolin*, *capulin* from a vernacular name for the fruit of *Prunus cerasifera salicifolia*

*cappadocicus* -a -um, *cappadocius* -a -um from Cappadocia, Asia Minor (Turkey)

*Capparis* from the Arabic, kabar, for capers, through Greek, καππαρίς  
(***Capparidaceae***)

*capra*, *capri*- of the goat, goat-like (smell), *capra*, *caprae*

*capraeus* -a -um of the roe, reddish, *caprea*, *caprae*

*Capraria* Of-the-she-goat, *capra*, *caprae* (can also mean with the smell of arm-pits)

*capreolatus* -a -um sprawling between supports, twining, winding, tendrilled, *capreolus*

*capreolus* the roe deer, roebuck-coloured, *capreolus*

*capreus* -a -um, *caprinus* -a -um goat, of goats, *capra*, *caprae*

*capricornus* -a -um, *capricornu* of the winter solstice, of capricorn or the goat's horn, *capra-cornu*

*Caprifolium* Goat-leaf, *caprae-folium* (an old generic name) (***Caprifoliaceae***)

*Caprila* Uncultivated, *caprificus* (= *Cynodon*)

*Capsella* Little-case, diminutive of *capsa* (the form of the fruit of shepherd's purse)

*capsicastrum* resembling *Capsicum*, biting, peppery, *Capsicum-astrum*

*Capsicum* Biter, καπτο (the hot taste of peppers), or Case, *capsa*

*capsularis* -is -e producing capsules, capsular-fruited, *capsula*, *capsulae*

*capuli*, *capulinos* see *capollin*

*caput*, *capitis* head, *caput*, *capitis* (cognate are the Italian cabochia, French caboché and English cabbage)

*caput-avis* bird's-head, *caput-avis*

*caput-bovis* ox-head, *caput*-(*bos*, *bovis*)

*caput-galli* cock's-head, *caput-gallus*

*caput-medusae* Medusa's head, *caput-Medusa*

*caput-viperæ* adder's-head, snake-headed, serpentine, *caput*-(*vipera*, *viperæ*)

*caracalla* for Emperor Caracalla (Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Augustus) (188–217), who gave Roman citizenship to all free people of the then empire, in AD 212; some interpret as spiralled or to do with charcoal

*caracalus* -a -um lynx-like (*Felis caracala*), having black (ear-like) tufts, Turkish, kara-kulak, black-ears

*caracarensis* -is -e from the Cara Cara mountains of Bolivia

*caracasanus* -a -um from Caracas, Venezuela

*Caragana* the Mongolian name, caragan, for the plant

*caragatatubus* -a -um from Caragatatuba, Brazil

- caraguatus* -a -um a S American vernacular name for fibres of *Eryngium pandanifolium*, and other plants, or from the Caraguata river of Uruguay, or Caraguatay, Paraguay
- Caralluma* possibly a Telinga (British India) vernacular name, Car-allum
- caramanicus* -a -um from Karaman, Turkey, a former principality of Anatolia
- carambola* a Portuguese vernacular name for the carambola-tree (*Averrhoa carambola*)
- caramicus* -a -um from Karamea, New Zealand
- carana* a vernacular name for the balsam resin from species of *Protium*
- carandas* the Malayan vernacular name, karandang, for Christ's thorn (*Carissa carandas*)
- Carapa* from a S American vernacular name, caraipa, for *Carapa procera*
- carassanus* -a -um from Carassa, Minas Gerais, Brazil
- carataviensis* -is -e from Karatau, Kazakhstan
- carbonarius* -a -um of charcoal burners, of burnt ground, *carbonarius*, *carbonari* (*Poliota* habitat)
- carchariodontus* -a -um having sharp teeth, καρχαρ-οδοντος
- Cardamine* Dioscorides' name, καρδαμινη, for cress
- cardaminifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Cardamine*
- cardaminoides* resembling *Cardamine*, καρδαμινη-οειδης
- Cardaminopsis* *Cardamine*-resembling, καρδαμινη-οψις
- Cardamon* the Greek name, καρδαμον, for garden cress
- cardamomum* ancient Greek name for the Indian spice, καρδαμωμον
- Cardaria* Heart-like, καρδια (the fruiting pods)
- cardi-*, *cardio-* heart-shaped-, καρδια, καρδιο-
- cardiacus* -a -um antispasmodic, dyspeptic, of heart conditions, καρδιακος (medical use)
- Cardiandra* Heart-shaped-stamens, καρδια-ανηρ (the shape of the anthers)
- cardianthus* -a -um with heart-shaped flowers, καρδια-ανθος
- cardinalis* -is -e deep-scarlet, the colour of the cassock worn by a Cardinal, upon whom the Roman Church hinges (*cardo*, a hinge)
- cardiobasis* -is -e heart-shaped base, καρδιο-βασις
- Cardiocrinum* Heart-lily, καρδιο-κρινον (the leaves of giant lilies)
- cardiopetalus* -a -um with heart-shaped petals, καρδιο-πεταλον
- cardiophyllus* -a -um with heart-shaped leaves, καρδιο-φυλλον
- Cardiospermum* Heart-seed, καρδιο-σπερμα (refers to the white, heart-shaped aril on the black seeds)
- cardiostictus* -a -um with heart-shaped markings, καρδιο-στικτος
- cardius* -a -um for the heart, καρδια
- carduacus* -a -um thistle-like, *carduus*, *cardui*; *cardus*
- carduchorus* -a -um of the Kurdes (*Carduchoi*), from Kurdistan
- carduelinus* -a -um somewhat thistle-like, *carduus*
- cardui-* *Carduus*-, thistle-, living on *Carduus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophyts)
- Carduncellus*, *carduncellus* -a -um Little-*Cardunculus*
- Cardunculus*, *cardunculus* -a -um Thistle-like, small thistle-like, diminutive of *carduus* (cognate with cardoon)
- Carduus* Thistle, a name, *carduus*, in Virgil; Celtic, ard, for a prickle
- Careya* for Reverend William Carey (1761–1834) of Serampore, botanist and linguist
- careyanus* -a -um, *careyi* for John Carey (1797–1880), plant collector in America
- Carex* Cutter, κειρο (the sharp leaf margins of many)
- caribaceus* -a -um, *caribaeus* -a -um from the Caribbean (*Caribaea*)
- Carica* From-Caria (mistakenly thought to be the provenance of the Pawpaw, *Carica papaya*) (*Caricaceae*)
- carici-* sedge-, *carex*, *caricis*
- caricifolius* -a -um with sedge-like leaves, *Carex*-leaved, *carici-folius*
- caricinus* -a -um, *caricosus* -a -um sedge-like, resembling *Carex*

## The Names of Plants

*caricoides* resembling *Carex*, *carex-oides*

*caricis* -is -e of *Carex*, *caricis*

*caricus* -a -um, *caricensis* -is -e from the ancient region of Caria, SW Anatolia, Turkey

*cariflorus* -a -um having keeled or boat-shaped flowers, *carina-florus*

*carinalis* -is -e keel-like, *carina*

*carinatus* -a -um keeled, having a keel-like ridge, *carina*, *carinae*

*carinellus* -a -um having a small keel, diminutive of *carina*

*carinensis* -is -e from Karin on the N coast of Somalia

*carinthiacus* -a -um from Kärnten (*Carinthia*), S Austria

*carinulatus* -a -um slightly keeled, diminutive from *carina*

*cariocae*, *cariocanus* -a -um from the Carioca mountain range, Brazil

*caripensis* -is -e from Caripito and environs of Rio Caribe, N Venezuela

*Carissa* from Sanskrit, *krishna-pakphul*, for *Carissa carandas*, Christ's thorn or carunda; some derive from Italian for beloved but etymology is unclear

*carissimus* -a -um most esteemed or revered

*carlcephalum* for the *Viburnum* hybrid between *V. carlesii* and *V. macrocephalum*

*carlesii* for William Richard Carles (1848–1929), British Consul in China, who collected *Viburnum carlesii* in W Korea (1889)

*Carlina* for Charlemagne (742–814), *Carolinus*, his army was supposed to have been cured of the plague with a species of *Carlina*, which the Archangel had revealed to him

*carlinus* -a -um thistle-like, like *Carlina*, of *Carlina*

*carlsruhensis* -is -e either from Karlsruhe, SW Germany, or from Karlsruhe, Poland

*Carludovica* for Charles IV of Spain (1748–1819) and his wife Louisa (1751–1819)

*carmanicus* -a -um from the region of Kerman, Iran (*Carmannia* of Alexandrian times)

*carmesinus* -a -um carmine-like, reddish-purple, medieval Latin from Arabic, *kirmiz* or *qirmiz* (*vide kermesinus*)

*Carmichaelia*, *carmichaelii* for Captain Dugald Carmichael (1772–1827), plant hunter, author of *Flora of Tristan da Cunha*

*carminatus* -a -um relieving flatulence, *carmino*, *carminare*, *carminavi*, *carminatum* (*carmen*, *carminis*, song, prophecy, formula, moral text, cognate with charm)

*carmineus* -a -um carmine, Arabic *kirmiz* or *qirmiz* (*vide kermesinus*)

*carnauba* Tupi vernacular for the wax palm, *Copernicia cerifera*, and its leaf-wax

*Carnegiea* for the Scottish philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919)

*carneolus* -a -um fleshy, flesh-coloured, succulent, *carneus*

*carneus* -a -um, *carnicolor* the colour of flesh, of flesh, *caro*, *carnis*; *carneus*

*carniolicus* -a -um from Carniola, Slovenia

*carnosiflorus* -a -um having fleshy flowers, *carnosus-florum*

*carnosulus* -a -um somewhat fleshy, diminutive of *carnosus*

*carnosus* -a -um pulpy, fleshy, thick and soft textured, *carnosus*

*carnulosus* -a -um somewhat fleshy, diminutive of *carnosus*

*caroli* for Carl Ludwig Ledermann (1875–1958), Swiss curator of Victoria Botanic Garden, Cameroon

*carolinae-septentrionalis* from North Carolina

*carolinianus* -a -um, *carolinensis* -is -e, *carolinus* -a -um of N or S Carolina, USA

*carota* the old name, *κάρωτον*, for carrot (*Daucus carota*)

*carviolaceus* -a -um fleshy-violet coloured (*caro*, *caronis*)-violaceous

*carpathicus* -a -um, *carpaticus* -a -um, *carpathus* -a -um from the Carpathian mountains between Vienna and Romania

*carpathus* -a -um from the Carpathian mountains

*Carpenteria* for William M. Carpenter (1811–1848), Professor at Louisiana

*carpetanus* -a -um of the *Carpetano* tribe, from the Toledo area of Spain

*carpini*- hornbeam-like-, *Carpinus*- (followed by a structure, e.g. leaf or fruit)

*carpini* of hornbeam, living on *Carpinus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)

*carpinifolius* -a -um hornbeam-leaved, *Carpinus-folium*

*carpinoides* resembling *Carpinus*, *Carpinus-oides*

- Carpinus*, *carpinus* the ancient Latin name, *carpinus*, for hornbeam, some derive it from Celtic, car-pix, for a wood-headed yoke
- carpo-*, *carpos-*, *-carpus -a -um (karpo-)* fruit-, -fruited, -podded, καρπος, καρπο-, botanical Latin *carpus*
- Carpobrotus* Edible-fruit, καρπο-βρωτος (the edible fruiting structure of hottentot fig)
- Carpodetus* Bound-fruit, καρπο-δετης (external appearance of the putaputawheta fruit)
- Carpodinus* Top-like-fruit, καρπος-δινευω
- Carpolyza* Angry-fruit, καρπος-λυσσα (its dehiscence)
- carpophilus -a -um* fruit liking, καρπος-φιλη (fungus on rotting beech-mast)
- carrerensis -is -e* from Carrera Island, Trinidad
- Carrichtera* for Bartholomaeus Carrichter, physician to Maximillian II, author of *Kreutterbüch* (1575)
- Carrierea*, *carrierei* for E. A. Carrière (1816–96), French botanist
- carringtoniae* for Lady Carrington, wife of the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Charles Robert Wynn Carrington
- carsonii* for Alexander Carson (1850–96), who collected plants in Tanganyika
- cartagensis -is -e* from Cartagena, either Spain or Colombia (*Carthago Nova*)
- cartagoanus -a -um* from Cartago, Costa Rica
- carthaginiensis -is -e* from Carthage (*Carthago*), Tunis
- carthamoides* resembling *Carthamus*, *Carthamus-oides*
- Carthamus* Painted-one, from Hebrew, qarthami, an orange-red dye (false saffron, Arabic, safra, is made from safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*)
- carthusianorum*, *carthusianus -a -um* of the Grande Chartreuse Monastery of Carthusian Monks, Chartreuse (*Carthusia*), France
- cartilagidens* having firm but not bony teeth, *cartilago-dens*
- cartilagineus -a -um*, *cartilaginus -a -um* cartilage-like, *cartilago*, *cartilaginis* (texture of some part, e.g. leaf margin)
- cartwrightianus -a -um* for J. Cartwright, who, as British Consul in Constantinople, discovered *Crocus cartwrightianus* (c. 1844)
- Carum* from Caria, Dioscorides' name, κάρως, for caraway
- carunculatus -a -um* with a prominent caruncle, *carunculus* (seed coat outgrowth, usually obscuring the micropyle, literally a bit of flesh)
- carunculiferus -a -um* bearing a caruncle, *carunculus-fero*
- carui (carui)* from Arabic, karwiya, caraway (Pliny derives it from an origin in Caria, Asia Minor)
- carvifolius -a -um* caraway-leaved, *carui-folium*
- Carya* Walnut, κάρυα (Dion's daughter, *Carya*, was changed into a walnut tree by Bacchus)
- caryo-* (*karyo-*) nut-, clove-, καρυον, καρυο-
- Caryocar* Nut, καρυον (for the butter-nut) (*Caryocaraceae*)
- caryocarpus -a -um* having dry indehiscent fruits, καρυο-καρπος
- Caryolopha* Nut-crest, καρυο-λοφια (the nutlets are borne in a ring)
- caryophyllacearus -a -um* of chickweeds, living on *Caryophyllaceae* (*Melampsorella*, basidiomycete witches broom on *Abies* and telutospore phase on *Cerastium* and *Stellaria*)
- caryophyllaceus -a -um*, *caryophylleus -a -um* resembling a stitchwort, clove-pink coloured, from Arabic, karanful, for cloves or clove pinks
- caryophylloides* resembling *Dianthus caryophyllus*, clove-pink-like
- Caryophyllus* Nut-leaved, καρυοφυλλον (a former generic name for clove tree, Arabic karanful, *Eugenia caryophyllata*); clove-fragrance or colour in other genera has transferred this meaning to the epithet, and given such cognate names as gillyflower (*Dianthus caryophyllus*, *Orobanchae caryophyllaceae*, *Cyperus caryophyllea*)
- caryopteridifolius -a -um* *Caryopteris*-leaved, *Caryopteris-folium*
- Caryopteris* Wing-nut, καρυο-πτερυξ (the fruit-body splits into four winged nutlets)
- Caryota* a name, καρυστις, used by Dioscorides for a date palm

## The Names of Plants

- caryotideus* -a -um like a small palm, *Caryota*-like  
*caryotifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of fish-tail palms, *Caryota-folium*  
*caryotoides* resembling *Caryota*, *Caryota-oides*  
*cascadenis* -is -e from the volcanic Cascade mountain range from British Columbia to California, or from waterfalls elsewhere  
*cascarillus* -a -um resembling the purgative *Croton cascarilla* (cascara sagrada, Spanish for sacred cascara, was once a common laxative/purgative, made from the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*)  
*cashemirianus* -a -um, *cashmiriensis* -is -e from Kashmir  
*cashew* from the Tupi vernacular name, *acaju*, for the nuts  
*Casimiroa* for Cardinal Casimiro Gomez de Ortega (1740–1818), Spanish botanist  
*caspicus* -a -um, *caspicus* -a -um of the Caspian area  
*Cassia* a name, *κασία*, used by Dioscorides from a Hebrew plant name, *quetsi'oth*, used by Linnaeus for *C. fistula* (medicinal senna)  
*cassidius* -a -um helmet-shaped, *cassis*, *cassidis*  
*Cassine*, *cassine* from a N American vernacular name for hottentot cherry (formerly the generic name for *Mauricenia capensis*)  
*cassinifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Cassine*, *Cassine-folium*  
*cassinoides* resembling *Cassine*, *Cassine-oides* (hottentot-cherry-like)  
*Cassinia* for Count A. H. G. de Cassini (1781–1832), French botanist  
*cassioides* resembling *Cassia*, *κασία-οειδής*  
*Cassiope*, *cassiope* for the Queen of Ethiopia and mother of Andromeda in Greek mythology; heath-like, *Cassiope*-like  
*Cassipourea* from a vernacular name from Guyana  
*cassubicus* -a -um from Gdansk, Danzig (*Cassubia*), Poland  
*Castalia* Spring-of-the-Muses, at Castalia, Mount Parnassus, Greece (≡ *Nymphaea*)  
*Castanea* old Latin name, *castanea*, for the sweet chestnut, from the Greek *καστα* (cognate with *Kastanis* and *Chestnut*)  
*castaneaeifolius* -a -um, *castaneifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Castanea*  
*castaneus* -a -um, *castanus* -a -um chestnut-brown, *castanea*, *castanae*  
*castanii*-, *castani*- chestnut-, chestnut-brown-, *castanea*  
*castaniiifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of the chestnut, *castanea-folius*  
*castanioides* resembling *Castanea*, *castanea-oides*  
*castanopsicolus* -a -um living on *Castanopsis*, *Castanopsis-colo* (epiphytic)  
*Castanopsis* Chestnut-like, *καστα-οψις*, *castanea-opsis*  
*Castanospermum* *Castanea*-seeded, *καστα-σπερμα*  
*castellanus* -a -um of a fortress, *castellanus*; from Castille, Spain (*Castella*)  
*castello-paivae* for Baron Castello de Paiva, of Portugal  
*castellorus* -a -um of strongholds or high places, *castellum*, *castelli*  
*Castilleja* for Domingo Castillejo (1744–93), Spanish botanist of Cadiz  
*castus* -a -um chaste, clean, flawless, spotless, pure, *castus*  
*Casuarina* Cassowary-like, from the Malayan vernacular name, *pohon kasuari* (compares the pendulous branches with the feathers of *Cassuarius cassuarius*) (*Casuarinaceae*)  
*casuarinoides* resembling *Casuarina*, *Casuarina-oides*  
*cat*-, *cata*-, *cato*- below-, outwards-, downwards-, from-, under-, against-, along-  
*Catabrosa* Eating-up, *καταβρωσις* to swallow (the nibbled appearance of the tip of the lemmas, and also much liked by cattle)  
*catacanthus* -a -um having downwards-pointing thorns, *κατ-ακανθος*  
*catacosmus* -a -um adorned, *κατακοςμος*  
*catafractus* -a -um enclosed, armoured, closed in, mail-clad, *καταφρακτος*  
*catalaunicus* -a -um from Catalonia, Montserrat, Spain (*Catalaunia*)  
*catalinae* from Catalina, USA  
*Catalpa*, *catalpa* from an E Indian vernacular name, *katuhlpa*  
*catalpifolius* -a -um *Catalpa*-leaved, *Catalpa-folius*  
*catamarcensis* -is -e from Caramarca, NW Argentina



- Catananche, catananche* Driving-force, καταναγκε (of Cupid's dart, used by Greek women in love potions)
- cataphractus -a -um* enclosed, covered, shut in, covered in armour, καταφρακτος, *cataphractes, cataphractae*
- cataphysaemus -a -um* having a swollen lower portion, κατα-φυσω
- Catapodium* Trivial-stalk, κατα-ποδιον (the spikelets are subsessile)
- catappa* from a native E Indian name for olive-bark tree
- cataractae, cataractarus -a -um, (catarractae, catarractarum)* growing near waterfalls, tumbling like a waterfall, καταρακτης
- cataractalis -is -e* cascading, καταρακτης
- cataria* of cats, late Latin, *cattus*, old name for catmint (*herba cataria*)
- Catasetum* Downwards-bristle, κατα-σετα (the two cirri on the column)
- catawbiensis -is -e* from the area of the North American Indian Catawba tribe, from the Catawba River area, N Carolina, USA
- catechu* a Tamil vernacular name, caycao or kaku or katti-shu, for the betel (*Acacia catechu*)
- catenarius -a -um, catenatus -a -um* linked, chain-like, *cateno, catenare, catenavi, catenatum*
- catenulatus -a -um* somewhat resembling a small chain, somewhat fettered, diminutive from *catenus*
- cateriflorus -a -um* four-flowered, French quatre-fleur; well-flowered, κατηρης
- caterioflorus -a -um* having crowded flower-heads, (*caterva, catervae*)-*florum*
- Catesbaea, catesbyi* for Mark Catesby (1674–1749), of Suffolk, author of *Natural History of Carolina*
- Catha* from an Arabic vernacular name, khat, for *Catha edulis* (the leaves are eaten and used to brew a beverage)
- Catharanthus* Perfect-flower, καθαρος-ανθος
- catharticus -a -um* cleansing, purging, cathartic, καθαρτης, καθαρτικος
- cathartius -a -um* cleansing, purifying, καθαρτης; of the territory of the vulture, *Cathartae*
- cathayanus -a -um, cathayensis -is -e* from China (Cathay)
- Cathcartia, cathcartii* for John Ferguson Cathcart (1802–51), Judge in Bengal
- catholicus -a -um* Linnaeus used this to imply of Catholic lands (Spain and Portugal), orthodox, worldwide, universal, καθολικος
- catingaensis -is -e* from the dry, thorn forests (caatingas) of S and C America
- catingiculus -a -um* living in the Brazilian caatinga (thorn-scrub woodland or white forest)
- Catonia* name, *sedi incertis*, for Marcus Porcius Cato (234–149 BC), author of *De agri cultura* (160 BC)
- Catopsis* Looking-down, κατω-οψις (epiphytic Bromeliads)
- catopterus -a -um* having wings on the lower part, κατ(ο)-πτερον
- Cattleya, cattleyanus -a -um* for William Cattley (d. 1832), English plant collector and patron of botany
- caucalisfolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Caucalis*, *Caucalis-folium*
- Caucalis, caucalis* old Greek name, καυκαλις, for an umbelliferous plant
- caucasiacus -a -um, caucasicus -a -um* from the Caucasus, Caucasian
- caucasigenus -a -um* born in or originating in the Caucasus, *Caucasia*-(*gigno, gignere, genui, genitum*)
- cauda-* tail-, *cauda, caudae* (used for any long appendage)
- cauda-felis* cat's-tailed, *cauda-(feles, felis)*
- caudatifolius -a -um* with tailed leaves, *caudatus-folius* (apices)
- caudatilabellus -a -um* with the lip drawn out into a tail, *caudatus-labellum*
- caudatus -a -um, caudi-* produced into a tail, tailed, *caudatus* (see Fig. 7a)
- caudescens* developing tails, *cauda-essentia*
- caudiculatus -a -um* with a thread-like caudicle, diminutive of *cauda* (as the tail-like threads, *caudiculae*, of orchid pollinia)
- caul-, caule-, cauli, caulo-* stalk-, καυλος, *caula, caulae*

## The Names of Plants

*Caulerpa* Cabbage-stalk, *caulis* (the stipe)  
*caulescens* becoming distinctly stalked, beginning to stem, *caulis-essentia*  
*caulialatus -a -um* having winged or alate stems, *caula-alatus*  
*cauliatatus -a -um, -caulis -is -e, -caulo, -caulos* of the stem, -stemmed, -stalked, *καυλος*,  
botanical Latin -*caulis*  
*caulibarbis -is -e* with bearded stalks, *caula-(barba, barbae)* (the beard may consist of  
rigid hairs or barbs)  
*caulicolus -a -um* living on stems, *caula-colo* (certain fungi)  
*cauliculatus -a -um* with diminutive stalks, diminutive of *caula* (may be sprouts on  
an old stem or stipes of fungi)  
*cauliferus -a -um* stem-bearing, *caula-fero*  
*cauliflorus -a -um* bearing flowers on the main stem, flowering on the old woody  
stem, *caula-florum* (cocoa (*Theobroma*) flowers and fruits on old stems and is cauli-  
florous, but the English cauliflower derives from cole-flower or cabbage-flower)  
*caulocarpus -a -um* fruiting on the stem, *καυλος-καρπος*  
*Caulophyllum* Stem-leaf, *καυλος-φυλλον* (the stalk has a single compound leaf at its  
apex)  
*caulorapus -a -um* stem-turnip, *caulo-rapa* (kohlrabi)  
*caulorrhizus -a -um* having rooting stems, with adventitious roots, *καυλος-ριζα*  
*caurinus -a -um* of the NW wind (*Caurus* or *Corus*) (a seasonal feature)  
*causticus -a -um* with a caustic taste, burning, *καειν, καυστος, καυστικός*, (causing  
inflammation or having a hot taste)  
*cauticolus -a -um* growing on cliffs, cliff-dwelling, *cautes-colo*  
*cautleoides* resembling *Cautlea*, *Cautlea-oides*  
*Cautleya, Cautlea* for Major General Sir P. Cautley (1802–71), British naturalist  
*cautleyoides* resembling *Cautlea*, *Cautlea-oides*  
*Cavendishia, cavendishii* for George Spencer Cavendish (1790–1858), Sixth Duke of  
Devonshire, at Chatsworth  
*cavenius -a -um* hedging, for cages, *cavea, cavae* (its use as living fences)  
*cavernicolus -a -um* growing in caves, cave-dwelling, *caverna-colo*  
*cavernosus -a -um* full of depressions or holes, *caverna*  
*cavernus -a -um* of caves or cavities, *caverna*  
*cavipes* hollow-stalked, *cavus-pes*  
*cavus -a -um* of caves, excavated, hollow, cavities, *cavo, cavare, cavavi, cavatum*  
*cayapensis -is -e* from the area of the Cayapa Indians of W Equador  
*cayennensis -is -e, cayennensis -is -e* from Cayenne, French Guyana (Cayenne pepper  
is named from its Tupi Guarani vernacular name, *kyinha*, from Cayenne Island)  
*Cayratia* the vernacular name, cay-rat, in Annam for a vine (≡ *Columella*)  
*cazorlanus -a -um, cazorlensis -is -e* from the Cazorla mountains, Andalusia, Spain  
*ceanothoides* resembling *Ceanothus*, *κεανοθος-οειδης*  
*Ceanothus* Linnaeus' re-use of the ancient Greek name, *κεανοθος*, used by  
Theophrastus for another plant  
*cearensis -is -e* from Ceará state, NE Brazil  
*cebennensis -is -e* from the Cevennes (*Cebenna*), France  
*cebolletus -a -um* chive-like, from the French for chives, *ciboullette*  
*cecidophorus -a -um, cecidophorus -a -um* bearing galls, *κηκτις-φορος*  
*ceciliae* for the daughter of Sir Frederick A. Weld, once Governor of the Straits  
Settlements  
*Cecropia* for Cecrops, legendary king and builder of ancient Athens  
*cecropioides* resembling *Cecropia*, *Cecropia-oides*  
*cedarbergensis -is -e* from Cedarberg, Cape Province, S Africa, or Wisconsin  
*cedarmontanus -a -um, cedrimontanus -a -um* from the Cedarberg mountains, Cape  
Province, S Africa, or Cedar mountain, Oregon, or Cedarberg, Wisconsin  
*cedratus -a -um, cedron, cedrum* of cedars, resinous, fragrant, *κεδρος, cedrus, cedri* (in  
the Latin sense, *Juniperus*, perfume and oils are also included)  
*Cedrela* Cedar-like, diminutive of *κεδρος* (the wood has a similar fragrance)  
*cedricolus -a -um* living on cedar, *Cedrus-colo*

- cedroensis* -is -e from Cedros Island off Baja California peninsula, Mexico  
*Cedronella* Resembling-cedar, diminutive of κεδρος (fragrance)  
*cedrorus* -a -um of cedars, *Cedrus*  
*Cedrus* the ancient Greek name, κεδρος, for a resinous trees with fragrant wood, Arabic, kedri  
*Ceiba* from a vernacular S American name for silk-cotton tree  
*ceilanicus* -a -um from Sri Lanka (Ceylon, Ceilan)  
*celans* hiding, becoming hidden, present participle of *celo*, *celare*, *celavi*, *celatum*  
*celastri*-, *celastrinus* -a -um *Celastrus*-like-  
*Celastrus* Theophrastus' name, κηλαστρος, for an evergreen tree, retaining fruit over winter (possibly an *Ilex*) (*Celastraceae*)  
*celatocaulis* -is -e with concealed stems, *celans-caula* (concealed by density of growth)  
*celatus* -a -um hidden, concealed, *celo*, *celare*, *celavi*, *celatum*  
*celebicus* -a -um from the Indonesian island of Sulawesi (Celebes)  
*celer*, *celeratus* -a -um hastened, growing rapidly, *celero*, *celerare*  
*cellulosus* -a -um with little rooms, many-celled, *cellula*, *cellulae* (tube-stalked sori of *Trichomanes cellosum*)  
*-cellus* -a -um -lesser, -somewhat  
*Celmisia* for Celmisius, the son of the nymph Alciope, in Greek mythology  
*Celosia* Burning (from κελος, for the burnt or dry flowers of some)  
*celosioides* resembling *Celosia*, *Celosia-oides*  
*Celsia*, *celsianua* -s -um, *celsii* for Olaf Celsius (1670–1756), professor at Uppsala University, author of *Hierobotanicon*  
*celsimontanus* -a -um of high mountains, *celsus-montanus*  
*celsus* -a -um haughty, eminent, loft, high, *celsus*  
*celtibiricus* -a -um from Aragon, Spain (*Celtiberia*)  
*celticus* -a -um from Gaul, of the area of the Celtic people, *celtae*, *celtarum*; *celticus*  
*celtidifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Celtis*, *Celtis-folium*  
*Celtis* ancient Greek name, κηλτις, for a tree with sweet fruit; Linnaeus applied this to the European hackberry  
*cembra* the old Italian name for the arolla or Swiss stone pine; some derive it from German, Zimmer, a room  
*cembroides*, *cembrus* -a -um resembling *Pinus cembra*, *cembra-oides*  
*Cenarrhenes* Empty-male, κενος-αρρην (the stamen-like glands)  
*cenchroides* resembling *Cenchrus*, κεγχρος-οειδης  
*Cenchrus* Piercing-one, κεγχρος, (the involucre of sharp, sterile spikelets create burrs that attach to animal fur)  
*Cenia* Empty, κενος (the hollow receptacle of the inflorescence)  
*cenisius* -a -um from Mont Cenis (Monte Cenisio) on the French–Italian border  
*ceno*-, *cenose*- empty-, fruitless-, κενος, κενο-, κεν-  
*cenocladus* -a -um having empty (leafless) branches, κενο-κλαδος  
*Cenolophium* Hollow-bristles, κενο-λοφια  
*Centaurea* Centaur, Centauros (mythical creature with the body of a horse replacing the hips and legs of a man, the name, κενταυριον, κενταυρειον, used by Hippocrates, *centaureum*, *centauria* in Pliny; in Ovid the centaur Chiron was cured with this plant of Hercules' arrow wound in the hoof)  
*centaureoides* resembling *Centaurea*, κενταυριον-οειδης  
*Centaureium*, *centaurium* for the centaur, Chiron, who was fabled to have a wide knowledge of herbs and used this plant medicinally, cognate with *Centaurea*  
*centi*- one hundred-, many-, *centum*  
*centifolius* -a -um many-leaved, *centum-folium*  
*centilobus* -a -um many-lobed, *centum-lobus*  
*Centopedia*, *centipedus* -a -um Many-stemmed-one, *centum-pes*  
*Centotheca* Prickly-sheath, κεντο-θηκη (reflexed bristles on the upper lemmas)  
*centra*-, *centro*-, *-centrus* -a -um, *-centron* spur-, -spurred, κεντρον, κεντρο-, κεντρ-  
*Centradenia* Spur-gland, κεντρ-αδεν (the anthers have spur-like glands)

## The Names of Plants

- centralis* -is -e in the middle, central, *centrum* (distributional or systematic position)  
*Centrantherum* Spurred-anthers, κεντρον-ανθερος  
*centranthifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Centranthus*  
*centranthoides* resembling *Centranthus*, κεντρον-ανθερος-σειδης  
*Centranthus* (*Kentranthus*) Spur-flower, κεντρον-ανθος (valerians)  
*centratus* -a -um spined, spurred, κεντρον, botanical Latin, *centratus*  
*centrifugus* -a -um developing outwards from the centre, *centrum-fugo*  
*centro-* sharply-pointed-, spur-like-, κεντρον, κεντρο-  
*centrodes* spur-like, κεντρον-ωδης  
*Centronia* Spur, κεντρον (the spurred anthers)  
*Centropetalum* Spurred-petal, κεντρον-πεταλον, (the appendages on the labellum)  
*Centropogon* Centred-beard, κεντρο-πογον (the fringe around the stigma)  
*Centrosema* Spurred-standard, κεντρο-σημα (lateral appendages of the vexillum)  
*Centunculus* Small-patch or Saddle-cloth, *centunculus*, *centunculi* (Pliny's name, re-used by Dillenius (chaffweed, = *Anagallis minima*)  
*centunculus* saddle-cloth, *centunculus*, *centunculi* (velvety tan surface of *Naucoria pileus*)  
*cepa*, *cepa-* the old Latin name, *caepa*, for an onion, onion- (cognate with cive and chive) (*ascalonia caepa*, onion from Ascalon, Palestine, gives us the cognate, shallot)  
*cepaceus* -a -um onion-like, *caepa*  
*cepaefolius* -a -um onion-leaved, *caepa-folium*  
*cepaus* -a -um grown in gardens, κηπαιος, from the ancient Greek for a salad plant  
*Cephaelis* Head-like, κεφαλη (the dense corymbose inflorescences)  
*cephal-*, *cephalidus* -a -um head-, head-like-, κεφαλη, κεφαλ-  
*Cephalanthera* Head-anther, κεφαλ-ανθερα (its position on the column)  
*Cephalanthus*, *cephalanthus* -a -um Head-flower, κεφαλ-ανθος (flowers are in axillary globose heads)  
*Cephalaria* Head, κεφαλη (the capitate inflorescence)  
*cephalidus* -a -um having a head, κεφαλη  
*cephallenicus* -a -um from Cephalonia (κεφαλληνια), one of the Ionian Islands  
*Cephalocereus* Headed-Cereus, botanical Latin, *cephalo-cactus* (the woolly flowering head)  
*cephalonicus* -a -um from Cephalonia (κεφαλληνια), one of the Ionian Islands  
*Cephalophora*, *cephalophorus* -a -um Head-bearer, κεφαλη-φορα (with capitate inflorescence)  
*Cephalophyllum* Head-of-leaves, κεφαλη-φυλλον  
*Cephalostigma* Headed-stigma, κεφαλη-στιγμα  
*Cephalotaxus* Headed-yew, κεφαλη-ταξος (the globose heads of staminate 'flowers' of plum yews) (*Cephalotaxaceae*)  
*Cephalotus*, *cephalotus* -a -um, *cephalotes* Large-flower-headed, with large flower-heads, having a head-like appearance, κεφαλη-ωτης (*Cephalotaceae*)  
*-cephalus* -a -um -headed, κεφαλη, with small heads, κεφαλις  
*cepfolius* -a -um onion-leaved, *caepa-folius*  
*cepfiformis* -is -e having the shape of an onion, *cepa-forma*  
*-ceps* -heads, -headed, κεφαλη, *caput*, *capitis*; from French cèpe, Gascon cep, mushroom  
*cepulae* of or upon *Alium* species (*Urocystis smut fungus*)  
*ceraceus* -a -um waxy, κερος; *cera*, *cerae*; *cereus*  
*ceracophyllus* -a -um waxy-leaved, κερος-φυλλον  
*cerae-* waxy-, κερος, *cera*, *cerae*  
*Ceramanthe*, *Ceramanthus* Jug-flower, Imprisoning-flower, κεραμος-ανθη(ος) (the form of the corolla)  
*ceramensis* -is -e from Seram island, Indonesia  
*ceramicus* -a -um of the potter, of clay soils, κεραμος (κεραμιχος, κεραμινος, κεραμευς a potter, *Ceramicus*, *Ceramici* an Athenian cemetery)  
*-ceras* -horned, -podded, κερας, κερατος

- ceraseidos* resembling (*Prunus*) *cerasus*  
*ceraseus -a -um* cherry-like, *cerasus*  
*cerasifer -era -erum* bearing cherries, *cerasus-fero* (cherry-like fruits)  
*cerasiformis -is -e* cherry-shaped, *cerasus-forma*  
*cerasinus -a -um* cherry-red, *cerasus*  
*cerasocarpus -a -um* cherry-fruited, with cherry-like fruits, *cerasus-carpus*  
*cerastioides* resembling *Cerastium*, *Cerastium-oides*  
*Cerastium* Horned, κεράς (the fruiting capsule's shape)  
*Cerasus, cerasus* from an Asiatic name, kirhas, κερασός, Caucasian (Lucullus imported the sour cherry to Rome from a place later named *Cerasus*, in Pontus, Asia)  
*ceratacanthus -a -um* having horned spines, κερατο-ακανθός  
*ceratites, ceratinus -a -um* horn-like, κερατινός (texture or shape)  
*cerato-* horn-shaped-, κεράς, κερατός, κερατο-  
*ceratocarpus -a -um* with horn-shaped fruits, κερατο-καρπός  
*ceratocaulus -a -um* with horned stems, κερατο-καυλός  
*Ceratochloa* Horned-grass, κερατο-χλόη (the lemmas are horn-like)  
*Ceratolobus* Horned-pod, κερατο-λοβός (the horned spathe resembles a pod)  
*Ceratonia* Podded-one, κερατιον (the fruit of the locust tree, the seeds of which provided the unit of weight, the carat, of goldsmiths)  
*Ceratopetalum* Antler-petal, κερατο-πεταλον (the antler-like petals of *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*)  
*ceratophorus -a -um* horned, horn-bearing, κερατο-φορά (the corolla spurs)  
*Ceratophyllum* Horn-leaf, κερατο-φυλλον (the stag's horn shape of the leaf) (***Ceratophyllaceae***)  
*Ceratopteris* Horned fern, κερατο-περυξ (the appearance caused by the inflexed margins of the fertile fronds of floating stag's-horn fern)  
*Ceratosanthes* Horned-flowered-one, κερατός-ανθος (petal shape)  
*Cerastostema* Horned-stamened-one, κερατο-στεμα  
*Cerastostigma* Horned-stigma, κερατο-στιγμα (the shape of the stigmatic surface)  
*Ceratotheca* Horned-box, κερατο-θηκη (the fruit shape)  
*Ceratozamia* Horned-Zamia, κερατο-zamia (the cone-scales bear two horns)  
*ceratus -a -um* waxy, *ceratus*  
*Cerbera (us)* Dangerous-one, after *Cerberus*, the three-headed guardian dog of Hades (the plant's poisonous properties)  
*Cercestis* from the Greek name, κερκίς, a weaver's shuttle  
*cercidifolius -a -um* Cercis-leaved, *Cercis-folius*  
*Cercidiphyllum, cercidiphyllus -a -um* Cercis-leaved (***Cercidiphyllaceae***)  
*Cercidium* Shuttle-like, κερκίς (the fruits are rod-like or flattened pods)  
*cerciformis -is -e* rod-like or shuttle-like, *cercis-forma*  
*Cercis* The ancient Greek name, κερκίς (Judas tree fruit resembles a weaver's shuttle, κερκίς, κερκίδος)  
*Cercocarpus* Tail-fruit, κερκίδος-καρπός (the tail-like, persistent, long, plumose style on the fruit)  
*cerealis -is -e* of meal, of corn, for *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture  
*cerebriformis -is -e* having a brain-like form, convoluted like a walnut, *cerebrum-forma*  
*cerefolius -a -um* pleasing-leaved, χαίρειν-φυλλον (cognate with *caerefolium*, *Chaerophyllum*, and chervil)  
*cereiferus -a -um, cerifer -era -erum* wax-bearing, (κερά, κερός)-φέρω  
*cereoides* resembling *Cereus*, *cereus-oides*  
*cereolus -a -um, cereus -a -um* waxen, waxy-yellow, κερά, *cereus*  
*Cereus, cereus -a -um* Torch, *cereus* (wax or wax taper, for the flower-shape)  
*cereusculus -a -um* slightly waxen, diminutive of *cereus*  
*cerinanthus -a -um* having waxy flowers, κερά-ανθος  
*Cerinth* Wax-flower, κερά-ανθος (= *Hieracium cerinthoides*)  
*cerinthoides* resembling *Cerinth*, honey-wort-like, κερυνθη-οειδής

## The Names of Plants

- cerinus* -a -um the colour of bees-wax, waxy-yellow, κερά, κερως  
*Ceriporiopsis* Looking-like-porous-wax, κερά-πορος-οφίς (texture of fruiting body)  
*cernuus* -a -um drooping, curving forwards, facing downwards, *cernuus*  
*Ceropegia* Fountain-of-wax, κερως-πηγη (appearance of the inflorescence)  
*Ceroxylon* Waxy-wood, κερως-ξύλον (for the waxy exudate on the trunks)  
*cerris* the ancient Latin name, *cerrus*, for turkey oak  
*cerulatus* -a -um waxen, waxy, *cerula*, *cerulae*  
*cerusatus* -a -um white, appearing to be painted with white lead, *cerussa*, *cerussae*  
*cervianus* -a -um from Cervia, N Italy; of the hind or stag, *cervus*, *cervinus* (*Mollugo cervianus*)  
*cervicarius* -a -um, *cervicatus* -a -um constricted, keeled, *cervix*, *cervicarius*  
*cervicornis* -is -e, *cervicornu* curved like a deer's horn, *curvus*-cornu  
*cervinus* -a -um tawny, stag-coloured, *cervus*, *cervinus* (a hind)  
*Cespedesia* for Juan Maria Cespedes, priest of Santa Fé de Bogota  
*cespitosus* -a -um growing in tufts (see *caespitosus*)  
*cestroides* *Cestrum*-like, κέστρον-οειδής  
*Cestrum* an ancient Greek name, κέστρον, of uncertain etymology  
*Ceterach* etymology dubious, from an Arabic name, chetrak, for a fern, or from the German, Krätze, for an itch (referring to the scurfy epidermis)  
*cetratus* -a -um armed with a targe, *caetratus* (shape of the pileus)  
*ceylanicus* -a -um from Ceylon (Sri Lanka)  
*chacaensis* -is -e from Chacao, Venezuela, or the area of the Chacao Straits, Chile  
*chacoanus* -a -um from the chaco (annually flooded flatlands of Argentina, extending into Paraguay and Bolivia)  
*Chaenactis* Gaping-ray, χαινω-ακτίς (the ray florets have a conspicuous mouth)  
*chaeno-* splitting-, gaping-, χαινω  
*Chaenomeles* Gaping-apple, χαινω-μηλον (Japanese quince)  
*chaenomeloides* resembling *Chaenomeles*, χαινω-μηλον-οειδής  
*Chaenorhinum*, *Chaenorrhinum* Gaping-nose, χαινωρρινον (analogy with *Antirrhinum*)  
*Chaenostoma* Gaping-mouth, χαινω-στομα (the corolla)  
*chaero-* pleasing-, rejoicing-, χαιρω  
*chaerophylloides* resembling *Chaerophyllum*, χαιρω-φυλλον-οειδής  
*Chaerophyllum*, *chaerophyllus* -a -um, *chaerophyllon* Pleasing-leaf, χαιρω-φυλλον (the ornamental foliage)  
*Chaetacanthus* Hair-thorned, χαιτη-ακανθα  
*Chaetanthera* Haired-anther, χαιτη-ανθερα (the anthers have hair-tufts)  
*chaeto-* long hair-like-, χαιτη, χαιτ-  
*Chaetocalyx* Bristly-calyx, χαιτη-καλύξ  
*chaetocarpus* -a -um hairy-fruited, χαιτη-καρπος  
*Chaetogastra* Bristly-belly, χαιτη-γαστηρ (the bristly calyx tube)  
*chaetomallus* -a -um having a main, fleecy-haired, χαιτη-μαλλος  
*chaetophyllus* -a -um fleecy-leaved, χαιτη-φυλλον  
*chaetorhizus* -a -um having hair-like or hair-covered roots, χαιτη-ριζα  
*chailaricus* -a -um of Chailu, Punjab region of Pakistan (salt range area)  
*chaixii* for Abbé Dominique Chaix (1731–1800), French botanist and a collaborator of Villars in producing *Histoire des plantes Dauphinoises*  
*chalarocephalus* -a -um having open or tired-looking heads (of flowers), χαλαρος-κεφαλή  
*chalcedonicus* -a -um from Chalcedonia, Turkish Bosphorus  
*chalcospermus* -a -um having seeds of a coppery appearance, χαλκο-σπερμα  
*chalepensis* -is -e from Aleppo, from the Arabic name (see *halapensis*)  
*chalusicus* -a -um from Chalus, France, or the Chalus river area of the Elbrz mountains, N Iran  
*chalybaeus* -a -um grey, the colour of steel, χαλυσ, χαλυβος  
*chamae-* on-the-ground-, lowly-, low-growing-, prostrate-, false-, χαμαι  
*Chamaeangis* Dwarf-vessel, χαμαι-αγγειον

- Chamaebatia* Dwarf-bramble, χαμαι-βατος  
*Chamaebatiaria* *Chamaebatia*-like  
*chamaebuxus* like dwarf box, χαμαι-πυξος  
*chamaecarpus* -a -um fruiting upon the ground, χαμαι-καρπος  
*chamaecerassus* like dwarf cherry, χαμαι-κερασος  
*Chamaecereus* Prostrate-*Cereus*  
*chamaecissus* ivy of the ground, *chamaicissus*, χαμαιικισσις  
*chamaecistus* (*chamaecistus*) like dwarf *Cistus*, χαμαι-Cistus  
*Chamaecladon* Short-branched, χαμαι-κλαδος (the peduncle)  
*chamaecristus* -a -um with a small crest, χαμαι-, *crista*  
*Chamaecyparis* Dwarf-cypress, χαμαι-κυπειρος  
*Chamaecyparissus*, *chamaecyparissus* Pliny's name, from χαμαι-κυπαρισσος, for a ground-hugging cypress  
*Chamaecystus* Dwarf-ivy, χαμαι-(κισσος, κιστος)  
*Chamaedaphne* Ground-laurel, χαμαι-Daphne  
*chamaedendrus* -a -um dwarf tree, χαμαι-δενδρον  
*Chamaedorea* Low-gift, χαμαι-δορεα (the accessible fruits)  
*chamaedoron* lowly-gift, gift from the earth, χαμαι-δωρον  
*chamaedrifolius* -a -um chamaedrys-leaved, *chamaedrys-folium*  
*chamaedryoides* resembling *chamaedrys*, *chamaedrys-oides*  
*Chamaedrys* Ground oak, Theophrastus' name, χαμαιδρυς, for a small oak-leaved plant  
*chamaeiris* dwarf-Iris, χαμαι-Iris  
*chamaejasme* dwarf jasmine-like, dwarf jessamine, botanical Latin from χαμαι and yesamin or *Jasminum*  
*Chamaelaucium*, *Chamaelaucium* derivation uncertain (dwarf λουκανια throat?)  
*chamaeleus* -a -um ground-lion, covering the ground, χαμαιλεον (from the Greek name for the chameleon)  
*Chamaelirium* Dwarf-lily, χαμαι-λειριον  
*chamaemelifolius* -a -um *Chamaemelum*-leaved, *Chamaemelum-folium*  
*Chamaemelum* Ground-apple, χαμαι-μελον (the habit and fragrance), chamomile  
*chamaemespilus* dwarf *Mespilus*, botanical Latin from χαμαι and *Mespilus*  
*chamaemoly* dwarf-magic-herb, χαμαι-μολου (*Allium*)  
*Chamaemorus* Dwarf-mulberry, botanical Latin from χαμαι and *morus*  
*Chamaenerion* Dwarf-oleander, χαμαι-νηριον Gesner's name for rosebay willow herb  
*chamaepeplus* -a -um ground-robe, clothing the ground, χαμαι-πεπλος  
*Chamaepericlymenum* Dwarf-climbing-plant, χαμαι-περικλυμενον  
*chamaepeuce* ground fir, χαμαι-πευκη  
*chamaephytus* -a -um ground plant, χαμαι-φυτον (perennials with their resting buds at about ground kevel)  
*chamaepitys* Theophrastus' name for a dwarf pine-like plant, χαμαι-πιτυς  
*Chamaeranthemum* dwarf *Eranthemum*, botanical Latin from χαμαι-εραω-ανθεμιον  
*chamaerops* Low-bush, χαμαι-ρωψ (in comparison with the tall, tropical fan-palms)  
*chamaesulus* -a -um quite close to the ground, botanical Latin diminutive from χαμαι  
*chamaesyce* dwarf fig tree, χαμαι-συκη  
*chamaethomsonii* dwarf (*Rhododendron*) *thomsonii*  
*Chamaethyoides* Dwarf-*Thuja*-like  
*chamaeunus* -a -um lying on the ground, χαμαι-ευνης  
*chamaezelus* -a -um jealous of the earth, ground seeking, χαμαι-ζηλωω  
*Chamagrostis* Dwarf-Agrostis, χαμ-αγρωστις (≡ *Mibora*)  
*chamberlaynianus* -a -um, *chamberlaynii* for Reverend Hon Joseph Chamberlayn (1836–1914), orchid grower of Birmingham, England  
*chamelensis* -is -e from Chamela, Mexico  
*chameleon* changing appearance, χαμαιλεον  
*Chamelum* Humble, χαμελος (the dwarf habit)

## The Names of Plants

*chamissoi, chamisonis -is -e* for Louis Charles Adalbert von Chamisso (1781–1838) poet and botanist on the Romanzof expedition (1815–18)  
*Chamomilla, chamomilla* Apple-of-the-ground, Dioscorides' name, χαμαιμηλον, for a plant smelling of apples  
*champaca* the Hindi vernacular name for *Michelia champaca*  
*championiae, championi* for John George Champion (1815–54), who collected in Hong Kong and Ceylon  
*champlainensis -is -e* from the environs of Lake Champlain, New York and Vermont, USA  
*chaneti* for L. Chanet, who found *Sedum fimbriatum-chaneti*  
*changuensis -is -e* from Changu, Sikkim, India  
*chantavicus -a -um* from Chantada, Spain  
*chantrieri* for Chantrier Frères, nurserymen of Mortefontaine, France  
*chapadicolus -a -um* living in the Chapada do Araripe mountains of northeastern Brazil  
*chapalensis -is -e* from Chapala, Mexico  
*Chaptalia* for M. Chaptal (1756–1831), French chemist  
*Chara* Delight, χαρά (camphor fragrance and morphological appearance); *chara* was a name for an unidentified vegetable  
*Characias, characias* the name in Pliny for a spurge with very caustic latex  
*charantius -a -um* graceful, χαρά, χαρίς (the pendent fruits)  
*chiaranthus -a -um* with elegant flowers, χαρίς-ανθος  
*Charieis* Charming, χαριεις  
*-charis* -graceful, -pleasant, χαρίς, χαριτος  
*charitopes* with graceful stems, *caritas-pes*  
*charkoviensis -is -e* from Charkov (Kharkov), Ukraine  
*chartaceus -a -um* parchment-like, papery, χαρτης, *charta, chartae*  
*chartophyllus -a -um* with a papery textured leaves, χαρτης-φυλλον  
*Chascanum* Yawning, χασκω (the gaping corolla)  
*Chasmanthe, chasmanthus -a -um* Gaping-flower, χασμα-ανθος  
*Chasmanthium* Gaping-flower, χασμα-ανθινος  
*chasmophilus -a -um* liking crevices, χασμα-φιλεω  
*chasmophyticus -a -um* crevice-living plant, χασμα-φυτον  
*Chasmopodium* Agape-foot, χασμα-ποδος (pedicels are angled to the rachis)  
*Chassalia* Open-mouthed, botanical Latin from χασμα  
*chathamicus -a -um* from the Chatham Islands, S Pacific  
*Chauliodon* With-projecting-teeth, χαυλι-οδων (the lip's callus before the opening of the spur)  
*chauno-* gaping-, χαινω  
*chaunostachys* having open spikes, χαινω-σταχυς  
*chebulicus -a -um, chebulus -a -um* from Kabul, Afghanistan  
*Cheilanthes* Lip-flower, χειλ-ανθος (the false indusium of the frond margin covers the marginal sori)  
*cheilanthifolius -a -um* *Cheilanthes*-leaved, *Cheilanthes-folium*  
*cheilanthus -a -um* with lipped flowers, χειλ-ανθος  
*cheilo-* lip-, lipped-, χειλος, χειλο-, χειλ-  
*cheilophyllus -a -um* having leaves folded along the mid-rib to suggest lips, χειλο-φυλλον  
*cheima-, chimon-* winter, frost, cold, χειμα, χειμων  
*cheimanthus -a -um* winter-flowering, χειμων, χειμωνος, χειμα  
*cheir-* red, from Arabic, kheri  
*Cheiranthera* Hand-flower, χειρ-ανθερα (the finger-like disposition of the stamens)  
*cheiranthifolius -a -um* wallflower-leaved, *Cheiranthus-folium*  
*Cheiranthus, cheiranthos* Red-flower (from an Arabic name, kheyri, for wallflower)  
*cheiri, cheiri-* red-flowered, wallflower-; sleeve, χειρις, χειρι-  
*Cheiridopsis* Sleeve-like, χειρις-οψις (the sheathing leaf remains)  
*cheirifolius -a -um* wallflower-leaved, botanical Latin from χειρις and *folium*



- cheiro-* hand-, hand-like-, χειρ, χειρο-; bad-, mean-, weak-, χειρων  
*cheiropetalus -a -um* having fingered petals, lobed petals, χειρο-πεταλον  
*cheirophyllus -a -um* having hand-like, lobed leaves, χειρο-φυλλον  
*Cheirostemon* Hand-of-stamens, χειρο-στεμον (the disposition of the anthers on the united filaments)  
*cheirostyloides* resembling *Cheirostylis*, χειρο-στυλος-οειδης  
*Cheirostylis* Hand-column, χειρο-στυλος (alluding to the finger-like appendages and rostellar-lobes)  
*chelidoniifolius -a -um* with leaves like those of *Chelidonium*, *Chelidonium-folius*  
*chelidonioides* resembling *Chelidonium*, χελιδων-οειδης  
*Chelidonium* Swallow-wort, Dioscorides' name, χελιδων, Greek for a swallow (flowering at the time of their migratory arrival)  
*Chelone* Turtle-like, χελωνη (the form of turtle head's corolla)  
*chelonius -a -um* similar to *Chelone*  
*chelonoides* resembling *Chelone*, χελωνη-οειδης  
*Chelonopsis* *Chelone*-like, χελωνη-οψις  
*chelophyllus -a -um* having claw-like leaves, botanical Latin from χελη-φυλλον  
*chelsiansis -is -e* for Bull's nurseries at Chelsea  
*chenopodii* of fat hen, living on *Chenopodium* (*Pegomyia*, leaf miner)  
*chenopodioides* resembling *Chenopodium*, χηνο-ποδιον-οειδης  
*chenopodiophyllus -a -um* with *Chenopodium* like leaves, χηνο-ποδιον-φυλλον  
*Chenopodium* Goose-foot, χηνο-ποδιον (l'Ecluse's name refers to the shape of the leaves) (***Chenopodiaceae***)  
*chensiensis -is -e* from Shensi (Shaanxi), Henan Province, China  
*cherimola, cherimolia* a Peruvian-Spanish name, cherimoya  
*Cherleria* for J. H. Cherler (1570–1610), Swiss physician and son-in-law of Johann Bauhin  
*chermisinus -a -um* red, crimson, see *kermesinus* (as if dyed with spruce gall aphid, *Chermes*)  
*cherokeensis -is -e* from Cherokee, Texas, or Iowa, USA  
*chersinus -a -um* living in dry habitats, χερσος, χερσαιος  
*chersonensis -is -e* from Kherson or Cherson, in the Crimea  
*chestertonii* for Mr Chesterton, collector for Sander nurseries c. 1883  
*Chevalieria* for Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet Chevalier de Lamarck (1744–1829), French evolutionist  
*Chevreulia* derivation uncertain  
*chia* from the Greek island of Chios  
*chiapasanus -a -um* from the Chiapas mountains, river or state, Mexico  
*Chiastophyllum* Crosswise-leaf, χιαζειν-φυλλον (the phyllotaxy)  
*chichibuensis -is -e* from the Chichibu Basin, Honshu, Japan  
*Chickrassia* etymology uncertain (Chitagong wood)  
*chihuahuensis -is -e* from the city or state of Chihuahua, N Mexico  
*childsii* for Childs, the American nurseryman  
*chilensis -is -e* from Chile, Chilean  
*Chilianthus, chilianthus -a -um* Thousand-flowered, (χιλιας, χιλιοι)-ανθος (*chiliarchus* was an officer in command of 1000 men)  
*chilinus -a -um* from Chile  
*Chiliotrichum* Thousand-haired-one, χιλιοι-(θριξ, τριχος) (the pappus)  
*chillanensis -is -e* from Chillan, Bio-Bio region of central Chile  
*chilli* from the Nahuatl vernacular name, for the fruits of *Capsicum frutescens*  
*Chilocarpus, chiliocarpus -a -um* Thousand-fruited, χιλιοι-καρπος (many-fruited)  
*chiloensis -is -e* from Chiloe Island off Chile  
*Chilopsis* Lip-like, χειλος-οψις (the calyx)  
*-chilos, -chilus -a -um* -lipped, χειλος  
*chima-, chimon-* winter-, χειμα, χειμων, χειμωνος  
*chimaerus -a -um* monstrous, fanciful (the mythological χιμαιρα, Chimera, was a fire-breathing she-goat with lion's head and serpent's tail)

## The Names of Plants

*chimanimaniensis* -is -e from the area of Chimanimani, on Zimbabwe's border with Mozambique

*Chimaphila* Winter-love, χειμα-φίλος (wintergreen)

*chimboracensis* -is -e from Chimborazo mountains of central Ecuador

*Chimonanthus* Winter-flower, χειμων-ανθος (winter sweet)

*Chimonobambusa* Winter-Bambusa, botanical Latin from χειμωνος and *Bambusa china* China-root (*Smilax china*), former gout remedy from China and Japan (China is added to plant names when they were introduced from there, or plants such as pe-tsai and pak-choi are dubbed Chinese cabbage etc)

*chinensis* -is -e from China, Chinese, see *sinensis*

*chino* Chinese (see *sino*-)

*chio*-, *chion*-, *chiono*- snow-, χιων, χιωνος, χιονο-

*Chiococca* Snow-berry, χιων-κοκκος

*Chiogenes* Borne of snows, χιων-γενεα (the snow-white berries/winter-growing/flowering)

*Chionanthus* Snow-flower, χιων-ανθος (fringe tree's abundant white flowers)

*chionanthus* -a -um snow-flowered, flowering in the snow, χιων-ανθος

*chionatus* -a -um of the snow, χιων

*chioneus* -a -um snowy, χιων

*chionocephalus* -a -um with snow-white (flower) heads, χιονο-κεφαλη

*Chionochoa* Snow-verdure, χιονο-χλοη (Snow tussock grass)

*Chionodoxa* Glory of the snow, χιονο-δοξα (Boissier's name reflects the very early flowering, during snow-melt)

*chionogenes* growing in snowy conditions, χιονο-γενεα (the snow-white berries/winter growing/flowering)

*Chionographis* Snow-brush, χιονο-γραφις (the appearance of the white inflorescence)

*Chionohebe* Snow-Hebe, χιονο-ηβη

*Chionophila*, *chionophilus* -a -um Snow-lover, χιων-φίλος (its Rocky Mountain habitat)

*chionophyllus* -a -um having foliage during the winter snows, χιωνο-φύλλον

*Chionoscilla* the composite name for hybrids between *Chionodoxa* and *Scilla*

*chiriquensis* -is -e from Chirique (Chiriqui) volcanic region or province, Panama

*Chirita* from the Hindustani vernacular name for a *Gentiana* species

*chiro*- hand, χειρ, χείρος

*Chironia*, *chironius* -a -um, *chironus* -a -um after Chiron the centaur of Greek mythology, who taught Jason and Achilles the medicinal use of plants

*chirophyllus* -a -um with hand-shaped leaves, χειρ-ανθος

*chisanensis* -is -e from Chisan river area, USA

*-chiton* -covering, -protective covering, -tunic, χιτων

*chitralensis* -is -e from Chitral, NW Pakistan

*chitria* from a Hindu vernacular name for a *Berberis*

*chius* -a -um of Khios Island (Chios), Aegean; snow, χιων (flowering in the snow)

*-chlainus* -a -um -cloaked, -mantled, χλαινα

*chlamy*-, *chlamydo*- cloak-, cloaked-, χλαμυς, χλαμυδος, χλαμυδο-, χλαμυδ-

*chlamydanthus* -a -um shrouded or enveloped flowers, χλαμυδο-ανθος

*chlamydiflorus* -a -um shrouded or enveloped flowers, botanical Latin from χλαμυδο- and *florum*

*Chlamydocardia* Cloak-of-hearts, χλαμυδο-καρδια (the large, cordate, obscuring bracts of the inflorescence)

*Chlamydomonas* Single-cloak, χλαμυδο-μονας (the chloroplast)

*chlamydophorus* -a -um bearing a cloak or indusium, χλαμυδο-φορα

*chlamydophyllus* -a -um cloaked with leaves, χλαμυδο-φύλλον

*Chlidanthus* Luxurious-flower, χλιδη-ανθος

*-chloa* -verdure, χλοη

*Chloachne* Pale-green-chaff, χλωρης-αχνη

*chloodes* grass-green, with the appearance of young grass, χλοη-ωδης

- chloophyllus* -a -um having fresh green leaves, χλοη-φυλλον  
*chlor-*, *chloro-*, *chlorus* -a -um yellowish-green-, χλωρος, χλωρο-  
*Chlora* an Adansonian name (≡ *Blackatonia*), χλωρος, greenish-yellow  
*chloracrus* -a -um with green tips, green-pointed, χλωρθς-ακρος  
*Chloraea* Pale-green, χλωρηις (the flowers of several species)  
*chloraefolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Chloraea*  
*Chloranthus*, *chloranthus* -a -um green-flowered, χλωρος-ανθος (*Chloranthaceae*)  
*chlorideus* -a -um *Chloris*-like, pale-green, χλωρηις  
*chlorifolius* -a -um with pale green leaves, botanical Latin from χλωρος and *folium*  
*chlorinus* -a -um yellowish-green (Sir Humphry Davy's name, chlorine, for the colour of the gaseous element 17)  
*Chloris* for the earth nymph, *Chloris*, pursued by Zephyr and changed into *Flora*, goddess of flowers, χλωρηις, pale green  
*Chlorocodon* Green-bell, χλωρο-κοδον (the flower shape)  
*chlorodryas* green wood nymph, χλωρο-δρυας (ground flora)  
*Chlorogalum* Green-milk, χλωρο-γαλα (the sap)  
*chloroleucus* -a -um greenish-white, silvery-green, χλωρο-λευκη  
*chloromelas* very dark green, χλωρο-μελας  
*chloropetalus* -a -um green-petalled, χλωρο-πεταλον  
*chlorophorus* -a -um green carrying, χλωρο-φορα (produces a green dye)  
*chlorophyllus* -a -um green-leaved, χλωρο-φυλλον  
*Chlorophytum* Green-plant, χλωρο-φυτον (foliage of spider plant)  
*chlorops* with a green eye, χλωρο-ωψ  
*chlorosarcus* -a -um green fleshed, χλωρο-σαρκος (fruit)  
*chlorosolen* with a green tube, χλωρο-σωλην (flower)  
*Chlorosplenium* Green-milt, χλωρο-σπλην  
*chloroticus* -a -um yellowish-green, chlorotic, a diminutive from χλωρος  
*Chloroxylon*, *chloroxylon* Green-wood, χλωρο-ξυλον (the timber of satin-wood)  
*chnoodēs* with a surface covered in down, χνοος-ωδης (χνοος foam or crust)  
*Choananthus*, *chaonanthus* -a -um Funnel-flower, χοανος-ανθος (the perianth)  
*chocolatinus* -a -um chocolate-brown, the colour of chocolate, from Nahuatla, chocolati, for the food made from *Theobroma* beans  
*Choiromyces* Swine-fungus, χοιρος-μυκης  
*choisianus* -a -um *Choisya*-like  
*Choisya* for Jacques Denis Choisy (1799–1859), Swiss botanist (Mexican orange flower)  
*choli-* bile-like, χολη, χολος  
*Chomelia* for J. B. Chomel, physician to Louis XV and author of *Abgrégé de l'histoire des plantes usuelles* (1712)  
*chondracnis* -is -e rough chaff, with rough bracts, χονδρ-αχνη  
*chondro-* grain-like, rough-, lumpy-, coarse-, cartilage-, χονδρος, χονδρο-, χονδρ-  
*Chondropetalum* a composite name for hybrids between the orchid genera *Chondrorhyncha* and *Zygopetalum*  
*Chondrorhyncha* Cartilaginous-beak, χονδρο-ρυγχος (the rostellum)  
*chondrospermus* -a -um granular (coated) seed, χονδρος-σπερμα  
*Chondrostereum* Solid-cartilage, χονδρος-στερεος (the brackets of the silver-leaf fungus become brittle on maturing)  
*Chondrosium* Grain, χονδρος (≡ *Bouteloua*)  
*Chonemorpha* Funnel-shaped, χονη-μορφη (the flowers)  
*chontalensis* -is -e from SE Mexio, the area of the Chontal tribe of Mayan Indians  
*Chorda* Rope, *chorda*, *chordae* (*Chorda filum* avoids tautology by being thread-like rope!)  
*chordatus* -a -um cord-like, χορδη, *chorda*, *chordae*  
*chordo-*, *-chordus* -a -um string-, slender-elongate-, χορδη, *chorda*, *chordae*  
*chordophyllus* -a -um having long slender leaves, χορδη-φυλλον  
*chordorhizus* -a -um, *chordorrhizus* a -u -m slender creeping rooted, with string-like roots, χορδη-ριζα, botanical Latin *chorda-rhiza*

## The Names of Plants

*Chordospartium* Thread-*Spartium*, χορδη-σπαρτον (the slender shoots)  
chori-, -choris separate-, apart-, χωρίζο, χωρίς, χωρι-  
*Chorisia* for J. Ludwig (Louis) Choris (1795–1828), the artist who circumnavigated the world with Kotzebue  
*Chorisporea* Separated-seed, χωρι-σπορος (winged seeds are separated within the fruit)  
*choristaminus -a -um* having distinct and free stamens, χωρι-(σταμις, σταμινος)  
*Chorizema* Dance-with-drink, χωρι-ζεμα (La Billardiére is said to have danced for joy at finding the plant and a necessary freshwater spring)  
*choriophilus -a -um* pasture loving, food-loving, χορτος-φίλος  
*chotalensis -is -e* from Chota, Amazonas, N Peru  
*Christensenia* for Dr Carl Christensen (b. 1872), of Copenhagen, author of *Index filicum*  
*Christiana* for Christen Smith (1785–1816), Norwegian plant collector in Congo  
*christii* for Hermann Christ (1833–1933), Swiss rose specialist, of Basle  
*christyanus -a -um* for Thomas Christy FLS, orchidologist of Sydenham, England, who flowered *Catasetum christyanum* in 1882  
-chromatus -a -um, chromosus -a -um, -chromus -a -um, -conspicuously-coloured, χρωμα, χρωματο-  
chrono- time-, χρονος, χρονο-  
*chronosemium* time-flag, χρονο-σεμειον (section of *Iris* with the standard enlarging and enclosing the fruit)  
chroo- coloured-, χρωος. χρωο-  
*Chroococcus*, *chroococcus -a -um* Coloured-berry, χρωος-κοκκος (the unicellular cocci)  
*Chroogomphus* Colourful-nail (vinaceous, chrome and glowing red fungus)  
*chroolepis* with coloured (yellow) scales, χρωος-λεπις  
*chroosepalus -a -um* with coloured sepals, χρωος-σκεπη  
-chrous -a -um body or skin, χροα, χροια, χρωα, χρωτος, χρωο-  
*Chrozophora* Stain-bearing, χρωζω-φορα  
chrys-, chryso- golden-, χρυσος, χρυσο-, χρυς-  
*chrysacanthus -a -um* with golden thorns, χρυσ-ακανθα  
*Chrysalidocarpus* Pupa-like-fruit, χρυσάλλις-ειδο-καρπος; Golden-looking-fruit, χρυσος-ειδος-καρπος  
*Chrysanthellum* *Chrysanthemum*-like, diminutive of *chrysanthum*  
*chrysanthemoides* *Chrysanthemum*-like, χρυσ-ανθεμιον-οειδης  
*Chrysanthemum* Golden-flower, χρυσ-ανθεμιον (Dioscorides' name for *C. coronarium*), now treated as several genera such as *Ajania*, *Arctanthemum*, *Argyranthemum*, *Dendranthema*, *Leucanthemum*, *Leucanthemella*, *Leucanthemopsis*, *Nipponanthemum*, *Pyrethropsis*, *Rhodanthemum* and *Tanacetum*  
*chrysanthus -a -um* having golden anthers, χρυσ-ανθηρος  
*chrysanthus -a -um* golden-flowered, χρυσ-ανθος  
*chrysellus -a -um* somewhat golden, diminutive from χρυσος  
*chrysenteron* golden-entrained, χρυσ-εντερον (the flesh revealed by cracking of the surface of the pilea)  
*chryseus -a -um* golden-yellow, gold, χρυσεος  
*Chrysobalanus* Golden-acorn, χρυσο-βαλανος (the fruit of some is acorn-like) (***Chrysobalanaceae***)  
*chrysocarpus -a -um* golden-fruited, χρυσο-καρπος  
*chrysocephalus -a -um* golden-headed, χρυσο-κεφαλη  
*Chrysochloa* Golden-grass, χρυσο-χλοη  
*chrysoclhorus -a -um* bronzed (leaves), golden-green, χρυσο-χλωρος  
*chrysocodon* golden-bell (flowered), χρυσο-κωδων  
*Chrysocoma*, *chrysocomus -a -um* Golden-hair, χρυσο-κομη (goldilocks' inflorescence)  
*chrysocrepis -is -e* golden-shoe (flowered), χρυσο-κρηπις  
*chrysocyathus -a -um* golden-cupped, χρυσο-κυαθος (the corolla)  
*chrysodon* golden-toothed, χρυσ-(οδους, οδοντος) (the golden scales at the margin of the pileus)

- chrysodoron* presenting gold, golden gift, χρυσο-δωρον  
*Chrysoglossum* Golden-tongue, χρυσο-γλωσσα (the lip)  
*Chrysogonum*, *chrysogonus* -a -um Golden-joints, with golden knees, χρυσο-γωνια (the nodes)  
*chrysographes* marked with gold lines, as if written upon in gold, χρυσο-γραφις  
*chrysogyne* golden ovary, golden fruited, χρυσο-γυνη  
*chrysolectus* -a -um picked out in yellow, yellow at maturity, χρυσο-λεκτος  
*chrysolepis* -is -e with golden scales, χρυσο-λεπις  
*chrysoleucus* -a -um with gold and yellow, χρυσο-λευκος (flower parts)  
*chrysomallus* -a -um with golden wool, golden-woolly-hairy, χρυσο-μαλλος  
*chrysomeanicus* -a -um a riot of gold, abundantly golden, χρυσο-μανικος  
*chrysonemus* -a -um having golden threads, golden filaments, χρυσο-νημα  
*chrysophaeus* -a -um dull golden, swarthy yellow, χρυσο-φαιος  
*chrysophylloides* resembling *Chrysophyllum*, χρυσο-φυλλον-οειδης  
*Chrysophyllum* Golden-leaf, χρυσο-φυλλον  
*chrysophyllus* -a -um with golden leaves, χρυσο-φυλλον  
*Chrysopogon* Golden-bearded, χρυσο-πωγων  
*chrysops* with a golden eye, χρυσ-ωψ  
*chrysopsidis* -is -e resembling *Chrysopsis* (former N American generic name)  
*Chrysopsis* Golden-looking, χρυσ-οψις  
*chrysorrhoea* -a -um running with gold, χρυσο-ρεω (the sulphur-yellow milky exudate)  
*chrysosphaerus* -a -um with golden globes (flowers or flower-heads)  
*chrysosplenifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Chrysosplenium*  
*Chrysosplenium* Golden-spleenwort, χρυσο-σπλην (used for diseases of the spleen)  
*chrysostephanus* -a -um gold-crowned, χρυσο-στεφανος  
*chrysostomus* -a -um with a golden throat, χρυσο-στομα  
*Chrysothamnus* Golden-shrub, χρυσο-θαμνος (its appearance when in full flower)  
*Chrysothemis* Divine-gold, χρυσο-θεμις (Golden *Anthemis*)  
*chrysotoxus* -a -um golden arching, golden-bowed, χρυσο-τοξον  
*chrysotrichus* -a -um having golden hairs, χρυσο-τριχος  
*chrysotropis* -is -e turning golden-yellow, χρυσο-τροπη  
*chrysoxylon* yellow-wooded, χρυσο-ξυλον  
*chrysus* -a -um golden coloured, χρυσος  
*-chthon-, chthono-* -underground, earth-, χθων, χθονος  
*chumbyi* from Chumbi, Tibet (southern enclave between Sikkim and Bhutan)  
*chungensis* -is -e from the Chung Shan mountains of E Taiwan  
*chusanus* -a -um from Zhoushan (Chusan), China  
*Chusquea* from the Colombian vernacular name  
*chusua* the Nepalese vernacular name, chu-swa  
*chyllus* -a -um from a Himalayan vernacular name for some *Pinus* species  
*chylo-* sappy-, χυλος, χυλο-  
*chylocaulus* -a -um with a succulent stem, χυλο-καυλος  
*Chysis* Pouring, χυσις (the confluent pollen masses)  
*chytraculus* -a -um like a small pot or jug, χυτρα, χυτρος, χυτριδος (turbinate calyx parts at fruiting, of *Calyptanthus*)  
*Chytroglossa* Jug-tongued, χυτρος-γλωσσα (depression on lip)  
*cibarius* -a -um common, edible, food, *cibus*, *cibi*, *cibarius* (*Cantharellus cibarius*, chanterelle)  
*Cibotium* Little-box, diminutive of κιβωτος (the sporangia) (κιβοριον is the name for the cup-shaped seed vessel of the water lily, and *ciborium* is the cup-cover or small shrine to cover the sacrament)  
*cicatricatus* -a -um, *cicatricosus* -a -um marked with scars, *cicatrix*, *cicatricis* (left by falling structures such as leaves)  
*Cicendia* an Adansonian name with no obvious meaning  
*cicer*, *cicerus* -a -um the old Latin name, *cicer*, for the chick-pea

## The Names of Plants

*Cicerbita* Italian name for *Sonchus oleraceus*, from Marcellus Empiricus' name, *Cicharba*, for a thistle  
*cichoriaceus -a -um* chicory-like, resembling *Cichorium*  
*Cichorium* Theophrastus' name, κίχωριον, from Arabic, keshir (cognate with cicoree, chicory, and succory)  
*ciclus -a -um* mangel-wurzel-like, old name *Cicla*  
*ciconius -a -um* resembling the neck of a stork, *ciconia*  
*Cicuta* the Latin name for *Conium maculatum*  
*cicutarius -a -um* resembling *Cicuta*, with large bi- or tri-pinnate leaves  
*-cidius -a -um* -murder, -cide, -killing, *caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum*  
*Cienfuegosia* for Bernard Cienfuego, sixteenth-century Spanish botanist  
*cigaretiferus -a -um* cigarette-bearing (the white sheaths of *Cheiridopsis cigaretifera* sheath the lower third of the narrow, greyish-green leaves)  
*cili-* eyelash-, *cilium, cili-* (marginal cilia)  
*cilianensis -is -e* from Ciliani, N Italy  
*ciliaris -is -e, ciliatus -a -um* fringed, *ciliatus* (with hairs extending from an edge)  
*ciliatifolius -a -um* having hair-fringed leaves, *cilium-folius*  
*ciliatulus -a -um* somewhat fringed, diminutive of *ciliatus*  
*ciliceus -a -um* Cilician, from S Turkey  
*cilicicus -a -um* from Cilicia, S Turkey  
*cilicioides* eyelash-like, *cilium-oides* (the fibrils within the cap)  
*cilicalyx* with a hair-fringed calyx, *cili-calyx*  
*ciliidens* having hair-fringed teeth, *cili-dens*  
*cilinodus -a -um* with finely hairy nodes, *cili-nodus*  
*ciliolaris -is -e, ciliolatus -a -um* with a minutely fringed appearance, diminutive of *ciliatus*  
*ciliospinosus -a -um* with hair-like spines, *cilium-spinosus*  
*ciliosus -a -um* markedly fringed with hairs, comparative of *ciliatus*  
*cilius -a -um* any superficial fine-hair-like feature, fringe, *cilium*  
*-cillus -a -um* -lesser, diminutive suffix  
*cimex* a bug, *cimex, cimicis*  
*cimicarius -a -um* of bugs, bug-like, *cimex, cimicis* (the oily smell)  
*cimicius -a -um, cimicinus -a -um* of bugs or small insects, *cimes, cimicis*  
*cimiciferus -a -um* bug-bearing, *cimicis-fero* (appearance of small flowers or fruits)  
*Cimicifuga* Bug-repeller, *cimicis-(fugo, fugare, fugavi, fugatum)* (bugbanes)  
*cimiciodorus -a -um* smelling of bugs, *cimicis-(odoro, odorare)*  
*cinaeus -a -um* glaucous, ashen, ash-grey, *cinis, cineris*  
*Cinchona* (*Chinchona*) for the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru. She was cured of fever with the bark, the source of quinine, in 1638, and introduced it to Spain in 1640. In Qhuechua, the medicinal bark, kina kina, became Portugese, quinaquina, and our quinine  
*cincinalis -is -e, cincinnatus -a -um* with crisped hair, *cincinnus*, curly-haired, *cincinnatus*  
*cincinus -a -um* curled, *cincinnus*  
*cinctulus -a -um* with a small girdle, diminutive of *cinctus*  
*cinctus -a -um, -cinctus -a -um* girdled, -edged, *cinctus*  
*cineoliferus -a -um* with moving parts, shaking, κινεω-φέρω  
*cineraceus -a -um, cinerarius -a -um* ash-coloured, covered with ash-grey felted hairs, *cinis, cineris*  
*cinerascens, cinerescens* becoming ashen, *cineris-essentia*  
*Cineraria, cinerarius -a -um* Ashen-one, *cinis, cineris* (the foliage colour)  
*cineraria-oleifolia* with ashen olive-like leaves, botanical Latin, *cineris-olea-folium*  
*cinerariifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Cineraria, Cineraria-folium*  
*cinereus -a -um* ash-grey, *cinis, cineris*  
*cinerioides* ash-like, (*cinis, cineris*)-oides (the colour of grey coral fungus)  
*cingulatus* zoned, girdled, *cingulus, cingulum*

- cinnabari, cinnabarinus -a -um* cinnabar-red, κινναβαρί (the colour of mercury sulphide)
- cinnameus -a -um* resembling *Cinnamomum*
- Cinnamodendron* Cinnamon-tree, κινναμωμον-δενδρον
- cinnamomeobadius* reddish cinnamon-brown, *cinnamomum-badius*
- cinnamomeus -a -um* reddish-brown, endearing, *cinnamomum* (Ovid)
- cinnamomifolius -a -um* cinnamon-leaved, *Cinnamomum-folium*
- Cinnamomum* the Greek name, κινναμωμον, used by Theophrastus, from Hebrew, qinnamon, cinnamon
- cinquefolius -a -um* five-leaved, poor Latin from French, cinque and *folium*
- cintranus -a -um* from Sintra, Portugal
- cio-* erect-, κίων
- Cionosicyos* Erect-*Sicyos*, κίων-σικυος (erect-cucumber)
- Cionura* Erect-tailed, κίων-ουρα (*Cionura erecta*)
- cipoanus -a -um* from Serra do Cipo, Minas Gerais, Brazil
- Cipura* etymology uncertain
- Circaea* for the enchantress Circe, of mythology (Pliny's name for a charm plant, used variously by l'Obel)
- circaeoides* resembling *Circaea*, *Circaea-oides*
- circaezans* enchanting, having the property of *Circe*
- circassicus -a -um* Circassian, modern Latin *circassia*, from Russian, Cherkes, N Caucasus
- circinalis -is -e, circinatus -a -um* curled round, coiled like a crozier, circinate, *circino, circinare*
- circularis -is -e* surrounding, growing in crowds, *circular, circulari*
- circum-* around-, about-, *circum*
- circumalatus -a -um* edged with a wing, *circum-(ala, alae)*
- circumplexus -a -um* embraced, clasped-around, *circumplector, circumplecti, circumplexus*
- circumscissus -a -um* cut or opening all round, *circum-(scindo, scindere, scindi, scissum)*
- circumseptus -a -um* enclosed all round, fenced about, *circum-(septum, septa)*
- circumserratus -a -um* toothed around, with spines all around, *circum-(serra, serrae)* (the leaf)
- circumtextus -a -um* woven all round, *circum-(texo, texere, texui, textum)*
- cirratus -a -um, cirriferus -a -um* curled, having or carrying tendrils, (*cirrus, cirri*)-fero
- Cirrhaea* Tendrilled, *cirrhus* (the elongated rostellum)
- cirrhatus -a -um, cirrhiferus -a -um* having or bearing tendrils, *cirrhus-fero*
- cirrhifolius -a -um* with tendril-like leaves, *cirri-folium*
- Cirrhopetalum* Yellowish-petalled, κίρρο-πεταλον
- cirrhosus -a -um* yellowish, tawny-coloured, κίρρος
- cirsioides* resembling *Cirsium*, κίρσιον-οειδης
- Cirsium* the ancient Greek name, κίρσιον, for a thistle
- cis-* prefix denoting near or the-same-side-of, *citra-, cis-*
- cisalpinus -a -um* of the southern Alps, *cis-(alpes, alpium)* (literally on this side of the Italian Alps)
- cisplatanus -a -um, cisplatinus -a -um* on the southern side of the river Plata or near La Plata, Argentina, botanical Latin, *cis* with Plata
- cismontanus -a -um* on the Italian side of the mountains, *cis-(mons, montis)*
- ciss-, cisso-* ivy-, κισσος, κισσ, κισσο-
- Cissampelos* Ivy-vine, κισσ-αμπελος (the growth is like ivy and the inflorescence like a grape)
- cissifolius -a -um* ivy-leaved, botanical Latin, κισσος with *folium*
- cissoides* resembling *Cissus*, κισσος-οειδης
- Cissus* the ancient Greek name, κισσος, for ivy
- cistaceus -a -um* *Cistus*-like, resembling a rock rose; box-like, κιστη (flowers)
- Cistanche* *Cistus*-strangler, κιστυς-αγχω (root parasite)

## The Names of Plants

*cistenus* -a -um box-like, *κιστη*, *cisterna*, *cisternae*  
*cisti-* *Cistus*-like-  
*cistifolius* -a -um with *Cistus*-like leaves, *Cistus-folius*  
*cistoides* resembling *Cistus*, *κιστους-οειδης*  
*Cistus* Capsule, *κιστυς* (rock roses are conspicuous in fruit) (*Cistaceae*)  
*Citharexylum* Fiddlewood, *κιθαρα-ξυλον* (used for making lyres etc)  
*citratus* -a -um *Citrus*-like, lemon-scented, *Citrus*  
*citreus* -a -um citron-yellow, *Citrus*  
*citri-* citron-like-, *Citrus*  
*citricolor* citron-yellow coloured, *citri-color*  
*citrifolius* -a -um *Citrus* leaved, *Citrus-folium*  
*citrinellus* -a -um slightly citron yellowish, diminutive of *Citrus*  
*citriniflorus* -a -um *Citrus*-flowered, lemon-yellow-flowered, *Citrus-florus*  
*citrinifolius* -a -um *Citrus*-leaved, *Citrus-folius*  
*citrinus* -a -um citron-yellow, *citrinus*  
*citriodorus* -a -um citron-scented, lemon-scented, *citri-odorus*  
*Citrofortunella* the composite name for hybrids between *Citrus* and *Fortunella*  
*citroides* resembling *Citrus medica*, *Citrus-oides*  
*Citroncirus* the composite name for hybrids between *Citrus medica* and *Poncirus*  
*citronellus* -a -um with the fragrance of citronella oil, diminutive of *Citrus*  
*Citropsis* resembling *Citrus*, *κιτρον-οψις*  
*citruroides* resembling *Citrullus*, *Citrullus-oides*  
*Citrullus*, *citrullus* -a -um Little-orange, diminutive of *citrus* (the cucurbit's fruit colour)  
*Citrus* from the ancient Latin name, *citrus*, from Greek *κιτρον*  
*citus* -a -um quick, ephemeral, *cieo*, *ciere*, *civi*, *citum*  
*civilis* -is -e gracious, courteous, *civilis*  
*clad-*, *clado-* shoot-, branch-, of the branch-, *κλαδος*, *κλαδο-*  
*Cladanthus*, *cladanthus* -a -um flowering on the branches, *κλαδος-ανθος* (the terminal flowers)  
*Cladium*, *cladius* -a -um Small-branch, diminutive of *κλαδος* (the short branches of the compressed panicle)  
*Cladothamnus* Branched-shrub, *κλαδο-θαμνος* (the much-branched habit)  
*Cladrastis* Fragile-branched, *κλαδο-ραστος* (the brittle branches)  
*clandestinus* -a -um concealed, hidden, secret, *clandestinus*  
*clandonensis* -is -e from the home of Arthur Simmonds (1892–1968) at West Clandon, Surrey  
*Claoxylon* Brittle-wood, *κλαω-ξυλον*  
*claraensis* -is -e from Santa Clara, Cuba  
*clarinervius* -a -um clearly or distinctly nerved, *clarus-nerva*  
*clarkei* for Charles Baron Clarke (1832–1906), British student of Indian plants  
*Clarkia* for Captain William Clark (1770–1838), co-leader of the Rocky Mountain expedition of 1803–6, with Meriwether Lewis  
*claroflavus* -a -um of a bright yellow colour, *clarus-flavus*  
*claroviridis* -is -e bright green, *clarus-viridis*  
*clarus* -a -um clear, bright, *clarus*, *clari-*, *claro-*  
*clathratus* -a -um latticed, barred, cage-like, *clatratus*, *clathratus* (*clatri*, *clathri*)  
*clausus* -a -um shut, closed, enclosed, *claudio*, *claudere*, *clausi*, *clausum*  
*clava-hercules* Hercules' club (thorny shrubs, e.g. devil's walking sticks in *Aralia* or *Xanthoxylum*)  
*Clavaria* Clubbed, *clava-aria* (the clavate fruiting bodies)  
*Clavariadelphus* *Clavaria*'s-brother, botanical Latin from *Clavaria* and *αδελφος*  
*clavatus* -a -um, *clavi-*, *clavus* -a -um clubbed, distally enlarged like a club, *clava*  
*clavellatus* -a -um, *clavellinus* -a -um with small clubs, diminutive of *clavus*  
*clavennae* for Niccolo Chiavenna (d. 1617), Italian apothecary  
*Claviceps* Thick-head, (*clavus*, *clavi*)-*caput* (the hard distension caused by ergot fruiting bodies)



- clavicornis* -is -e having club-shaped horns, (*clavus, clavi*)-cornu  
*Clavicornia* Club-shaped-crown, (*clavus, clavi*)-corona (the fruiting body)  
*claviculatus* -a -um tendrilled, having vine-like tendrils, *clavicula, claviculae*  
*claviformis* -is -e club-shaped, (*clavus, clavi*)-forma  
*clavigerus* -a -um club-bearing, (*clavus, clavi*)-gero  
*Clavija* for Don José de Viera y Clavijo (1731–1813), Spanish translator of Buffon's works  
*Clavinodus* Knotted-noded-one, (*clavus, clavi*)-nodus (*Clavinodus oedogonatum*)  
*clavipes* club-stalked, (*clavus, clavi*)-pes  
*clavularis* -is -e, *clavulatus* -a -um like a small nail, diminutive of *clavus*  
*Clavulina* Little-club, Little-nail, feminine diminutive of *clavus, clavi*  
*Clavulinopsis* Resembling-*Clavulina*  
*Claytonia, claytonianus* -a -um for John Clayton (1686–1773), British physician and botanist in America  
*Cleistanthus, cleistanthus* -a -um Hidden-flower, κλειστο-ανθος (concealed by prominent, hairy bracts)  
*cleio-, cleisto-* shut-, closed-, κλειω, κλειστος, κλειστο-  
*Cleistocactus* Closed-cactus, κλειστος-cactus (the flowers barely open)  
*cleistocarpus* -a -um enclosed fruit, κλειστο-καρπος  
*cleistogamus* -a -um closed-marriage, κλειστο-γαμος (self-fertilization occurs before anthesis)  
*Cleistopholis* Closed-scales, κλειστο-φολις (the arrangement of the inner petals)  
*Cleistostoma* Closed-mouth, κλειστο-στομα (entrance to spur is obstructed)  
*-clema* vine-twist, shoot, branch, κλημα  
*clematideus* -a -um like vine twigs, κληματιδος  
*clematiflorus* -a -um *Clematis*-flowered, *Clematis-florus*  
*Clematis* the Greek name, κληματις, for several climbing plants, diminutive of κλημα, a vine shoot  
*clematitis* -is -e with long vine-like branches, brushwood, vine-like, Dioscorides' name αριστολοχεια κληματιτις  
*Clematoclethra* Climbing-Clethra (resembles *Clethra* but climbs like *Clematis*)  
*Clematopsis* Resembling-*Clematis*, κληματις-οψις  
*clemens, clementis* -is -e mild, gentle, merciful, *clemens, clementis* (not thorny)  
*clementinae* for the wife of George Forrest, collector in China (the hybrid *Citrus* called a Clementine commemorates Father Clément, who raised it c.1900 at Oran, Algeria)  
*Cleome* a name used by Theophrastus (spider flower)  
*cleomifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of spider flowers, *Cleome-folium*  
*Clerodendron* (um) Chance-tree, κλερο-δενδρον (early names for Ceylonese species *arbor fortunata* and *arbor infortunata*)  
*Clethra* ancient Greek name, κληθρη, for alder (similarity of the leaves of sweet pepper bush) (*Clethraceae*)  
*clethroides* resembling *Clethra*, κληθρη-οειδης  
*Cleyera* for Andrew Cleyer, seventeenth-century physician working for the Dutch East India Company  
*Clianthus* Glory-flower, κλεος-ανθος (parrot's bill)  
*clidanthus* -a -um wanton, delicate, fine, beautiful, κλιδη-ανθος  
*Clidemia* for Kleidemys, ancient Greek botanist  
*cliffordiae* for Lady de Clifford (d. 1845) of London  
*Cliffortia* for George Clifford (1685–1760), whose Amsterdam garden plants were recorded in Linnaeus' *Hortus Cliffortianus*, 1737  
*cliffortioides* resembling (*Nothofagus*) *cliffortii*  
*Cliftonia* for William Clifton, eighteenth-century lawyer and Attorney General of the state of Georgia  
*cliftonii* for J. Talbot Clifton of Lytham Hall, Lancashire  
*Climo-* prostrate-, bed-, κλινη  
*Clinopodium, clinopdus* -a -um Bed-foot, κλινη-ποδιον (Dioscorides' name, κλινοποδιον, for the knob-shaped appearance of the inflorescence)

## The Names of Plants

*Clintonia* for De Witt Clinton (1769–1828), Governor of New York State and originator of the Erie Canal, writer on American science

*clipeatus -a -um* armed with a shield, shield-shaped, *clipeatus*

*Clitandra* Inclined anthers, κλιτρυς-ανδρος

*Clitopilus* Smoothed-down-felt, (the cap of the miller fungus has a kid-leather-like texture)

*Clitoria* Clitoris, κλειτορις (by analogy with the young legume in the persistent flower-parts)

*Clivia* for Lady Charlotte Clive, wife of Robert Clive (1725–74) of India (kaffir lilies); for Duchess of Northumberland (d. 1866), *nee* Clive

*clivorum* of the hills, *clivus, clivi*

*cloiphorus -a -um* carrying a strong collar, κλοιος-φορεω

*Clonostylis* branched-style, κλων-στυλος

*closterius -a -um* spindle-shaped, κλωσστηρ

*closterostyles* having a spindle-shaped style, κλωσστηρ-στυλος *clostrum-stylus*

*Clostridium* Little-spindle, diminutive of κλωσστηρ (pathogenic bacteria)

*Clovesia* for Reverend John Clowes (1777–1846), orchid grower of Manchester

*Clusia, clusii, clusiana* for Charles de l'Écluse (Carolus Clusius) (1526–1609), Flemish renaissance botanist, author of *Rariorum plantarum historia* (**Clusiaceae** = **Guttiferae**)

*clusiifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Clusia*

*Clutia (Cluytia)* for Outgers Cluyt (*Clutius*) (1590–1650), of Leyden

*clymenus -a -um* from an ancient Greek name (see *periclymenum*)

*clypeatus -a -um, clypeolus -a -um* having structures resembling circular Roman shields, *clipeus, clipei*

*Clypeola (Clipeola)* Shield, diminutive of *clipeus, clipei* (the shape of the fruit)

*clypeolatus -a -um* like a small circular shield, diminutive of *clypeus*

*Clytostoma* Beautiful-mouth, κλυτος-στομα (the flowers)

*cnemidophorus -a -um* wearing greaves, with a sheathed stem, κνημιδο-φορος

*-cnemis, cnemi-, cnemido-* -covering, ancient Greek, κνημις, for a greave or legging

*-cnemius* -calf-of-the-leg, internodes, ancient Greek, κνημο

*cnemo-* of wooded valleys, κνημος

*-cnemum* -the-internode, Theophrastus used κναμα, κνημη, tibia, for the part of the stem between the joints

*Cneorum, cneorum* of garlands, the Greek name, κνεορον, for an olive-like shrub (**Cneoraceae**)

*Cnestis* Scraper, κναω (the hair covering of the fruit)

*Cnicus* the Greek name, κνηκος, of a thistle used in dyeing

*co-, col-, com-, con-* together-, together with-, firmly-

*coacervatus -a -um* accumulated, clustered, in clumps, *co-acervatio, co-acervationis*

*coactilis -is -e* growing densely, crowded, *cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum*

*coadenius -a -um* with united glands, botanical Latin from *com-* and αδην

*coadnatus -a -um, coadunatus -a -um* united, held-together, joined into one, *co-(ad)nascor, adnasci, adnatus*)

*coactaneus -a -um* of the same age, ageing together, *co-(aetas, aetatis)* (leaves and flowers both senesce together)

*coagulans* curdling, from *coagulum* (rennet)

*coahuilensis -is -e* from the Coahuila area of Mexico

*coalifolius -a -um* with joined leaves, (*coalesco, coalescere, coalui, coalitum*)-folium

*coarctatus -a -um* pressed together, bunched, contracted, *coarto, coartare, coartavi, coartatum*

*Cobaea (Coboea)* for Father B. Cobo (1572–1659) Spanish Jesuit and naturalist in Mexico and Peru (cup and saucer vine)

*cobanensis -is -e* from Coban, Guatemala

*cobbe* from the Singhalese vernacular name, *kobbae*

*Coburgia* for Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, later King of Belgium

*coca* the name used by S American Indians of Peru

- cocciferus* -a -um, *coccigerus* -a -um scarlet-bearing, *coccum-fero*, *coccum-gero* (*Quercus coccifera* is host of kermes insect, *Kermes illicis*, from which the dye was prepared)
- coccioides* resembling (*Crataegus coccinea*)
- Coccinia* Scarlet, κοκκινός, *coccineus* (fruit colour)
- coccinelliferus* -a -um bearing the cochineal scale insect, *Dactylobius coccus*
- coccinellus* -a -um light-scarlet, diminutive of *coccineus*
- coccineus* -a -um, (*cochineus*) crimson, scarlet, *coccineus* (the dye produced from galls on *Quercus coccifera*)
- Coccocypselum* Fruit-vase, κοκκος-κυψέλη (the fruit)
- Coccoloba* Berry-pod, κοκκος-λοβος (sea grape is distinguished amongst *Polygalaceae* by having a succulent fruit)
- coccoloboides* resembling *Coccoloba*, κοκκος-λοβος-οειδής
- coccus* scarlet-berried, κοκκος
- cocospermus* -a -um having cochineal-insect-like scarlet seeds, κοκκινός-σπερμα
- cocculoides* resembling *Cocculus*, *Cocculus-oides*
- Cocculus*, *cocculus* -a -um Small-berry, diminutive of κοκκος (or from *coccum*, for the scarlet fruits)
- coccum* scarlet, κοκκος, *coccum*, *cocci*
- coccus* -a -um scarlet-berried, κοκκος (in botany the derived Latin suffix, -*coccus*, is used for spherical bodies, *cocci*, of many sorts, as in fruits, algae, fungal spores, bacteria)
- cochinchinensis* -is -e from Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia (formerly French Cochinchina)
- cochlea*-, *coclea*- snail, *cochlea*, *cochleae*; spoon, *cocleare*, *coclearis*
- Cochlearia* Spoon, *cocleare*, *coclearis*, via German Löffelkraut, *cochlear*, for the shape of horseradish's basal leaves (Dodoens described its use as an antiscorbutic, scurvy-grass)
- cochlearifolius* -a -um with spoon-shaped leaves, *Cochlearia-folium*
- cochlearis* -is -e spoon-shaped, *cocleare*, *coclearis*
- cochlearispathus* -a -um having a spathes resembling the bowls of a spoon, *cocleare*, *coclearis*
- cochleatus* -a -um twisted like a snail-shell, *cochleate*, *coclea*, *cocleae*; *cochlea cochleae*
- cochlio*-, *cochlo*- twisted-, spiral-, κοχλίας, κοχλος, *cochlea*
- Cochlioda* Small-snail, κοχλίας (the callus shape)
- cochliodes*, *cochlioides* resembling *Cochlioda*, κοχλίας-ωδης
- cocoides* Cocos-like, coconut-like, *Cocos-oides*
- cocoinus* -a -um from the Cocos islands, resembling a coconut (smell or colour)
- Cocos* from the Portuguese, coco, for bogeyman, the features of the end of the coconut's shell
- Codiaeum* from a Malayan vernacular name, kodihor or codebo
- codium* -fleece, κωδιον, κωας, -headed, κωδειον, poppy-headed, κωδεια
- codon* -bell, -mouth, κωδων
- Codonantha* (*Codonanthe*) Bell-flower, κωδων-ανθος (*Gesneriaceae*)
- Codonanthus*, *codonanthus* -a -um Bell-flower, κωδων-ανθος (≡ *Calycobolus*, *Convolvulaceae*)
- Codonanthus* the composite name for hybrids between *Codonanthe* and *Nematanthus*
- Codonoprasum* Bell-shaped-leek, κωδωνος-πρασον
- codonopsifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Codonopsis*
- Codonopsis* Bell-like, κωδων-οψις (flower shape)
- Coelachyrum* Hollow-chaff, κοιλο-αχυρον (the hollowed shape of the grain)
- coelebo*- unmarried, κοιλεβς (pistillate)
- coelestinus* -a -um, *coelestis* -is -e, *coelestus* -a -um sky-blue, heavenly, *caelum*, *caeli*; *coelum*, *coeli*
- coeli*- sky-blue-, heavenly-, *caelum*, *caeli*; *coelum*, *coeli*
- coelicus* -a -um heavenly, somewhat blue, *coelum*

## The Names of Plants

*coeli-rosa* rose of heaven, *coeli-rosa*

*coelo-* hollow-, *κοιλος, κοιλο-*

*Coelocaryon* Hollow-nut, *κοιλο-καρυον* (the cavity in the seed)

*Coeloglossum* Hollow-tongue, *κοιλο-γλωσσα* (the depression at the base of the lip of the flower)

*Coelogyne* Hollow-woman, *κοιλος-γυνη* (the hollow style of the pistil)

*Coelonema* Hollow-threads, *κοιλος-νημα*

*coeloneuron* having hollowed veins, impressed veins, *κοιλος-νευρα*

*coelophloeus -a -um* having cavities in bark, *κοιλο-φλοιος*

*Coelorhachis* Hollow-rachis, *κοιλο-ραχis*

*coelospermus -a -um* hollow-seeded, *κοιλο-σπερμα*

*coen-*, *coenos-* common-, *κοινος*

*coenobialis -is -e* cloistered, having structures sharing a common investment, *κοινο-βιον* (colonials such as *Volvox*, multinucleate (coenocytic) fungal structures, some fruits)

*coenosus -a -um* common, polluting, *κοινος*

*coeris -is -e* restrained, blue, *caeruleus, coeruleus*

*coerulans, coerulescens* turning blue, conspicuously blue, *caeruleus* (*vide caerulescens*)

*coeruleus -a -um* sky-blue, blue, *caeruleus, coeruleus*

*coetaneus -a -um* existing together, *co-(aetas, aetatis)* (flowering and fruiting)

*coetanus -a -um* crowded together, *κοιτη, κοιτος; coetus, coitus*

*Coffea* from the Arabic name, qahwah, for the drink made by infusing the dry seeds

*cogens* clearly together, *co-(ago, agere, egi, actum)*

*coggygia* the ancient Greek name for *Cotinus*

*cognatus -a -um* closely related, *cognatus, cognati*

*cognobilis -is -e* of equal fame or note, *cog-nobilis*

*coherens* sticking together, *cohaereo, cohaerere, cohaesi, cohaesum*

*cohune* the Miskito vernacular name for the oil-rich fruit of the palm *Orbigyna cohune*

*Coinochlamys* Hairy-throughout, *κοινος-χλαμυς*

*Coix* the ancient Greek name, *κωix*, for Job's tears grass

*Cola* from the Mende, W African name, ngolo

*colchaguensis -is -e* from Colchagua province, Chile

*colchiciflora -a -um* Colchicum-flowered, *Colchicum-florum*

*colchicifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to those of *Colchicum, Colchicum-folium*

*Colchicum* Colchis, a Black Sea port, used by Dioscorides as a name, *κολχικον*, for *Colchicum speciosum* (meadow saffron)

*colchicus -a -um* from *Colchis, Colchidis*, the Caucasian area once famous for concocting poisons

*cole-, colea-, coleo-* sheath-, *κολεος, κολεο-*

*Colea* for General Sir Lowrey Cole (1772–1842), Governor of Mauritius

*coleatus -a -um* sheathed, sheath-like, *κολεος*

*colebrookianus -a -um* for Henry Thomas Colebrook FRS FLS (1765–1837), Sanskrit scholar and naturalist

*Colensoa, colensoi* for Reverend William Colenso FRS (1811–1899), student of the New Zealand flora

*Coleochloa* Grass-sheathed, *κολεο-χλοη* (the leaf sheath is open on one side, as in grasses)

*Coleogyne* Sheathed-ovary, *κολεο-γυνη*

*coleoides* resembling *Coleus*, *κολεος-οειδης*

*Coleonema* Sheathed-filaments, *κολεος-νημα* (the filaments of the sterile stamens lie in channels in the petals)

*coleophyllus -a -um* having sheathing leaves, *κολεο-φυλλον*

*coleospermus -a -um* with sheathed seeds, *κολεο-σπερμα*

*Coleotrype* Sheath-hole, *κολεο-τρυπημα* (inflorescences pierce the leaf-sheaths)

*Coleus* Sheath, *κολεος* (the filaments around the style) (flame nettle)

- coliandrus* -a -um coriander-like (see *coriandrum*)  
*coliformis* -is -e rod-shaped, *colis-forma* (the pillars of *Myriostoma coliformis*)  
*coll*-, *-collis* -is -e -necked, *collum*, *colli*  
*collariferus* -a -um bearing a collar or sheath, *collare-fero*  
*collaris* -is -e having a collar, necklace or band, collared, *collare*, *collaris*  
*collatus* -a -um gathered together, *confero*, *conferre*, *contuti*, *conlatum*  
*Colletia* for Philibert Collet (1643–1718), French botanist and writer (anchor plants have flattened thorn-tipped branches)  
*colletianus* -a -um resembling *Colletia*  
*colletti* for Colonel Sir Henry Collett (1836–1901), collector in Shan States  
*colliculinus* -a -um of low hills, of hummocked land, *colliculus*, *colliculi* (diminutive of *collis*)  
*colliniformis* -is -e mound-forming, making small hills, *collis-forma*  
*collinitus* -a -um besmeared, *collino*, *collinere*, *collevi*, *collitum* (the bands of velar remnants)  
*Collinsia* for Zaccheus Collins (1764–1831), of Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences  
*Collinsonia* for Peter Collinson (1694–1768), plant introducer and correspondent of Linnaeus  
*collinus* -a -um of the hills, growing on hills, *collis*, *collis*  
*collo*- gluey, sticky, mucilaginous, *κόλλα*  
*collococcus* -a -um mucilaginous-berried, *κόλλα-κόκκος*  
*Collomia* Mucilaginous-one, *κόλλα* (the sticky seed coat when wet)  
*collum-cygni* shaped like a swan's neck, (*collum*, *colli*)-(cycnus, *cycni*)  
*colmariensis* -is -e from Colmar, Alsace region of France  
*colo*-, *colob*- shortened-, *κολοβωω*, *κόλος*  
*Colobanthus* Shortened-flower, *κολοβωω-ανθος*  
*colobodes* cut-short, *κολοβωω-ωδης*  
*Colocasia* the Greek name, *κολοκασια*, from the Arabic, *kulkas* (for taro, the root of *Colocasia antiquorum*); Latin *colocasia* is Egyptian bean, *Caladium*  
*colocynthis* ancient Greek name, *κολοκυνθις*, for the bitter apple cucurbit, *Citrullus colocynthis*  
*coloides* resembling *Cola*, *Cola-oides*  
*colombianus* -a -um from Colombia, Colombian  
*colombinus* -a -um dove-like, *columbus*, *columbi*  
*coloneurus* -a -um having short veins, *κόλος-νευρα*  
*coloniatus* -a -um forming colonies or patches, *colonia*, *coloniae*  
*colonus* -a -um forming a mound, humped, *colonus*  
*coloradensis* -is -e from Colorado, USA  
*colorans*, *coloratus* -a -um colouring, coloured, *coloro*, *colorare*, *coloravi*, *coloratum*  
*colosseus* -a -um (*colloseus*) very large, *κολοσσος*, *colossus* (literally descriptive of statues)  
*Colossoma* Large-bodied, *κολοσσος-σωμα* (*Colossoma macropomum*)  
*colpodes* hollow-looking, *κολπος-ωδης*  
*colpophilus* -a -um bay- or estuary-loving, *κολπος-φιλεω*  
*Colquhounia* for Sir Robert Colquhoun (d. 1838), patron of the botanic garden, Calcutta  
*colubrinus* -a -um wily, snake-like, *colubrinus* (*colubra*, *colubrae*, snake)  
*columbaris* -is -e with some form of collar, collared, *columbar*, *columbaris*  
*columbariae*, *columbarius* -a -um dove-blue, dove-coloured, of doves, *columba*, *columbae* (*columbarium*, a dove-cote)  
*columbettus* -a -um young dove, *columba* (colouration)  
*columbianus* -a -um from the Columbia river or British Columbia  
*columbinus* -a -um pigeon-like, dove-like, *columbus*, *columbi*; *columba*, *columbae*  
*Columella* for Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella (b. first century BC), Roman soldier and author of *De re rustica* and *De arboribus*  
*columellaris* -is -e having or forming small pillars, *columella*, *columellae*

## The Names of Plants

*Columellia* as for *Columella*

*columnaris* -is -e pillar-like, columnar, *columna*, *columnae*

*Columnnea*, *columnnae* for Fabio Colonna of Naples (1567–1640), publisher of *Phytobasanos*, 1592

*columniferus* -a -um column-bearing, *columni-fero* (growth habit)

*Coluria* Deprived, *κολουρος* (either tail-less seeds or the lysing styles equated to a dying swan)

*columnus* -a -um the ancient name, *columnus*, for Turkish hazel (*Corylus colurna*)

*columnoides* resembling (*Corylus*) *colurna*

*-colus* -a -um -loving, -inhabiting, -adorning, *colo*, *colere*, *colui*, *cultum* (follows a place, plant type or habitat)

*Colutea* an ancient Greek name, *κολουτεα*, used by Theophrastus and Dioscorides for a tree (bladder senna)

*Coluteocarpus* *Colutea*-fruited, *κολουτεα-καρπος* (similar capsule shape)

*colvillei* for Sir James Colville FRS (1810–80), Indian Judge

*Colvillea* for Sir Charles Colville (1770–1843), Governor of Mauritius

*colvillei* for James Colville (1746–1822) and James Colville (1777–1832), nursery-men predecessors of Veitch at Chelsea

*com-* with-, together with-, *com*

*coma-aureus* -a -um golden-haired, with golden foliage, *coma-aureus*

*comans* hairy, plumed, leafy, tufted, *comans*, *comantis*

*Comarostaphylis* Grape-*Comarum*, *κομαρος-σταφυλη* (the fruiting clusters)

*comarrhenus* -a -um having hairy or long hair-like stamens, *κομη-αρρενος*

*Comarum* from Theophrastus' name, *κομαρος*, for the strawberry tree (their similar fruiting structures)

*comatus* -a -um long-haired, leafy, tufted, *comatus*

*comaureus* -a -um with golden hair, golden-haired, *coma-aureus*

*Combretodendron* *Combretum*-like-tree, botanical Latin from *Combretum* and *δενδρον*

*Combretum* a name used by Pliny for an undetermined climbing plant (*Combretaceae*)

*comedens* devouring, *comedo*, *comesse*, *comedi*, *comesum* (spreading cortical saprophyte)

*Comesperma* Haired-seed, *κομη-σπερμα* (the hair-tufts on the end of the seeds)

*cometes* comet-like, *κομητης*

*Commelina* for Caspar (1667–1731) and Johann (1629–98) Commelijn, Dutch botanists (*Commelinaceae*)

*Commelinidium* *Commelina*-like (the foliage)

*commemoralis* -is -e commemorative, memorable, *commemero*, *commemorare*, *commemoravi*, *commemoratum*

*Commiphora* Resin-bearer, *κομμι-φορα* (*Commiphora myrrha* and *C. habyssinica*, *myrrh*)

*commixtus* -a -um mixed together, mixed up, *commisceo*, *commiscere*, *coomiscui*, *commixtum*

*commodus* -a -um opportune, pleasant, *commodus*; just, *commodum*

*communis* -is -e growing in clumps, gregarious, common, *communis*

*commutatus* -a -um changed, altered, *commutato*, *commutatare*, *commutavi*, *commutatum* (e.g. from previous inclusion in another species)

*comonduensis* -is -e from Comondu, Mexico

*comophorus* -a -um bearing long hair, *κομη-φορα*

*comorensis* -is -e from Comoro Islands, off Mozambique, E Africa

*comosus* -a -um long-haired, shaggy-tufted, with tufts formed from hairs or leaves or flowers, *κομη*, *coma*

*compactus* -a -um close-growing, closely packed together, dense, *compingo*, *compingere*, *compegi*, *compactum*

*compar* comrade, husband, wife; well-matched, equal, *compar*, *comparis*

*complanatus* -a -um flattened out upon the ground, *complano*, *complanare*

- complectens* becoming entwined and enfolding, present participle of *complector*, *complecti*, *complexus*
- complectus -a -um*, *complex*, *complexus -a -um* encircled, embraced, twining, *complector*, *complecti*, *complexus*
- complicatus -a -um* folded back, pleated, *complico*, *complicare*
- compositus -a -um* with flowers in a head, Aster-flowered, compound, *compono*, *componere*, *composui*, *compositum*
- compressicaulis -is -e* having a flattened stems, *compressi-caulis*
- compressus -a -um* flattened sideways (as in stems), pressed together, *comprimo*, *comprimere*, *compressi*, *compressum*
- Comptonia*, *comptonianus -a -um* for Henry Compton (1632–1713), Bishop of Oxford, then Bishop of London
- comptus -a -um* union; ornamented, with a head-dress, elegant, *como*, *comere*, *compsi*, *comptum*
- con-* with-, together with-, a form of *com-*
- conabilis -is -e* with handiness or expertise, difficult, *con-habilis* (culture)
- Conanthera* Anther-cone, *κωνος-ανθερα* (before full anthesis the anthers present the appearance of a cone)
- concanensis -is -e* from the Concan region of India
- concatenans*, *concatenatus -a -um* joined together, forming a chain, *con-catenatus*
- concavissimus -a -um* greatly hollowed out, superlative of *concavus*
- concavus -a -um* basin-shaped, concave, *concavus* (with a hollow, *con-cavus*)
- concentricatrix*, *concentricus -a -um* with concentric markings, *con-centrum* (King Alfred's cake fungus)
- conchae-*, *conchi-* shell-, shell-like-, *concha*
- conchiferus -a -um* bearing shell(-shaped structures), *concha-fero*
- conchiflorus -a -um* shell-flowered, *concha-florum*
- conchifolius -a -um* with shell-shaped leaves, *concha-folium*
- Conchocelis* Shell-concealing, *concha-celo* (red alga)
- conchoideus -a -um* shell-shaped, shell-like, *concha-oides*
- concholobus -a -um* shell-lobed, *concha-lobus*
- concinulus -a -um* neat, pretty, diminutive of *concinus*
- concinus -a -um* well-proportioned, neat, elegant, harmonious, symmetrical, *concinno*, *concinmare*, *concinnavi*, *concinatum*
- concolor* uniformly coloured, coloured similarly, *concolor*, *concoloris*
- conscens* clotting, coalescing, *conresco*, *conrescer*, *concrevi*, *concretum* (the fruiting bodies become conjoined)
- concretus -a -um* hardened, congealed, grown together, *conresco*, *conrescere*, *concrevi*, *concretum*
- concurrans* flocking or happening together, *concurro*, *concurrare*, *concurri*, *concursum*
- condensatus -a -um* crowded together, compacted, *condenso*, *condensare*; *condenseo*, *condensere*
- conduplicatus -a -um* twice-pleated, double-folded, *conduplico*, *conduplicare* (e.g. aestivation of *Convolvulus*)
- condylatus -a -um* having knob-like swellings, *κονδυλος*
- condylobulbo* having knobby bulbs, *κονδυλος-βολβος*
- condyloides* knobbly, with knuckle-like bumps, *κονδυλος-ωδης*
- confertiflorus -a -um* with dense or crowded flowers, *confertus-florum*
- confertifolius -a -um* with dense foliage, with crowded leaves, *confertus-folium*
- confertissimus -a -um* most compact, superlative of *confertus*
- confertus -a -um* crowded, pressed-together, past participle of *confercio*, *confercire*, *confertum*
- Conferva* Seething or Passionate, *con-(ferveo, fervere, ferbui; fervo, fervere, fervi)*
- confervaceus -a -um* resembling *Conferva*
- confervoides* crowded-looking, *Conferva-oides*
- confinalis -is -e*, *confinis -is -e* close to, adjoining, akin, *confinis*

## The Names of Plants

*confluans* flowing-together, *fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxum*  
*confluens* flowing-together, *fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxum* (growing in dense tufts)  
*confluentes* from Koblenz, Germany, *Confluentes*  
*conformis -is -e* symmetrical, conforming to type or relationship, *conformatio, conformationis*  
*confragosus -a -um* breaking into pieces, *confringo, confringere, confrégi, confractum*  
*confusus -a -um* easily mistaken for another species, disordered, past participle of *confundo, confundere, confundi, confusum*  
*congestiflorus -a -um* with crowded flowers, *congestus-florus*  
*congestissimus -a -um* very densely packed together, superlative of *congestus*  
*congestus -a -um* arranged very close together, crowded, past participle of *congero, congerere, congersi, congestum*  
*conglobatus -a -um* massed into a ball, past participle of *conглоbo, conglobare, conglobavi, conglobatum*  
*conglomeratus -a -um* rolled up, crowded together, *conglomerato, conglomerare*  
*congolanus -a -um* from the Congo river area, Africa  
*congregatus -a -um* clustered together, *congrego, congregare, congregavi, congregatum*  
*congruus -a -um* agreeable, *congruus*  
*conicoides, conicoideus -a -um* cone-shaped, *κωνικός-οειδής, conicus-oides*  
*conicus -a -um, -conicus -a -um* cone-shaped, conical, *conus*  
*conifer -era -erum, coniferus -a -um* cone-bearing, (*conus, coni*)-fero  
*coniflorus -a -um* cone-flowered, *coni-florum*  
*conii-* hemlock-like, resembling *Conium*  
*coniifolius -a -um* hemlock-leaved, *Conium-folium*  
*conimbrigensis -is -e* from Condeixa (*Conimbriga*), Portugal  
*conio-* dust, ashes, covered with dust or ashes, whitewashed; *conidia, κονία, κονία*  
*Coniogramme* Sprinkled-lines, *κονίω-γραμμή* (the sori along the veins)  
*Coniophora* Bearing ash, *κονία-φορά* (mealy surface)  
*Conioselinum* the name formula for hybrids between *Conium* and *Selinum*  
*Conium* the Greek name, *κωνεϊον*, for hemlock plant and poison  
*conjugens* growing together, present participle of *coniugo, coniugare*  
*conjugialis -is -e, conjugatus -a -um* joined together in pairs, conjugate, *coniugo, coniugare* (ovaries of some *Lonicera* species)  
*conjunctus -a -um* joined together, *coniungo, coniungere, coniunxi, coniunctum*  
*connatus -a -um* born at the same time, united, joined, *con-natus*  
*connectilis -is -e, connexus -a -um* joined-up, past participle of *con-(necto, nectere, nexi, nectum)* (fern sori)  
*connivens* winking, converging, connivent, *coniveo, conivere, conivi (conixi)*  
*cono-* cone-shaped-, *κωνος, κωνο-*  
*conocarpodendron* cone-fruited-tree, *κωνο-καρπο-δενδρον*  
*Conocarpus, conocarpus -a -um* Cone-fruit, *κωνο-καρπος* (the infructescence shape)  
*Conocephalum, conocephalus -a -um* Cone-headed, *κωνο-κεφαλή*  
*Conocybe* Cone-cap, *κωνο-κυβή* (the usual shape of the pileus)  
*conoides, conoideus -a -um* cone-like, *κωνος-οειδής*  
*conophalloides* resembling a cone-shaped phallus, *κωνο-φαλλος-οειδής*  
*Conopharyngia* With a cone-shaped throat, *κωνο-φαρυγξ*  
*Conophora, conophorus -a -um* Cone-bearer, *κωνο-φορά*  
*Conophytum* Cone-plant, *κωνο-φυτον* (its inverted conical habit)  
*Conopodium* Cone-foot, *κωνο-ποδιον* (the enlarged base of the styles)  
*conopseus -a -um (conopea)* looking like a cloud of gnats or mosquitoes, *κωνος-ωψ, κωνος-ωπος*  
*conothelis -is -e* having a conical ovary, *κωνο-θήλις*  
*conradinia* for an unidentified lady, *Conradina*  
*Conringia* for Hermann Conring, seventeenth-century German academic of Helmstedt  
*consanguineus -a -um* closely related, of the same blood, *consanguineus*  
*consimilis -is -e* just like, much resembling, *consimilis*



- consobrinus* -a -um cousin, related, *consobrinus*  
*consocialis* -is -e, *consocius* -a -um associating, formed into clumps, *consocio*, *conso-*  
*ciare*, *consociavi*, *consociatum*  
*Consolida* Whole-maker, *con-solida*, the ancient Latin name from its use in healing  
 medicines (cognate with *Solidago*)  
*consolidatus* -a -um, *consolidus* -a -um stable, firm, *con*-(*solido*, *solidare*)  
*consors* sharing or shared in common, *consors* (cognate with *consortium*)  
*conspersus* -a -um speckled, scattered, *con*-(*spergo*, *spergere*, *spersi*, *spersum*)  
*conspicius* -a -um easily seen, marked, conspicuous, *conspicio*, *conspicere*, *conspexi*,  
*conspexum*  
*constans* stable, consistent, present participle of *consto*, *constare*, *constiti*, *constatum*  
*constantinopolitanus* -a -um from Istanbul (formerly Constantinople), Turkey  
*constantissus* -a -um uniform, consistent, superlative of *constans*  
*constantius* -a -um steady, consistent, *constans*, *constantis*  
*constrictus* -a -um narrowed, constricted, drawn together, erect, dense, past par-  
 ticiple of *constringo*, *constringere*, *constrinxi*, *constrictum*  
*contactus* -a -um infectious; touching, confined, past participle of *contingo*, *contin-*  
*gere*, *contigi*, *contactum*  
*contaminans* becoming impure (through breeding), defiling, making unclean,  
 present participle of *contamino*, *contaminare*, *contaminavi*, *contaminatum*  
*contaminatus* -a -um defiled, not pure, mixed, past participle of *contamino*, *contam-*  
*inare*, *contaminavi*, *contaminatum*  
*contemptus* -a -um worthless, despised, past participle of *contemno*, *contemnere*, *con-*  
*tempsi*, *contemptum*  
*conterminus* -a -um closely related, close in habit or appearance, neighbouring, *con-*  
*terminus*  
*contextus* -a -um woven-together, coherent, *con*-(*texo*, *texere*, *texui*, *textum*)  
*contiguus* -a -um close and touching, closely related, adjoining, *contiguus*  
*continentalis* -is -e of moderation; continental, of any of the larger land masses,  
 from sixteenth-century Latin, *terra continens*, for a continuous land mass  
*continuatus* -a -um without a break, joined-together, *continuo*, *continuuare*, *contin-*  
*avi*, *continuum*  
*continuus* -a -um joined, successive, uninterrupted, *continuus*  
*contortuplicatus* -a -um very complicated, *contortuplicatus* (tangled growth habit)  
*contortus* -a -um twisted, bent, intricate, *contorqueo*, *contorquere*, *contorsi*, *contortum*  
*contra-*, *contro-* against-, *contra*  
*contractus* -a -um drawn together, *con*-(*traho*, *trahere*, *traxi*, *tractum*)  
*contrarius* -a -um opposite, harmful, *contrarius*  
*controversus* -a -um doubtful, controversial, *controversus*  
*Convallaria*, *convallarius* -a -um Of-the-valley, *con-vallis* (the natural habitat of lily-  
 of-the-valley) (*Convallariaceae*)  
*convallarioides* resembling *Convallaria*, *Convallaria-oides*  
*convalliodorus* -a -um lily-of-the-valley-scented, *Convallaria*-(*odor*, *odoris*)  
*convergens* coming together, inclined towards, *con*-(*vergo*, *vergere*)  
*conversus* -a -um turning towards, turning together, *converto*, *convertere*, *converti*,  
*conversum*  
*convexus* -a -um slightly rounded outwards, diminutive of *convexus*  
*convexus* -a -um humped, bulged outwards, convex, *convexus*  
*convolutus* -a -um rolled together, *convolvo*, *convolvere*, *convolvi*, *convolutum*  
*convolvulaceus* -a -um bindweed-like, similar to *Convolvulus*  
*convolvuloides* resembling *Convolvulus*, *Convolvulus-oides*  
*Convolvulus*, *convolvulus* Entwined, *convolo* (a name in Pliny) (*Convolvulaceae*)  
*Conyza* a name, *κονύζα*, used by Theophrastus  
*conyzae* similar to *Inula conyza*  
*Cookia*, *cookii* for Captain James Cook (1728–79), antipodean explorer who was  
 murdered in Hawaii  
*Cooperanthes* the composite name for hybrids between *Cooperia* and *Zephyranthes*

## The Names of Plants

*Cooperia*, for Joseph Cooper, nineteenth-century gardener to Earl Fitzwilliam at Wentworth, Yorkshire  
*cooperi, cooperianus -a -um* for either Mr Cooper, orchid grower of London c. 1865, or Edward Cooper (b. 1877), writer on orchids, or Thomas Cooper (1815–1913), who collected for W. W. Saunders in S Africa, or Edgar Franklin Cooper (1833–1916)  
*cooptus -a -um* covered over, overwhelmed, *co-operio, co-operire, co-operui, co-opertum*  
*Copaifera, copaiferus -a -um* Copal-bearing, from the Brazilian vernacular name, copaiba, for the balsamic juice of the plant, botanical Latin from Nahuatl, kopalli, and *fero*  
*copaius -a -um* Brazilian vernacular name, copaiba, for the resinous, gummy exudate  
*copallinus -a -um* from a Nahuatl name, kopalli, yielding copal-gum  
*cophocarpus -a -um* basket-fruited, κοφινος-καρπος  
*Copiapo* from Copiapo, Chile  
*copiosus -a -um* abundant, copious, *copiosus*  
*copra* from the Malayan vernacular name, kappora, for the coconut  
*Coprinus* Of-dung, κοπρος (*Coprinus comatus* is the coprophilous shaggy-cap fungus)  
*coprophilus -a -um* dung-loving, coprophilous, κοπρος-φιλος  
*Coprosmia* Dung-smelling, κοπρος οσμη (the odour of the bruised leaves)  
*copticus -a -um* from Coptos, near Thebes, Egypt; of the Copts  
*Coptis* Cutting, κοπτω (the leaves)  
*coptophyllus -a -um* cut-leaved, κοπτω-φυλλον  
*copulatus -a -um* joined, coupled, united, *copulo, copulare, copulavi, copulatum*  
*coquimbatus -a -um, coquimbensis -is -e* from Coquimbo, N Chile  
*coracanus -a -um* grain-like (kurakkan)  
*coracinus -a -um* raven-black, κοραξ, κορακος  
*coraensis -is -e* from Korea, Korean  
*corallicolus -a -um* inhabiting coral formations, *corallus-(colo, colere, colui, cultum)*  
*coralliferus -a -um* coral-bearing, *corallum-fero*, κοραλλιον-φερω  
*coralliflorus -a -um* having coral-red flowers, *corallinus-florus*  
*corallinus -a -um* coral-red, *corallum*, κοραλλιον  
*corallioides* coral-red, resembling coral, κοραλλιον-οειδης  
*corallipes* having a coralloid stalk, *corallus-(pes, pedis)*  
*coraliodendron* coral-tree, κοραλλιον-δενδρον (appearance when in deep-red flower and leafless)  
*coralloides* resembling coral, κοραλλιον-οειδης  
*Corallorhiza* Coral-root, κοραλλιον-ριζα (the rhizomes)  
*Coralliospartium* Coral-red-*Spartium*, κοραλλιον-σπαρτον  
*coranicus -a -um* from Corani, Cochabamba, Bolivia (*Ammodcharis*)  
*corazonicus -a -um* from Mount Corazon, Ecuador  
*corbariensis -is -e* from Corbières, S France  
*corbularius -a -um* like a small basket, *corbicula, corbiculae* (growth habit; also a bee's pollen basket)  
*corbulus -a -um* like a small basket, *corbula, corbulae* (diminutive of *corbis*)  
*corchorifolius -a -um* with leaves similar to those of *Corchorus*  
*Corchorus* the Greek name for jute; etymology uncertain  
*corcovadensis -is -e* from Mount Corcovados (Hunchback), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
*corcyraeus -a -um, corcyrensis -is -e* from the Greek island or department of Corfu (*Corcyra*)  
*cord-, cordi-* heart-shaped, *cor, cordis, cordi-*  
*cordatus -a -um, cordi-* heart-shaped, cordate, *cor* (see Fig. 6e) (literally, wealthy)  
*Cordia* for Henricus Urbanus (Enricus Cordus) (1486–1535), and his son Valerius (1515–44), German botanists  
*cordiacus -a -um* dyspeptic, of the heart, καρδιακος, *cor, cordis*

- cordiferus* -a -um, *cordigerus* -a -um bearing hearts, *cordis-fero* or -gero (*Serapias cordigera*, heart-flowered orchid)
- cordifoliatius* -a -um having heart-shaped leaflets, (*cor, cordis*)-*foliatus*
- cordifolius* -a -um with heart-shaped leaves, *cordi-folium*
- cordiformis* -is -e heart-shaped, *cordi-forma*
- cordilabrus* -a -um having a heart-shaped lip, *cordi-labrum*
- cordobensis* -is -e from any of the Córdobas in Argentine, Colombia or Mexico
- cordubensis* -is -e from Cordova (*Corduba*) Spain
- Cordyceps* Rope-stake, *chorda-cippus* (fruit-body form, via Gascon-French, *cep*, a tree-trunk mushroom)
- cordufanus* -a -um from Kordofan (Kurdufan), Sudan
- Cordyline* Club, κορδύλη (some cabbage palms have large club-shaped roots)
- coreanus* -a -um from Korea, Korean
- Corema* Broom (Greek name, κορεμα, suggested by the bushy habit)
- Coreopsis* Bug-like, κορίς-οψίς (the shape of the fruits)
- Corethrogyne* Broom-styled, κορεθρον-γυνη (the styles)
- coriaceifolius* -a -um thick or leathery leaved, *corium-folium*
- coriaceus* -a -um tough, thick, leathery, like leather, *corium* (the leaves)
- coriandrifolius* -a -um coriander-leaved, *Coriandrum-folium*
- coriandrinus* -a -um resembling coriander, like-*Coriandrum*
- Coriandrum* Theophrastus' name, κοριαννον or κοριανδρον, for *Coriandrum sativum* (coriander has seeds resembling bed-bugs, κορίς)
- Coriaria* Leather, κωρυκος, *corium* (used in tanning) (*Coriariaceae*)
- coriarioides* resembling *Coriaria*, *Coriaria-oides*
- coriarius* -a -um of tanning, leather-like, of the tanner, *coriarius*
- corid-* *Coris*-like
- corifolius* -a -um leathery-leaved, *corius-folium*
- corii-* leathery-, *corium*; *corius*
- coriifolius* -a -um, *coridifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Coris*
- coriophorus* -a -um bug-bearing, κορίς-φορα (smell of foliage); bearing helmets, κορυς-φορα (flower shape)
- Coris* a name, κορυς, used by Dioscorides
- coritanus* -a -um from the East Midlands (home of the *Coritani* tribe of ancient Britons)
- corius* -a -um leathery, hide-like, *corium*, *corius*, *cori-*, *corii-*
- corniferus* -a -um producing corns, κορυμος-φερω
- corneus* -a -um horny, of horn-like texture, *corneus*
- corni*, *corni*, -*cornis* -is -e living on *Cornus* (*Craneiobia*, dipteran gall midge); horned-, horn-bearing-, *Cornus*-
- cornicinus* -a -um crow- or raven-black, *cornix*, *cornicis*
- corniculatus* -a -um having small horn- or spur-like appendages or structures, diminutive of *cornus*
- cornifer* -era -erum, *corniferus* -a -um *corniger* -era -erum, *cornigerus* -a -um horned, horn-bearing, *cornu*-(*fero, ferre, tuli, latum*) or -*cornu*-(*gero, gerere, gessi, gestum*)
- cornifolius* *Cornus*-leaved, *Cornus-folium*
- cornolium* medieval name for cornel, *Cornus mas*, (the fruit of cornelian cherry, was *cornolia*)
- cornubiensis* -is -e, *cornubius* -a -um from Cornwall (*Cornubia*), Cornish
- cornu-cervi* shaped like a deer's horn, *cornu-cerva*
- Cornucopiae* Horn of plenty, *cornu-copiae* (hooded grass)
- cornucopiae*, *cornucopioides* shaped like a cornucopia, *cornu-copiae* (cf. *pharmacopoeia*, poison-making, φαρμακον-ποιος)
- Cornus* Horn, *cornu*, *cornus*; *cornum* (the ancient Latin name, *cornum*, for the cornelian cherry, *Cornus mas*) (*Cornaceae*)
- cornus* -horned, *cornus*
- Cornutia* for Jacques Cornutus (1606–51), French traveller in Canada, author of *Historia Plantarum Canadensium*

## The Names of Plants

*cornutus* -a -um horn-shaped, *cornus*  
*corocoroensis* -is -e from the Corocoro river area of NW Venezuela  
*Corokia* from a New Zealand Maori vernacular name  
*corollarius* -a -um having a corolla, *corolla*, *corollae*  
*corolliferus* -a -um bearing a corolla, *corolla-fero*  
*corollinus* -a -um with a conspicuous corolla, *corolla*, *corollae*  
*coromandelicus* -a -um from the Coromandel coastal area, SE India, or the similarly named area in New Zealand  
*coronans* encircling, garlanding, crowning, present participle of *corono*, *coronare*, *coronavi*, *coronatum*  
*Coronaria* Crown-material, *corona* (Latin translation of στεφανωτική, used in making chaplets, cf. *Stephanotis*)  
*coronarius* -a -um garlanding, forming a crown, *corona*, *coronae*  
*corona-sanctistephani* St Stephen's crown, botanical Latin from *corona*, *sanctus* and Stephan  
*coronatus* -a -um crowned, *coronatus*  
*Coronilla*, *coronillus* -a -um Little-garland, diminutive of *corona* (the flower-heads)  
*coronopifolius* -a -um crowfoot-leaved, *Coronopus-folium*  
*Coronopus*, *coronopus* Theophrastus' name, κορωνοπούς, for crowfoot, κορωνή-πούς (leaf-shape)  
*Correa* for Jose Francesco Correa de la Serra (1750–1823), Portuguese botanist  
*correlatus* -a -um with relationship, related, *con-relatus*  
*corriganus* -a -um improved, like a shoelace, slender, *corrigia*, *corrigiae*  
*Corrigiola* Shoe-thong, diminutive of *corrigia* (the slender stems)  
*corrugatus* -a -um wrinkled, corrugated, *corrugo*, *corrugare*  
*corsicanus* -a -um, *corsicus* -a -um from Corsica, Corsican  
*Cortaderia* Cutter, from the Spanish-Argentinian name, *cortadera*, for *Cortaderia selloana* (refers to the sharp leaf margins of pampas grass)  
*corticalis* -is -e, *corticosis* -a -um with a notable, pronounced or thick bark, *cortex*, *corticis*  
*corticulus* -a -um living on tree bark, *cortex-colo*  
*Cortinari* Vaulted, with a distinct cortina, *cortina*, *cortini* (the covering between the edge of the pileus and the stalk of a toadstool enclosing the gills)  
*Cortusa* for Jacobi Antonii Cortusi (1513–93), director of the Padua Botanic Garden  
*cortusifolius* -a -um with leaves similar to those of *Cortusa*  
*cortusoides*, *cortusoides* resembling *Cortusa*  
*coruscans* shaking, quivering, fluttering, flashing, present participle of *corusco*, *coruscare*  
*coruscus* -a -um tremulous, oscillating, shimmering, glittering, *coruscus*; helmet-shaped (stamens), *kopus*; of the NW wind, *Corus*  
*Corvisatia* for Jean Nicolas Corvisat des Marets, physician to Napoleon Bonaparte  
*Coryanthes* Helmet-flower, *κορυς-ανθος* (the labellum shape)  
*coryanthus* -a -um having helmet-shaped flowers, *κορυς-ανθος*  
*coryanus* -a -um, *coryi* for Reginald Radcliffe Cory (1871–1934), benefactor of the Cambridge Botanic Garden  
*Corybas* Ecstatic (from analogy to frenzied dances of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele)  
*Corydalis* (*Corydallis*), *corydalis* -is -e Lark, *κορυδαλλίς* (Durante's name refers to the spur of the flowers); fumitory-like  
*coryli*, *coryli-* (parasitic on) hazel; hazel-, *Corylus*  
*corylifolius* -a -um with leaves similar to those of *Corylus*, *Corylus-folium*  
*corylinus* -a -um hazel-like, resembling *Corylus*  
*Corylopsis* Hazel-resembler, botanical Latin from *Corylus* and οψίς  
*Corylus* Helmet, *corylus*, *corylus* (the Latin name refers to the concealing nature of hazel's calyx) (**Corylaceae**)  
*corymbiferus* -a -um bearing corymbs, *corymbus*, *corymbi* (Fig. 2d)

- corymbiflorus* -a -um with flowers in flat-topped heads, botanical Latin, *corymbiflorum*
- Corymbium* Corymbose, κορυμβος (the flowering habit)
- Corymborchis* Flat-headed-orchid, κορυμβος-ορχις
- corymbosus* -a -um with flowers arranged in corymbs, κορυμβος, with a flat-topped raceme (see Fig. 2d)
- corymbulosus* -a -um with small corymbs, κορυμβος
- corynacanthus* -a -um having stout thorns, κορυνη-ακανθα
- Corynanthe* Club-flower, κορυνη-ανθος (the orbicular appendages of the corolla lobes)
- coryne*-, *coryno*- club-, club-like-, κορυνη
- Corynephorus* Club-bearer, κορυνη-φορα (the clubbed awns)
- corynephorus* -a -um clubbed, bearing a club, κορυνη-φορα
- corynestemon* having club-shaped stamens, κορυνη-στεμων
- Corynocarpus*, *corynocarpus* -a -um Club-fruited-one, κορυνη-καρπος (the stylar structure) (*Corynocarpaceae*)
- corynodes* club-shaped, thickened towards the distal end, κορυνη-ωδης
- corynophorus* -a -um bug-bearing, κορις-φορα (colour markings)
- coryph*- at the summit-, κορυφη
- coryphaeus* -a -um leading, the best, *coryphaeus*, *coryphaei*
- coryphoides* resembling a talipot palm, *Corypha-oides*
- corys*-, *corythis* -is -e helmet-, -cuculate, κορυς, κοροθος
- coscayanus* -a -um from Coscaya, N Chile
- Coscinium* Sieve, κοσκινον (the timber of window-wood, *C. fenestratum*)
- cosmetus* -a -um well-apparelled, *cosmeta*, *cosmetae* (wardrobe master)
- cosmoides* resembling *Cosmos*, *Cosmos-oides*
- cosmophyllus* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Cosmos*
- Cosmos* Beautiful, κοσμος (the ornamental flowers)
- cosmus* -a -um -beauty, -decoration, κοσμιος
- cossus* of the goat moth, *Cossus cossus* (the smell of the flesh of goat moth wax cap fungus)
- costalis* -is -e, *costatus* -a -um with prominent ribs, with a prominent mid-rib, *costa*, *costae* (-cost, aromatic herb, *costum*, *costi*)
- costaricanus* -a -um, *costaricensis* -is -e from Costa Rica
- costatus* -a -um prominently ridged, ribbed, *costa*, *costae*
- Costus* a name, *costum*, used in Pliny (κοστος, for an Indian plant with scented roots, possibly from the Arabic, koost) (cognate with cost, as in costmary and alecost)
- costus* -a -um -aromatic, *costum*, *costi*
- cosyrensis* -is -e from Pantelleria Island, Mediterranean, near Sicily (*Cossyra*)
- cotinifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Cotinus*, *Cotinus-folius*
- cotinoides* resembling *Cotinus*, *Cotinus-oides*
- Cotinus*, *cotinus* ancient Greek name, κοτινος, for a wild olive
- Cotoneaster* Wild-quince, *cotonea*-aster (Gesner's name suggests that the leaves of some species are similar to quince, *cotonea* in Pliny)
- Cotula*, *cotulus* -a -um Small-cup, κοτυλη, via the Italian vernacular name, *cota*, for *Anthemis cota* (the leaf arrangement)
- cotuliferus* -a -um bearing small cup(-like structures), κοτυλη-φερω
- Cotyledon*, *cotyledon* Cupped, κοτυληδων (Pliny's name refers to the leaf shape)
- cotyledonis* -is -e cup-like, κοτυλη-οειδης (leaves)
- coulteri* for Thomas Coulter (1793–1843), Irish physician and botanist
- coum* from a Hebrew name for *Cyclamen coum* (coumarin, from Tupi, kumaru, relates to the Tonka Bean's use as a flavouring)
- courbaril* from a vernacular name for the timber
- cous* Coan, from the island of *Cos*, *Cous*, *Coi*, Aegean Turkey (pearl millet, *cous-cous*, derives from Arabic, kuskus, that which has to be pounded)
- cowa* an Indian vernacular name for the fruit of *Garcinia cowa*

## The Names of Plants

*Cowania, cownanii* for James Cowan (d. 1823), of London, who introduced plants from Mexico

*crabroniferus -a -um* bearing hornet(-like flowers), *crabro*, *crabronis*

*cracca* name used in Pliny, for a vetch

*Crambe* ancient Greek name, κράμβη (for a cabbage-like plant)

*cranichoides* resembling *Cranichis*, *Cranichis-oides*

*crantzii* for H. J. von Crantz (1722–99), botanical writer

*cranwellia*, *cranwellae* for Lucy Cranwell-Smith (1907–2000), palaeobotanist

*Craspedia* Fringe, κρασπεδον (the pappus)

*craspedodronus -a -um* fringed course, κρασπεδον-δρομος

*crassi-* thick-, fleshy-, *crassus*, *crassi-*

*crassicaulis -is -e* thick-, fleshy-stemmed, *crassi-caulos*

*crassicollus -a -um* thick-necked, *crassi-collum*

*crassifolius -a -um* with thick, fleshy or leathery leaves, *crassi-folium*

*crassinodis -is -e*, *crassinodus -a -um* having swollen nodes, *crassi-nodus*

*crassior* thicker (than the type), comparative of *crassus*

*crassipes* thick-stalked, *crassi-pes*

*crassirhizomus -a -um* with a thick rhizome, *crassi-(rhizoma, rhizomata)*

*crassistipulus -a -um* with thick stipules, *crassi-(stipula, stipulae)*

*crassiusculus -a -um* somewhat thick, a little thickened, diminutive of *crassus*

*Crassocephalum* Thick-headed, botanical Latin, *crassus-cephalum* (the expanded peduncle)

*Crassula* Succulent-little-plant, feminine diminutive of *crassus* (***Crassulaceae***)

*crassus -a -um* thick, fleshy, *crassus*

*crataegi* of hawthorn, living on *Crataegus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)

*crataegifolius -a -um* hawthorn-leaved, *Crataegus-folium*

*crataeginus -a -um* hawthorn-like, *Crataegus*

*Crataegomespilus* the composite name for the chimaera involving *Crataegus* and *Mespilus*

*Crataegus* Strong, κραταιος (the name, κραταιος, used by Theophrastus for hawthorn's timber)

*Crataemespilus* the composite name for hybrids between *Crataegus* and *Mespilus*

*crateri-*, *cratero-* strong-, κρατερος, καρτερος; goblet-shaped-, a cup, κρατηρ, κρατηρος, κρατηρο; *crater*, *crateris*

*Crateranthus*, *crateranthus -a -um* Bowl-flower, κρατηρ-ανθος (the shape of the corolla tube)

*crateriformis -is -e* goblet- or cup-shaped, with a shallow concavity, *crateris-forma*

*Craterispermum* Saucer-shaped-seeded, κρατηρ-σπερμα

*Crataeva* for Cratevas (Creteuas) (first century BC), Greek physician and artist to Mythriddates VI (the elder Pliny refers to Crateva's books with coloured illustrations – no extant works remain)

*cratus -a -um* strong, superior, κρατος

*Crawfurdia* for Sir John Crawford (1783–1868), Governor of Singapore

*creber -ra -rum*, *crebri-* densely clustered, frequently, *creber*, *crebri*

*crebriflorus -a -um* densely flowered, *crebri-florus*

*crebrus -a -um* frequent, crowded, prolific, *crebro*

*Cremanthodium* Hanging flower-head, κρεμαστος-ανθωδης

*Cremaspora* Pendulous-seeded, κρεμαστος-σπορος

*cremastogyne* with hanging or pendent ovary, κρεμαστος-γυνη

*cremastus -a -um* with hanging or swinging flowers, κρεμαστος

*cremeus -a -um* burnt-looking, fiery, singed, *cremo*, *cremare*, *cremavi*, *crematum* (leaf margins)

*cremnophilus -a -um* liking steep slopes or precipices, κρημνος-φιλεω

*cremnophylax* cliff-top sentinel, κρημνος-φυλαξ (protected habitat)

*crenati-*, *crenatus -a -um* notched, with small rounded teeth, modern Latin, *crena* (the leaf margins, see Fig. 4a)

*crenatiflorus -a -um* with crenate-lobed flowers, *crenatus-florum*

- crenatifolius* -a -um, *crenifolius* -a -um having crenate-margined leaves, *crenatus-folium* (Fig. 4a)
- crenophilus* -a -um spring-loving, κρηνη-φιλεω
- crenulatus* -a -um having small rounded and flat teeth around the leaves, diminutive of *crenatus*
- Creolophus* hairy-fleshed-one, κρεας-λοφος (the scaled surface texture)
- creophagus* -a -um flesh-eating, κρεας-φαγω
- crepidatus* -a -um wearing sandals, sandal- or slipper-shaped, *crepidatus*
- crepidiformis* -is -e slipper-shaped, *crepida-forma*
- crepidioides* resembling *Crepis*, *Crepis-oides*
- Crepis* a name, κρηπισ, used by Theophrastus (meaning not clear, κρηπι, κρηπιδος is a shoe or enclosing wall)
- crepitans* creaking, rattling, present participle of *crepo*, *crepare*, *crepui*, *crepitum* (as the seeds in the pod of the sandbox tree, *Hura crepitans*)
- crepitatus* -a -um clattering or creaking, *crepitus*
- Crescentia* for Pietro de Crescenzi (1230–1321), of Bologna
- Cressa* Cretan, *cressa*, *cressae* (*Cressa cretica* is not a tautonym!)
- cretaceus* -a -um inhabiting chalky soils, of chalk, *creta*
- cretensis* -is -e, *creticus* -a -um from Crete, Cretan (*Creta*)
- cretiferus* -a -um bearing chalk, *creta-fero* (superficial deposit from chalk glands)
- cretus* -a -um descended, born, *cretus*; appearing, thriving, increasing, *creresco*, *crecere*, *crevi*, *cretum*
- cribratus* -a -um sieve-like, *cribrum*, *cribri*
- crinatus* -a -um with a tuft of long, fine hairs, *crinatus*
- crini-* hair-, *crinis*, *crinis*, *crini-*
- criniferus* -a -um, *criniger* -era -erum carrying a tuft of fine hairs, *crinis-fero*, *crinis-gero*
- criniformis* -is -e hair-like, much elongated, *crini-forma*
- Crinitaria* Long-hair, *crinitus* (the inflorescence)
- crinitus* -a -um with long soft hairs, *crinitus*
- Crinodendron* Lily-tree, κρινον, δεινδρον (floral similarity)
- Crinum* Lily, κρινον
- crispatus* -a -um slightly waved, *crispus*
- crispatus* -a -um undulate, closely waved, curled, *crispus*
- crispifolius* -a -um with wavy-edged leaves, *crispus-folium*
- crispipilus* -a -um curly-haired, *crispi-pilus*
- crispulus* -a -um slightly waved, diminutive of *crispus*
- crispus* -a -um curled, wrinkled, with a waved or curled margin, *crispus*
- crista-galli* cock's comb, (*crista*, *cristae*)-gallus (the crested bracts)
- cristatellus* -a -um having a small crest, diminutive of *cristatus*
- cristatus* -a -um tassel-like at the tips, crested, *cristatus*
- cristiflorus* -a -um having crested flowers, *crista-florum*
- cristus* -a -um plumed, crested, *crista*
- crithmifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Crithmum*
- crithmoides* resembling *Crithmum*, *Crithmum-oides*
- Crithmum* Barley, κριθη (the Greek name, κριθμον, refers to the similarity of the fruits)
- croaticus* -a -um from Croatia
- crobulus* -a -um with a crest or tuft of hair, κρωβυλος
- crocatus* -a -um citron-yellow, saffron-like, κροκος (used in dyeing, or the orange exudate from *Mycena crocata*)
- croceiflorus* -a -um *Crocus*-flowered, having saffron-yellow flowers, *croceus-florum*
- croceo-caeruleus* -a -um yellow and bluish coloured, *croceus-caeruleus*
- croceocarpus* -a -um having saffron-yellow fruits, *croceus-carpus*
- croceofolius* -a -um (chrome-)yellow leaved, *croceus-folium* (fruiting body of *Cortinarius croceofolius*)
- croceus* -a -um saffron-coloured, yellow, *croceus*

## The Names of Plants

- crocidatus* -a -um felted, with a felt-like surface, κροκος, κροκυδος  
*crocifolius* -a -um yellow-leaved, *croci-folium*  
*crociopodius* -a -um yellow-stalked, *croci-(pous, podos)* (stipe of yellow cracking bolete)  
*Crocasmia* Saffron-scented, κροκος-οσμη (the dry flowers) (*Crocasmataceae*)  
*crocosmifolius* -a -um with *Crocasmia*-like leaves, *Crocasmia-folium*  
*crocostomus* -a -um yellow-throated, κροκος-στομα (flowers)  
*crocothyrsos* woolly-panicked, saffron-panicked, κροκος-θυρσος  
*Crocus* Thread, κροκος, from the Chaldean name, κροκη a thread (for the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, from which is produced true saffron, Arabic, zacfaran)  
*croesus* flowing with wealth, for Croesus (d. 546 at Sardus), King of Lydia  
*Crossandra* Fringed-anther, κροσσαι-ανθη  
*Crossandrella* Resembling-*Crossandra*, feminine diminutive of *Crossandra*  
*Crossopteryx* Fringed-wing, κροσσαι-(πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος) (the seed)  
*crossosepalus* -a -um having fringed sepals, κροσσαι-σκεπη  
*Crossosoma* Stepped-bodies, κροσσαι-σωμα (the reniforme, arillate seeds) (**Crossosomataceae**)  
*crotarioides* resembling *Crotalaria*, *Crotalaria-oides*  
*Crotalaria* Rattle, κροταλον, *crotalum* (seeds become loose in the inflated pods of some)  
*Croton* Tick, κροτον (the seeds of some look like ticks)  
*Crotonogyne* Female-*Croton*, κροτον-γυνη  
*crotonoides* *Croton*-like, *Croton-oides*  
*Crowea* for James Crowe (1750–1807), British botanist of Norwich  
*Crucianella* Little-cross, diminutive of *crux* (for the phyllotaxy, = *Phuopsis*)  
*Cruciata* Cross, *crux*, *crucis* (Dodoens' name refers to the cruciate arrangement of the leaves)  
*cruciatus* -a -um with leaves in alternate pairs at right angles to the pair below; instrument of torture, torture, misfortune, *crucio*, *cruciare*, *cruciavi*, *cruciatum* (fiercely armed with thorns set crosswise)  
*crucifer* -era -erum, *crucigerus* -a -um cross-bearing, cruciform, *crux-fero* or -gero  
*cruciformis* in the form of a cross, *crucis-forma*  
*crucis* cross, *crux*, *crucis* (the corolla)  
*crudelis* -is -a coarse, cruel, bloody, *crudelis*; *crudus*  
*cruentatus* -a -um stained with red, bloodied, blood-red, *cruor*, *cruoris*  
*cruentus* -a -um bloody, blood-red, blood-coloured, *cruentus* (*cruor*, *cruoris*)  
*crumenatus* -a -um pouched, like a purse, *crumena*, *crumenae*  
*crura*, *cruris* legged, leg, shin, *crus*, *cruris*  
*crus* leg, shin, *crus*, *cruris*  
*crus-andrae* St Andrew's cross, *crux*, *crucis*  
*crus-corvi* raven's spur, (*crus*, *cruris*)-, (*corvus*, *corvi*)  
*crus-galli* cock's spur, (*crus*, *cruris*)-gallus (thorns)  
*crus-maltae*, *crux-maltae* Maltese cross (*crux*, *crucis*)-melita  
*crustaceus* -a -um brittle, hard-surfaced, *crusta*, *crustae*  
*crustatus* -a -um encrusted, having a hard surface, *crusta*, *crustae*  
*crustuliniformis* -is -e shaped like small pastries, *crustulum*, *crustuli*  
*cruzianua* -a -um from any place called Santa Cruz, in Bolivia or elsewhere  
*cryo*- cold, frost, ice, κρυος, κρυο-  
*cryocalyx* having a frosted-looking calyx, κρυο-καλυξ  
*cryophilus* -a -um cold-loving, κρυο-φιλεω  
*Cryophytum* Ice-plant, κρυο-φυτον (the appearance of *Cryophytum crystallinum* = *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*)  
*Crypsis* Covered, κρυψιος, κρυπτος (the short flowering head is embraced by two inflated leaf-sheaths)  
*crypt*-, *crypto*- obscurely-, covered-, hidden-, κρυπτειν, κρυπτος, κρυπτο-, κρυπτ-; *crypta*, *crypto*-  
*cryptandrus* -a -um having inconspicuous or concealed stamens, κρυπτ-ανθη



- Cryptantha* Hidden-flower, κρυπτ-ανθος (long calyx lobes)  
*Cryptanthus* Hidden-flower, κρυπτ-ανθος (the concealed flowers of earth star)  
*cryptanthus -a -um* having concealed flowers, κρυπτ-ανθος  
*Cryptbergia* the composite name for hybrids between *Cryptanthus* and *Billbergia*  
*cryptocarpus -a -um* having concealed fruits, κρυπτο-καρπος  
*Cryptocarya* Covered-nut, κρυπτο-καρυον (the mace which surrounds Brazilian nutmeg)  
*cryptocephalus -a -um* having protected or concealed flower-heads, κρυπτο-κεφαλη  
*Cryptocoryne* Hidden-club, κρυπτο-κορυνη (the spathe encloses the spadix)  
*cryptodontus -a -um* having obscure teeth, κρυπτ-(οδους, οδοντος)  
*Cryptogramma* (*Cryptogramme*) Hidden-lines, κρυπτο-γραμμη (the concealed lines of sori)  
*cryptolanatus -a -um* hidden in wool, *crypto-(lana, lanae)*  
*Cryptolepis* Hidden-scaled-one, κρυπτο-λεπισ (the coronal scales within the corolla tube)  
*Cryptomeria* Hidden-parts, κρυπτο-μερος (the inconspicuous male cones of Japanese cedar)  
*cryptomerioides* resembling *Cryptomeria*, κρυπτο-μερος-οειδης  
*Cryptomonas* Hidden-unit, κρυπτο-μονας  
*cryptophytus -a -um* minuscule, obscure or concealed plant, κρυπτο-φυτον  
*cryptopodius -a -um* with a concealed stalk, κρυπτο-(πους, ποδος)  
*Cryptostegia* Hidden-cover, κρυπτο-στεγη (the corona conceals the anthers)  
*Cryptotaenia* Obscured-ribbons, κρυπτο-ταινια  
*Cryptothladia* Hidden-eunuch, κρυπτο-θλαδιας  
*cryptus -a -um* covered, concealed, *crypta, crypto-*  
*crystallinus -a -um* with a glistening surface, as though covered with crystals, κρυσταλλος, *crystallinus*  
*Ctenanthe* Comb-flower, (κτεις, κτενος)-ανθος (the bracteate flower-head)  
*Ctenitis, ctenitis* Little-comb, κτενιτος  
*Ctenium* Comb, κτενος (the one-sided, awned, spike-like inflorescence)  
*cteno-* comb-, κτεις, κτενος, κτενο-  
*ctenoglossus -a -um* having a much-divided, comb-like labium, κτενο-γλωσσα  
*ctenoides* comb-like-, κτενος-οειδης  
*Ctenolophon* Comb-crest, κτενο-λοφος (the comb-like aril of the seed)  
*ctenophorus -a -um* bearing fimbriate, comb-like structures, κτενο- φερω  
*-ctonus -a -um, ctono-* slaughter, κτονος  
*cuajonesensis -is -e* from Mina Cuajones, Peru  
*cubeba* the Arabic vernacular name, kubaba, for the unripe fruits of *Piper cubeba* (used medicinally and to flavour cigarettes)  
*cubensis -is -e* from Cuba, Cuban  
*cubicus -a -um* cuboid, κυβος  
*cubili* Javanese vernacular name for the nut of *Cubilia cubili*  
*cubitalis -is -e* a cubit tall, *cubitalis* (the length of the forearm plus the hand); forming a cushion, *cubital, cubitalis*  
*cubitans* reclining, lying on a slope, present participle of *cubo, cubare, cubui, cubitum*  
*Cucubalus* a name in Pliny  
*cuculi* of the cuckoo, *cuculus* (flowering about the time the cuckoo arrives, May-June)  
*cucullaris -is -e, cucullarius -a -um, cucullatus -a -um (cuccularia)* hooded, hood-like, *cucullus*  
*cucumerinus -a -um* resembling cucumber, cucumber-like, *Cucurbita*  
*cucumeroides* similar to *Cucumis, Cucumis-oides*  
*Cucumis* the name, *cucumis*, used in Pliny for cucumbers grown for Tiberius, etymology not certain  
*Cucurbita* the Latin name, *cucurbita, cucurbitae*, for the bottle-gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria* (*Cucurbitaceae*)

## The Names of Plants

*cucurbitinus* -a -um melon- or marrow-like, gourd-like, *Cucurbita*  
*Cudrania* from a Malayan vernacular name for the silk-worm thorn, *Cudrania tri-*  
*cuspidata*  
*cuencamensis* -is -e from Cuencamé, Durango, Mexico  
*cujete* a Brazilian vernacular name for the gourds of *Crescentia cujete*  
*Culcas* the Arabic name for *Colocasia antiquorum*  
*Culcasia* from the Arabic vernacular name, *kulkas*  
*culciferus* -a -um bearing gnats, (*culcx*, *culcis*)-fero; bearing small cups, (κυλιξ,  
κυλικος)-φερω  
*culinaris* of food, of the kitchen, *culina*, *culinae*  
*culmicolus* -a -um growing on other plant's stalks, *culmus-colo*  
*cultoris*, *cultorus* -a -um of gardeners, *cultor*, *cultoris*  
*cultratus* -a -um, *cultriformis* -is -e shaped like a knife-blade, *culter*, *cultri*  
*cultrifolius* -a -um having leaves shaped like a knife-blade, *cultri-folius*  
*cultus* -a -um cultivated, grown, past participle of *colo*, *colere*, *colui*, *cultum*  
*-culus* -a -um -lesser  
*cumbalensis* -is -e from Cumbal, Nevado, Colombia  
*cumberlandensis* -is -e from any of the Cumberlands in Australia, Canada, England,  
USA or Vanatu  
*cumingianus* -a -um, *cumingii* for Hugh Cuming (1791–1865), collector in Malaya  
and Philippines  
*Cuminum* Mouse-plant, κυμινον, for the near-tautological *Cuminum cyminum*  
*cumulatus* -a -um piled-up, enlarged, perfect, *cumulo*, *cumulare*, *cumulavi*,  
*cumulatum*  
*cumuliflorus* -a -um having massed heads of flowers, (*cumulus*, *cumuli*)-florus  
*cunarius* -a -um from the area of the Cuna Indians of Panama  
*cundinamaracensis* -is -e from Cundinamarca, Colombia  
*-cundus* -a -um -dependable, -able  
*cuneatifolius* -a -um, *cuneifolius* -a -um with wedge-shaped leaves, broader to the  
apex, *cuneatus-folius*, *cune-folius*  
*cuneatus* -a -um, *cuneiformis* -is -e narrow below and wide above, wedge-shaped,  
*cuneate*, *cuneus-forma*  
*cuneiflorus* -a -um triangular-flowered, *cune-florus* (isosceles shaped)  
*Cunila* the ancient Latin name for a fragrant herb  
*Cunninghamia*, *cunnumhamii* for either James Cunningham, discoverer in 1702 of  
*C. lanceolata* in Chusan, China, or his brother A. Cunningham, botanist in  
Australia (Chinese firs)  
*Cunonia* for J. C. Cuno (1708–80), Dutch naturalist (*Cunoniaceae*)  
*cupatiensis* -is -e from the Cupati mountains of Colombia  
*Cuphea* Curve, κυφος (cigar flower's capsule shape)  
*cupidus* -a -um desirous, passionate, *cupidus*  
*cupreatus* -a -um bronzed, coppery, late Latin *cuprum* (from *cyprum aes*, Cyprus  
metal)  
*cupreiflorus* -a -um having bronze-coloured flowers, *cuprum-florum*  
*cupressifolius* -a -um cupressoid-leaved, *Cupressus-folium*  
*cupressiformis* -is -e Cypress-like, *Cupressus-forma* (conical habit)  
*cupressinus* -a -um, *cupressoides* cypress-like, resembling *Cupressus*, *Cupressus-oides*  
*Cupressocyparis* the composite name for hybrids between *Cupressus* and  
*Chamaecyparis*  
*cupressorus* -a -um of cypresses, *cupressus*, *cupressi*  
*Cupressus* Symmetry, κυο-παριος (the conical shape) (in mythology Apollo  
turned Cupressos into an evergreen tree, cognate with cypress) (*Cupressaceae*)  
*cupreus* -a -um copper-coloured, coppery, *cuprum*  
*cuprispinus* -a -um having coppery thorns, *cuprus-spina*  
*Cupularia* Cupped, *cupula* (the fused, outer whorl of pappus hairs)  
*cupularis* -is -, *cupulatus* -a -um forming, with, or subtended, by a cup-like struc-  
ture, *cupula*

- cupuliferus* -a -um bearing small cup-like structures, *cupula-fero*  
*cupuliflorus* -a -um having small cup-like flowers, *cupula-florum*  
*curassavicus* -a -um from Curaçao, Leeward Islands, W Indies  
*curcas* ancient Latin name for *Jatropha curcas* (physic nut)  
*Curculigo* Weevil, *curculio* (the beak of the fruit)  
*curculigoides* resembling *Curculigo*, *Curculigo-oides*  
*Curcuma* the Arabic name, kurkum, kunkuma, for turmeric and its saffron-like colour  
*curiosus* -a -um different, requiring thought, *curiosus*  
*curti*-, *curto*-, *curtus* -a -um arched, curved, κῦρτος, κῦρτο-; shortened-, short, *curtus*, *curti*-  
*curtipendulus* -a -um shortly-pendent, *curti-pendulus*  
*curtipes* short-stalked, *curtus*-(*pes*, *pedis*)  
*curtophyllus* -a -um having curved leaves, κῦρτος-φύλλον  
*Curtisia* for William Curtis (1746–99), founder of the *Botanical Magazine* and *Flora Londiniensis*  
*curtisi* for Charles Curtis (1853–1928), Assistant Superintendent of Gardens and Forests, Straits Settlements  
*curtisiliquus* -a -um short-podded, botanical Latin, *curti-siliquus*  
*curtus* -a -um as if cut short or broken off, incomplete, short, *curtus*  
*curuzupensis* -is -e from area of the Curuzupe, Paraguay  
*curvatus* -a -um, *curvi*- curved, past participle of *curvo*, *curvare*, *curvavi*, *curvatum*  
*curvibracteatus* -a -um with curved bracts, *curvi-bracteatus*  
*curvidens* with curved teeth, *curvi-dens*  
*curviflorus* -a -um with curved flowers, *curvi-florum*  
*curvipes* with a curved stalk, *curvi-pes*  
*curviramus* -a -um having arched branches, *curvi*-(*ramus*, *rami*)  
*curvisiliquus* -a -um having long, curved pods, *curvi*-(*siliqua*, *siliquae*)  
*curvistylus* -a -um having a curved style, *curvi-stylus*  
*curvulus* -a -um slightly curved, diminutive of *curvus*  
*cusickii* for William C. Cusick (1842–1922) of Oregon, USA  
*Cuscuta* the name used by Rufinus (thirteenth-century botanist) for dodder, from Arabic, kechout (*Cuscutaceae*)  
*cuscutiformis* -is -e resembling dodder, *Cuscuta-forma*, of a *Cuscuta*-like nature (slender runners with plantlets at their tips)  
*cuspidatus* -a -um, *cuspidi*- cuspidate, abruptly narrowed into a short rigid point, *cuspis*, *cuspidis*  
*cuspidifolius* -a -um having short leaves with a pointed apex, (*cuspis*, *cuspidis*)-*folium*  
*Cussonia* for Pierre Cusson (1727–83), Professor of Botany at Montpellier  
*Cuthbertia* for Alfred Cuthbert (1857–1932), collector of SE American plants  
*cuticularis* -is -e cuticulate or heavy-barked, skin-like, *cuticula*, *cuticulae*  
*cutispongeus* -a -um spongy-barked (*Polyscias cutispongea* is the sponge-bark tree)  
*Cuviera* for Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron Cuvier (1769–1832), French zoological anatomist and systematist  
*cuzcoensis* -is -e from Qosqo (Cusco or Cuzco), one-time Inca capital of SE Peru  
*cyan*-, *cyano*- dark-blue-, corn-flower-blue-, κυανεος, κυανο-, κυαν-  
*cyanandrus* -a -um having blue stamens, κυαν-ανθηρ  
*Cyananthus*, *cyananthus* -a -u Blue-flower, κυαν-ανθος  
*cyanaster* bluish; bluish-flowered, botanical Latin from κυανεος and *aster*  
*Cyanella* feminine diminutive from *cyanus*  
*cyanescens* turning blue, becoming blue, κυανεος  
*cyaneus* -a -um, *cyano*- Prussian-blue, dark-blue, κυανεος  
*cyanocarpus* -a -um with blue fruits, κυανεος-καρπος  
*cyanocentrus* -a -um having a blue spur, κυανο-κεντρον  
*cyanocrocus* -a -um saffron and blue, blue *Crocus*-like, κυανο-κροκος  
*cyanophyllus* -a -um blue-leaved, κυανο-φυλλον

## The Names of Plants

*Cyanotis* Blue-ear, κυανο-ωτος (for the petals)  
*cyanoxanthus -a -um* blue to golden, κυανο-ξανθος (the variable colour of charcoal burner *Rusula*)  
*cyaneus* azure, blue, κυανεος (Meleager's Latin name for *Centaurea cyaneus*)  
*Cyathea* Little-cup, κυαθος (the basin-like indusium around the sorus) (*Cyatheaceae*)  
*cyatheoides* resembling *Cyathea*, κυαθος-οειδης  
*cyathiflorus -a -um* with wine-glass shaped flowers, *cyathus-florum*  
*cyathiformis -is -e* shaped like a wine-glass, κυαθος, *cyathus*  
*cyathistipulus -a -um* with cup-like (concave) stipules, *cyathus-(stipula, stipulae)*  
*Cyathodes* Cup-shaped, κυαθος-ωδης (the five-toothed disc)  
*cyathophorus -a -um* cup-bearing, κυαθο-φορα  
*cyathulus -a -um* with the shape of a small wine cup, diminutive of *cyathus*  
*-cybe* -cover, -head, κυβη (the pileus or cap of a toadstool)  
*cybistax* turned over, tumbled, κυβισταω  
*cybister* tumbler-shaped, tumbling, deceptive, κυβισταω  
*Cybistetes* Tumbler, κυβιστητηρ, to somersault (the wind-tumbled infructescence)  
*cycadifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to those of *Cycas*  
*cycadinus -a -um* like a small cycad, κοιξ, κοικας (κυκας)  
*Cycas* Theophrastus' name, κοικας (wrongly transcribed as κυκας), for an unknown palm (sago palm)  
*cycl-, cyclo-* circle-, circular-, disc-, wheel-, κυκλος, κυκλο-  
*Cyclamen* Circle, κυκλος (Theophrastus' name, κυκλαμιν, κυκλαμινος, for the coiled fruiting stalk); others relate it to the shape of the corms  
*cyclamineus -a -um, cyclaminus -a -um* resembling *Cyclamen*  
*Cyclanthera* Circled-anthers, κυκλος-ανθερα (their disposition)  
*Cyclanthus* Flower-circles, κυκλος-ανθος (floral arrangement)  
*cyclus -a -um* round, circular, κυκλιος  
*cyclobulbon* having circular bulbs or pseudobulbs, botanical Latin from κυκλος and *bulbus*  
*cyclocarpus* having circular fruits, fruiting on all sides, κυκλο-καρπος  
*Cyclocarya* Circular-nut, κυκλο-καρυον (≡ *Pterocarya*)  
*Cyclocotyla* Circular-cup, κυκλο-κοτυλη  
*cycloglossus -a -um* round-tongued, κυκλο-γλωσσα  
*cyclophyllus -a -um* with round leaves, κυκλο-φυλλον  
*cyclops* round-eyed, gigantic, κυκλος-ωψ (the Cyclops were gigantic, one-eyed giants of Greek mythology)  
*cyclosectus -a -um* cut around the edges, botanical Latin from κυκλο and *seco, secare, secui, sectum*  
*Cyclosorus, cyclosorus -a -um* Circular sorus, κυκλο-σορος (have circular sori)  
*cynnocephalus -a -um* turned over to resemble a swan's head, κυκνος-κεφαλη  
*Cydista* Noblest, κυδιστος (the flower)  
*cydoni-, cydoniae-* *Cydonia*-, quince-  
*Cydonia* the Latin name for an 'apple' tree from Cydon (Khania), Crete (μελον κυδονιον, Cydonian apple, quince)  
*cygneus -a -um* of swans, κυκνος; *cynus, cyni; cygnus, cygni*  
*cynoriuus -a -um* from the Swan River area of W Australia  
*cylindra-, cylindri-, cylindro-* rolled, κυλινδεω; hollow, tubular, cylindric, *cylindrus, cylindri*  
*cylindraceus -a -um* cylindrical, *cylindrus, cylindri* (flowers)  
*cylindricaulis -is -e* having a hollow tubular stem, *cylindri-caulis*  
*cylindriceps* having a hollow head, *cylindri-caput*  
*cylindricus -a -um, cylindro-* long and round, cylindrical, *cylindrus, cylindri*  
*cylidrifolius -a -um* having tubular or lengthwise-rolled leaves, *cylindri-folius*  
*cylindrobulbus -a -um* having elongate cylindric bulbs or pseudobulbs, *cylindro-bulbus*  
*cylindrostachyus -a -um* with cylindric spikes, botanical Latin from *cylindrus* and *σταχυς*

- cylistus* -a -um goblet- or chalice-shaped, κυλίξ, κυλικός  
*cylix* goblet- or chalice-shaped, κυλίξ, κυλικός  
*cylleneus* -a -um from Mount Killini, Korynthos, Greece (*Cyllene*, *Cyllenes*)  
*Cymbalaria* Cymbal-like, *cymbalum*, *cymbali* (the peltate leaf shape)  
*cymbalarius* -a -um cymbal-like, *cymbalum*, *cymbali* (the leaves of toad flax)  
*cymbi-*, *cymbidi-* boat-shaped-, boat-, κυβη, *cumba*, *cymba*  
*Cymbidium* Boat-like, diminutive of κυβη (the hollow recess in the lip)  
*cymbiferus* -a -um bearing depressions, κυμβη-φεράω  
*cymbifolius* -a -um with boat-shaped leaves, *cymbi-folium*  
*cymbiformis* -is -e boat-shaped, *cymbi-forma*  
*cymbispathus* -a -um having a boat-shaped spathe, κυμβη-σπάθη  
*cymbispinus* -a -um having hollowed, boat-shaped spines, *cymbi-spina* (myrmecophilous adaptation)  
*Cymbopogon* Bearded-cup, κυμβη-πωγων  
*cyminum* an old generic name, *Cuminum*, κυμινον from the Hebrew, kammon, for the aromatic seed (*Cuminum cyminum* exemplifies the use of Latin and Greek to make a permissible tautological name)  
*Cymodocea* Waving, κυμα (undulating motion) (*Cymodoceaceae*)  
*Cymophyllus* Undulate-leaved, κυμα-φύλλον  
*Cymopterus* Undulate-winged, κυμα-πτερον (fruits)  
*cymosus* -a -um having flowers borne in a cyme, κυμα, *cyma* (see Fig. 3a–d)  
*cynulosus* -a -um having small cymes of flowers, diminutive of *cymosus*  
*cynanchicus* -a -um of quinsy, κυναγκη (from its former medicinal use; literally, dog-throttling, κυν-αγχω)  
*cynanchoides* resembling *Cynanchum*, κυναγκη-οειδής  
*Cynanchum*, *cynanchicus* -a -um Dog-strangler, κυν-αγχω (some are poisonous, squinancy-wort, *Asperula cynanchica* was used for squinancy, tonsillitis; cognate with quinsy)  
*Cynapium* Dog-parsley, *cyno-apium* (implying inferiority)  
*cynapius* -a -um dangerous, inferior, κυνός (containing the alkaloid cynapine)  
*Cynara* Dog, κυνός (the involucreal spines of cardoon, *cardus*, or artichoke, Arabic, al-kharsuf)  
*cynaroides* resembling *Cynara*, *Cynara-oides*  
*Cynastrum* Blue-star, κυν-αστρον (the perianth)  
*cyno-* dog-, κυων, κυν, κυνο-, *cynicus* (usually has derogatory undertone, implying inferiority)  
*cynobatifolius* -a -um eglantine-leaved, dog-thorn-like, κυνο-βατος-φολιουμ  
*Cynocrambe*, *cynocrambe* Dog-cabbage, κυνο-κραμβη (implying inferiority)  
*cynoctonus* -a -um dog's-bane, κυνο-κτονος  
*Cynodon*, *cynodon* Dog-tooth, κυν-οδων (the form of the spikelets)  
*Cynoglossum* Hound's-tongue, κυνο-γλωσσα (Dioscorides' name, κυνογλωσσον, for the rough leaf texture)  
*Cynometra* Dog-matrix, κυνο-μετρον (for the seed pods)  
*Cynomorium* Dog-mulberry, κυνο-μοροεις (parasitic habit) (*Cynomoriaceae*)  
*cynophallophorus* -a -um carrying a dog's penis(-like structure), κυνο-φαλλος-φορα  
*cynops* the ancient Greek name, κυν-ωψ (for a plantain)  
*Cynorkis* Blue-orchid, κυν-ορχις (flower colour)  
*cynosbati* dog thornbush, κυνο-βατος  
*Cynosurus* Dog-tail, κυνός-ουρα (for the paniculate form; also the appearance of the constellation of Ursa Minor, in which the Pole Star was the centre of attention (cynosure) for mariners)  
*cyparissias* cypress(-like), κυπαρισσος (used in Pliny for a spurge)  
*Cypella* Goblet, κυπελλον (for the form of the flowers) (≡ *Trimeza*)  
*cyperifolius* -a -um sedge-leaved, *Cyperus-folius*  
*cyperinus* -a -um of sedges, of *Cyperus*  
*cyperoides* resembling *Cyperus*, *Cyperus-oides*  
*Cyperus*, *cyperus* the Greek name, κυπειρος, κυπερος (for several species) (*Cyperaceae*)

## The Names of Plants

*cyph-*, *cypho-* bent-, curved, stooping-, κυφος, κυφο-, κυφ-  
*Cyphanthera* Curved-anthers, κυφος-ανθερα  
*cyphochilus -a -um* having a humped lip, κυφο-χειλος  
*Cyphomandra* Stooped-male, κυφος-ανηρ (tree tomato's humped anthers)  
*cypri* of Venus, Kypris  
*cyprianus -a -um* from Cyprus, Cypriot  
*Cypripedium* Aphrodite's slipper, Κυπρις-πεδιλον (Kypris was also Aphrodite or Venus)  
*cyprius -a -um* from Cyprus, Cypriot (*Cyprus, Cyprius*)  
*cyrano-* *cyrano-* with a curved stigma, for Savinien Cyrano de Bergerac (1619–55), as portrayed in Edmond Rostand's 1897 play, for his large, curved nose, and stigma  
*cyrenaicus -a -um* from Cyrenaica, formerly a province of, now unified, Libya  
*Cyrrilla* for Dominica Cyrillo (1734–99), professor of medicine at Naples (*Cyrrillaceae*)  
*cyrt-* curved-, arched-, κυρτος, κυρτο-, κυρτ-  
*cyrtanthiflorus -a -um* having flowers with curved anthers, *cyrt-anthera-florus*  
*Cyrtanthus* Curved-flower, κυρτ-ανθος  
*cyrtobotryus -a -um* curving bunched, κυρτο-βοτρυς (fruits)  
*Cyrtococcum* Curved-fruit, κυρτο-κοκκος  
*cyrtodontus -a -um* having curved teeth, κυρτ-οδοντος  
*Cyrtogonium* Curved-knee, κυρτο-γονυ (the rhizome)  
*Cyrtogonone* an anagram of *Crotonogyne* (a related genus)  
*Cyrtomium* Arched, κυρτωμα (the fronds)  
*cyrtonema* curved threads, κυρτο-νημα (filaments)  
*cyrtophyllus -a -um* having curved leaves, κυρτο-φυλλον  
*Cyrtorchis* Curved-orchid, κυρτ-ορχις (the spur)  
*Cyrtosperma* Curved-seed, κυρτο-σπερμα (reniform seeded)  
*cyst-*, *cysti-*, *cysto-* hollow-, pouched-, κυστις, κυστο-  
*cystolepidotus -a -um* covered with cyst-like scales, κυστο-λεπις-ωτος  
*cystolepis -is -e* having cyst-like (glandular) scales, κυστο-λεπις  
*Cystopteris* Bladder-fern, κυστο-πτερυξ (from the inflated-looking indusia)  
*cystopteroides* resembling *Cystopteris*, *Cystopteris-oides*  
*cystostegius -a -um* having a bladder-like cover, κυστο-στεγος (the indusium)  
*cythereus -a -um* from the Ionian island of Kithira (*Cythera*, once famed for the purple murex dye used by senatorial-class Romans)  
*cytisoides* resembling *Cytisus*, κυτισος-οειδης  
*Cytisus* the Greek name, κυτισος, for a clover-like plant (broom)

*Daboecia* (*Dabeocia*) for St Dabeoc, Welsh missionary to Ireland (name given by Edward Lhuyd (1660–1709), its discoverer)

*dacicus -a -um* from Bohemia (*Dacia*)

*Dacrycarpus* Weeping-fruit, δακρυ-καρπος (relation to *Dacrydium* and *Podocarpus*)

*dacrydioides* resembling *Dacrydium*, δακρυδιον-οειδης

*Dacrydium* Little-tear, δακρυδιον (its exudation of small resin droplets)

*Dacryodes* Tear-drop-like, δακρυ-ωδης

*dactyl-*, *dactylo-*, *-dactylis* finger-, δακτυλος

*Dactyladenia* With-finger-like-glands, δακτυλος-αδην

*Dactylaena* Finger-cloaked, δακτυλος-χλαινα

*dactyliferus -a -um* finger-bearing, *dactylis-fera*

*dactylinus -a -um* fingered, having finger-like lobing, δακτυλος

*Dactyliophora* Finger-carrying, δακτυλος-φορα

*Dactylis* Dactyl, δακτυλος, one stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables (the spikelets of cock's-foot grass are in a large terminal cluster with two lesser clusters below). Others suggest the interpretation as finger, or bunch of grapes

- Dactyloctenium* *Digitate-Ctenium*, δακτυλος-κτενος (the *Ctenium*-like spikes are aggregated into an umbellate head)
- Dactyloglossum* the composite name for hybrids between *Dactylorchis* and *Coeloglossum*
- dactyloides* finger-like-, δακτυλος-οειδης
- dactylon* finger, δακτυλος (the narrow spike-like branches of the inflorescence)
- Dactyloopsis* Fingered-looking, δακτυλος-οψις (the succulent leaves)
- Dactylorchis* Finger orchid, δακτυλος-ορχις (the palmate arrangement of the root-tubers)
- daedaleus* -a -um skilful craft, for Daedalus the inventor and craftsman of mythology; curiously fashioned, δαιδαλεος, *daedalus* (the leaf apex division)
- Daemonorops* Devil-shrub, δαιμονος-ρωψ (palms armed with thorns), δαιμων, δαιμονος; also translates as divine, death, guardian or fate
- daemonus* -a -um of genius, fate or superstition, δαιμων, δαιμονιος
- daghestanicus* -a -um from the Dagestan republic on the W shore of the Caspian Sea
- daguensis* -is -e from the area of the Dagua river, W Colombia
- Dahlgrenodendron* Dahlgren's-tree, for Rolf Martin Theodore Dahlgren (1932–87), Swedish systematic botanist, botanical Latin from Dahlgren and δένδρον
- Dahlia* for Andreas Dahl (1751–89), Swedish student under Linnaeus
- dahliae* of or upon *Dahlia* species (*Entyloma smut fungus*)
- dahuricus* -a -um, *dauricus* -a -um, *davuricus* -a -um from Dauria, NE Asia, near Chinese–Mongolian–Siberian borders
- Dais* Torch, δαις (the inflorescence of the pompon tree, and some suggest heat, for the caustic bark)
- daisenensis* -is -e from Dai Sen, Honshu, Japan
- Dalbergaria* for Karl Theodore Frieherr von Dalberg (1744–1817), statesman, cleric and Grand Duke of Frankfurt
- Dalbergia* for Nicholas (Nils) Dalberg (1736–1820), Swedish physician and botanist, and his brother Carl Gustav, who collected in the W Indies
- Dalea* for Dr Samuel Dale (1659–1739), English physician, botanist and writer, friend of John Ray
- dalecarlicus* -a -um from Dalarna province of Central Sweden (*Dalecarlia*)
- Dalechampia*, *dalechampii* for James Dalechamp (Jacques d'Alechamps) (1513–88), French physician and botanist, author of *Historia generalis plantarum* 1587
- dalhousiae* for Countess Dalhousie (1786–1839), Vicereine of India
- Dalhousiea* for James Andrew Broun Ramsay (1812–78), tenth Earl Dalhousie, Viceroy of British India
- dalmaticus* -a -um from Dalmatia, eastern Adriatic, Dalmatian
- Dalzellia* for Nicholas Alexander Dalzell (1817–78), Scottish botanist in India
- Dalzielia* for John McEwen Dalziel (1872–1948), of W African Medical Service and RBG Kew
- damaranus* -a -um from Damaraland, Namibia (or that part now occupied by the Bergdama people (Damara))
- damascenus* -a -um from Damascus, Syria; coloured like *Rosa damascena*
- Damasonium* a name, *damasonion*, in Pliny for *Alisma*
- Dammara*, *dammara* from an Indo-Malayan vernacular name, damar minyak, for the varnish-resin obtained from *Agathis loranthifolia* (*Dammara orientalis*) and several other genera
- Damnacanthus* Damaging-thorned-one, modern Latin *damnosus-acanthus*
- Dampiera* for Captain William Dampier (1651–1715), Royal Navy circumnavigator, author of *A New Voyage Around The World* (1697)
- Danaë* for Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius Persius, King of Argos, in Greek mythology
- Danaea* (*Danaa*) for J. P. M. Dana (1734–1801), Italian botanist
- danfordiae* for Mrs C. G. Danford, who collected *Crocus* etc in Asia Minor c. 1876–9
- danicus* -a -um from Denmark, Danish (*Dania*)

## The Names of Plants

- Daniellia, daniellii* for Dr D. Daniell who collected in Sierra Leone and Senegal c. 1840–53, or William Freeman Daniell (1818–65), collector in W Indies and China
- Danthonia, danthonii* for Etienne Danthoine (fl. 1788), student of the grasses of Provence, France
- Danthonidium* Little-*Danthonia*, diminutive of *Danthonia*
- Danthoniopsis* *Danthonia*-like, botanical Latin from *Danthonia* and οψις *danubialis* -is -e, *danuviensis* -is -e from the upper Danube (*Danuvius*)
- Daphne* old name for bay-laurel, from that of a Dryad nymph of chastity, Daphne, in Greek mythology (spurge laurel)
- daphneolus* -a -um like *Daphne*
- daphnephylloides, daphniphyllloides* resembling *Daphniphyllum*
- Daphnimorpha* With-the form-of *Daphne*, δαφνε-μορφη
- Daphniphyllum* *Daphne*-leaved, δαφνε-φυλλον (*Daphniphyllaceae*)
- daphnoides, daphnoideus* -a -um resembling *Daphne*, *Daphne*-oides
- darcyi* for John d'Arcy, contemporary collector with James Compton and Martin Rix in Mexico
- dareoides* resembling *Darea* (= *Asplenium*)
- darjeelensis* -is -e from Darjeeling, India
- Darlingtonia* for William Darlington (1782–1863), American physician, botanist and mycologist
- Darmera* for Karl Darmer, nineteenth-century German horticulturist (formerly *Peltiphyllum peltatum*)
- darwasicus* -a -um from the Darvaz range of the Pamir Mountains, Tajikistan
- Darwinia* for Dr Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802) author of *The Botanic Garden* and grandfather of Charles R. Darwin
- darwinii* for Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82) naturalist and evolutionist, author of *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*
- Darwiniothamnus* Darwin's-shrub, botanical Latin from Darwin and θαμνος, for Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82)
- Dasispermum* Thickly-haired-seed, δασυ-σπερμα
- Dasistoma* Woolly-mouthed, δασυ-στομα
- dasy-* thick-, thickly-hairy-, woolly-, δασυς, δασυ-
- dasyacanthus* -a -um having thick spines, δασυ-ακανθα
- dasyanthus* -a -um with very hairy flowers, δασυ-ανθος
- dasycarpus* -a -um with a thickly hairy ovary, δασυ-καρπος
- dasychaetus* -a -um having a thick mane, with dense hairiness, δασυ-χαιτη
- dasyclados* shaggy-twiggied, δασυ-κλαδος
- Dasylepis* Thick-scales, δασυ-λεπιδες (the clustered scales on the stout pedicels)
- Dasylyrion* Thick-lily, δασυ-λειριον (the thick stems)
- Dasynotus* Hairy-backed, δασυ-(νωτον, νωτος) (the throat of the corolla)
- dasyptetalus* -a -um having hairy petals, δασυ-πεταλον
- Dasyphyllum, dasyphyllus* -a -um Shaggy-leaf, with thickly hairy leaves, δασυ-φυλλον
- Dasyrogon* Shaggy-beard, δασυ-πωγων
- Dasypyrum* Rough-wheat, δασυ-πυρος
- Dasytachys, dasystachys* Dense-spiked-one, with shaggy spikes, δασυ-σταχυς
- dasytemon* with very hairy stamens, δασυ-στεμον
- dasys* -hairy, δασυς, δασυ-
- dasystylus* -a -um having hairy styles, δασυ-στυλος
- dasytrichus* -a -um thickly haired, δασυ-τριχος
- datil* from the ancient volcanic Datil region of the Colorado plateau, New Mexico
- Datisca* derivation obscure, δατεομαι for the divided leaves? (*Datisceae*)
- Datura* from an Indian vernacular name, dhatura, Sanskrit, dhustura, (Arabic, tatoriali) (thorn apple)
- Daubinya* for Dr Charles Daubenya (1795–1867), Professor of Chemistry, then Botany at Oxford
- dauci-* carrot-like, resembling *Daucus*



- daucifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of carrot, *Daucus-folium*  
*daucoides* resembling *Daucus*, *Daucus-oides*  
*Daucosma* Carrot-fragrant, δαυκον-οσμη  
*Daucus* the Latin name, *daucus*, for a carrot, Greek δαυκον  
*dauricus* -a -um from Dauria, NE Asia  
*Davallia*, *davallianus* -a -um for Edmond Davall (1763–98), Swiss botanist  
 (*Davalliaceae*)  
*davallioides*, *davalliodes* resembling *Davallia*, like a hare's-foot fern, *Davallia-oides*  
*daveauanus* -a -um for Jules Daveau (1852–1929), Director of the Botanic Garden at Lisbon  
*Davidia*, *davidii*, *davidianus* -a -um for l'Abbé Armand David (1826–1900), missionary and collector of Chinese plants (dove tree) (*Davidiaceae*)  
*Davidsonia* for J. E. Davidson, Australian sugar grower c. 1860 (*Davidsoniaceae*)  
*Daviesia* for Reverend Hugh Davies (1739–1821), Welsh botanist and author of *Welsh Botany* (1813)  
*davisianus* -a -um, *davisii* for Peter Davis, collector for Veitch in Peru c. 1875  
*davuricus* -a -um from Dauria, NE Asia  
*dayanus* -a -um for John Day (1824–88), collector of orchids in India, Ceylon and Brazil  
*Dayaoshania* from the Dayao Shan mountains in S China  
*de-* downwards-, outwards-, from-, out of-, *de*  
*dealbatus* -a -um with a white powdery covering, white-washed, whitened, adjective from *dealbo*, *dealbare*  
*debilis* -is -e weak, feeble, frail, *debilis*  
*Debregeasia* for Prosper Justin de Bregeas, French naval explorer of the Far East 1836–7  
*dec-*, *deca-*, *decem-* ten-, tenfold-, δεκας, *decem*  
*Decagoniocrarpus* Ten-edged-fruit, δεκα-γωνια-καρπος  
*decagonus* -a -um having ten angles, ridges or corners, δεκας-γων  
*Decaisnea*, *decaisneanus* -a -um for Joseph Decaisne (1807–82), French botanist and plant illustrator  
*Decalepis* Ten-scaled-one, δεκα-λεπιδες (perianth structure)  
*decalvans* balding, becoming hairless, *de-(calva, calvae)*  
*decandrus* -a -um ten-stamened, δεκα-(ανηρ, ανδρος)  
*decapetalus* -a -um with ten petals, δεκα-πεταλον  
*decaphyllus* -a -um having ten leaves, leaflets or perianth segments, δεκα-φυλλον  
*Decarydendron* Decary's-tree, for Raymond Decary (1891–1973), French administrator in Madagascar, botanist and collector, botanical Latin from Decary and δενδρον  
*decemfidus* -a -um splitting into ten sections, *decem-(findo, findere, fidi, fissum)*  
*deceptor*, *deceptrix* deceiver, male and female gerundives of *decipio*, *decipere*, *decepi*, *deceptum*  
*deceptus* -a -um beguiling, deceiving, passive participle of *decipio*, *decipere*, *decepi*, *deceptum*  
*deciduus* -a -um not persisting, falling-off, deciduous, *decido*, *decidere*, *decidi*  
*deciens* misleading, deceiving, present participle of *decipio*, *decipere*, *decepi*, *deceptum*  
*Deckenia* for Karl Klaus von der Decken (1833–65), German explorer and surveyor of Kilimanjaro, E Africa  
*declinatus* -a -um turned aside, curved downwards, *declino*, *declinare*, *declinavi*, *declinatum*  
*declivis* -is -e sloping downwards, growing at a steep downwards angle, *declivis*  
*declivicolus* -a -um living on steep inclines, *declivis-colo*  
*Decodon* Ten-teeth, δεκας-οδων (from the horn-like processes in the calyx sinuses)  
*decolor* discoloured, faded, *decolor*, *decoloris*  
*decolorans* staining, discolouring, present participle of *decoloro*, *decolorare*, *decoloravi*, *decoloratum*

## The Names of Plants

- decompositus* -a -um divided more than once (leaf structure), decompound, *de-* (*compositio, compositionis*)
- decor, decorans* decorating, present participle of *decoro, decorare, decoravi, decoratum*
- decoratus* -a -um handsome, elegant, decorous, *decoro, decorare, decoravi, decoratum*
- decorticans* with stripping bark, becoming barkless, present participle of *decortico, decorticare, decorticaui, decorticaui*
- decorticatus* -a -um without bark, without a husk or cortex, *de-*(*cortex, cortic*)
- decorticus* -a -um with shedding bark, *decortico*
- decorus* -a -um handsome, elegant, decorous, *decoro, decorare, decoravi, decoratum* (*decus, decoris, ornamented*)
- decumanus* -a -um, (*decimanus*) very large, of largesse, *decumanus* (literally, the tenth legion of Roman soldiers)
- Decumaria* Ten-partite, *decuma* (the numbers of floral structures)
- decumbens* prostrate with tips turned up, decumbent, *decumbo, decumbere, decubui*
- decurrens* running down, decurrent, *decurro, decurrere, decucuri (decurri), decursum* (e.g. the bases of leaves down the stem)
- decurrentialatus* -a -um having stems decurrently winged, *decurro-alatus*
- decursive-pinnata* having decurrent blades of the pinnae, *decursus-*(*pinna, pinnae*)
- decursivus* -a -um running downwards, in a downwards series, *decurro, decurrere, (decucuri) decurri, decursum*
- decurtatus* -a -um mutilated, cut-short, *decurtatus*
- decurvans* curved downwards, present participle of *de-*(*curvo, curvare, curvavi, curvatum*)
- decurvus* -a -um bent down, curved downwards, *decurvus*
- decussatus* -a -um divided crosswise, at right-angles, decussate, *decusso, decussare* (as when the leaves are in two alternating ranks)
- decussus* -a -um decussate, with alternating pairs of opposed leaves, *de-*(*cusso, cussare*)
- defectus* -a -um eclipsed; failing, weak, past participle of *deficio, deficere, defeci, defectum*
- defensus* -a -um defended, protected, *defendo, defendere, defendi, defensum* (having thorns, stinging hairs, or other protective features)
- deficiens* becoming less, dwindling, weakening, present participle of *deficio, deficere, defeci, defectum*
- deflectans* turned aside, turned down, present participle of *deflecto, deflectere, deflexi, deflectum*
- deflexicalyx* with deflexed calyx lobes, *de-flexi-calyx*
- deflexicaulis* -is -e having downwards-bending stalks, *de-flexi-caulos*
- deflexispinus* -a -um having downwards-directed thorns, *de-flexi-spina*
- deflexus* -a -um bent sharply backwards, deflexed, *deflecto, deflectere, deflexi, deflexum*
- defloratus* -a -um without flowers, shedding its flowers, *de-florum*
- defoliat* -a -um not leafy, not producing or producing small and transient leaves, *defolio, defoliare, defoliavi, defoliatum*
- deformis* -is -e misshapen, deformed, *deformis*
- defossus* -a -um hidden away, buried, *defodio, defodere, defodi, defossus*
- Degeneria* Degenerate, *degenero, degenerare, degenaravi, degenaratum* (not having the fully enclosed carpels that an *Angiosperm* should, by *Angiosperm* definition, have)
- Degenia, degenianus* -a -um, *degenii* for Dr Arpád von Degen (1866–1934), Director of the Seed Testing Station, Budapest
- dehiscens* splitting open, gaping, dehiscent, present participle of *dehisco, dehiscere*
- dein-, deino-* venerable, fearful, terrible, dangerous, extraordinary, mighty, strange, marvellous, *δεινός*
- Deinanthus* Extraordinary-flower, *δεινός-ανθος* (large-flowered)
- deinorrhizus* -a -um dangerous-root, *δεινός-ριζα* (poisonous properties)
- dejectus* -a -um debased, low-lying, *deicio, deicere, deieci, deiectum*

- delavayanus* -a -um, *delavayi* for l'Abbé Jean Marie Delavay (1834–95), French missionary and collector of plants in China
- delectus* -a -um choice, chosen, *deligio*, *deligere*, *delegi*, *delectum*
- delegatensis* -is -e from Delegate, New South Wales
- delibutus* -a -um smeared, *delibuo*, *delibuere*, *delibui*, *delibutum*
- delicatissimus* -a -um most charming, most delicate, superlative of *delicatus*
- delicatus* -a -um, *delicatus* -a -um charming, voluptuous, soft, *delicatus*
- deliciosus* -a -um of pleasant flavour, delicious, delightful, *deliciae*, *deliciarum*
- delicus* -a -um soft, with fine (lines), botanical Latin
- delileanus* -a -um, *delilei* for Alire Raffeneau Delile (1778–1850), French botanist
- delineatus* -a -um seducing, soothing, *delenio*, *delenire*, *delenivi*, *delenitum*
- deliquescent* melting, turning to liquid, present participle of *deliquesco*, *deliquescere*, *delicui* (autolysing)
- delitescens* hiding away, skulking, growing under cover, present participle of *delitescio*, *delitescere*, *delitui*
- delo*-, *delos*- manifest-, visible-, evident-, clear-, plain-, *δηλος*
- Delonix* Distinct-claw, *δηλος*-ονυξ (on the petals)
- Delosperma* Evident-seed, *δηλος*-σπερμα
- Delostoma* Clear-mouthed-one, *δηλος*-στομα (wide-mouthed flowers)
- delphicus* -a -um from Delphi, Greece, Delphic, *Delphi*, *Delphorum*, *delphicus*
- delphinanthus* -a -um *Delphinium*-flowered dolphin-flowered, *δελφινος*-ανθος
- delphinensis* -is -e from the former Dauphiné province, SE France (the lands formerly held by the Dauphin, called the delphinat, *terrae delphinatus*)
- Delphinium* Dolphin, *δελφίς*, *δελφινος* (the name, *δελφινιον*, used by Dioscorides, for the unopened flower's appearance)
- deltanthus* -a -um having triangular outlined flowers, *δελτα*-ανθος
- deltodon* having a triangular tooth, *δελτα*-οδοντος
- deltoides*, *deltoideus* -a -um triangular-shaped, deltoid, *δελτα*-οειδης (see Fig. 8b)
- delus* -a -um plain, clear, evident, visible, conspicuous, *δηλος*
- deme* a definable grouping of individuals of a specified taxon, *δημος*
- demersus* -a -um underwater, submerged, *demergo*, *demergere*, *demersi*, *demersum*
- demetronis* -is -e for Demeter, corn goddess and mother of Persephone
- deminutus* -a -um shrunken, small, *deminuo*, *deminuere*, *deminui*, *deminutum*
- demissus* -a -um hanging down, low, weak, dwarf, *demitto*, *demittere*, *demisi*, *demissum*
- dendr*-, *dendri*-, *dendro*-, *-dendron*, (*-dendrum*) tree-, tree-like-, on trees-, *δενδρον*, *δενδρο*-, *δενδρος*, *δενδριτης*
- Dendranthema* Tree-flower, *δενδρο*-ανθεμιον (woody *Chrysanthemum*)
- dendricolus* -a -um tree-dwelling, botanical Latin from *δενδρον* and *colo*
- dendrobiopsis* -is -e having the appearance of *Dendrobium*, *δενδρο*-βιος-οψις
- Dendrobium* Tree-dweller, *δενδρο*-βιος (epiphytic)
- Dendrocalamus* Tree-Calamus, *δενδρο*-καλαμος (taller than *Calamus*)
- dendrocharis* -is -e tree of beauty, *δενδρον*-χαρις
- Dendrochilum* Tree-lip, *δενδρον* and *χειλος* (tree dwelling and with a distinctive lip)
- dendroides*, *dendroideus* -a -um, *dendromorphus* -a -um tree-like, branched, *δενδρον*-οειδης
- Dendromecon* Tree-poppy, *δενδρον*-μηκων (shrubby habit)
- dendromorphus* -a -um having tree-like form, *δενδρον*-μορφη
- Dendropanax* Tree-Panax, *δενδρο*-πανακες
- dendrophilus* -a -um tree-loving, *δενδρον*-φιλος (arboreal habitat)
- Dendroseris* Tree-endive, *δενδρον*-σερις (the foliage)
- dendrotragiis* -a -um goat-tree, *δενδρον*-τραγος (they climb it for its leaves)
- Dennettia* for Richard E. Dennett, an early twentieth-century forester in Nigeria
- Dennstaedtia* for August Wilhelm Denstaedt (c. 1818), German botanist (*Dennstaedtiaceae*)
- densatus* -a -um, *densi*- crowded, close, dense, *densus* (habit of stem growth)
- dens-canis* dog's tooth, (*dens*, *dentis*)-*canis*

## The Names of Plants

*densiflorus* -a -um densely flowered, close-flowered, *densus*-(*floreo, florere, florui*)  
*densifolius* -a -um with dense foliage, *densus-folium*  
*dens-leonis* lion's tooth, (*dens, dentis*)-(leo, leonis)  
*densus* -a -um compact, condensed, close, with short internodes, *densus*  
*Dentaria* Toothwort, *dens, dentis* (the signature of the scales upon the roots)  
*dentatisepalus* -a -um having toothed sepals, (*dens, dentis*)-*sepalus*  
*dentatus* -a -um, *dentosus* -a -um having teeth, with outward-pointing teeth, dentate, *dentatus* (see Fig 4b)  
*denticulatus* -a -um minutely toothed, diminutive from *dentatus*  
*dentifer* -era -erum tooth-bearing, *dentis-fero*  
*denudans* becoming naked, stripping, present participle of *denudo, denudare, denudavi, denudatum*  
*denudatus* -a -um hairy or downy but becoming naked, denuded, naked (leafless at flowering) *denudo, denudare, denudavi, denudatum*  
*deodarus* -a -um from the eponymous Indian state (Sanskrit, deva dara, divine tree)  
*deorsus* -a -um downwards, hanging, *deorsum, deorsus*  
*deorum* of the gods, *deus, dei* (feminine *dea, deae*)  
*depauperatus* -a -um imperfectly formed, dwarfed, of poor appearance, impoverished, (*de*)-*paupero, pauperare*  
*depavitus* -a -um beaten or trodden down, *de-(pavo, pavire, pavui, pavitum)*  
*dependens* hanging down, pendent, derived from, present participle of *dependeo, dependere*  
*deprehensus* -a -um held different from an earlier one, *de-prae-(hendo, hendere, hensi, hensum)*  
*depressinervius* -a -um having depressed veins, botanical Latin from *depressus-nervous*  
*depressus* -a -um flattened downwards, depressed, past participle of *deprimo, deprimere, depressi, depressum*  
*deregularis* -is -e deviating or not conforming to the rule, *de-(regulo, regulare, regulavi, regulatum)*  
*derelictus* -a -um abandoned, neglected, *derelinquo, derelinquere, deriliqui, derelictum*  
*deremensis* -is -e from Derema, Tanzania  
*-dermis* -is -a -skin, -outer-surface, δερμα  
*descendens* flowering downwards, descendent flowering, *descendo, descendere, descendi, descensum*  
*Deschampsia* for the French naturalist Louis Auguste Deschamps (1765–1842)  
*Descurainia* (*Descurania*) for François Descourain (1658–1740), French physician  
*deserti-, desertorus* -a -um, *desertoris* -is -e of deserts, from past participle of *desero, deserere, deserui, desertum*  
*deserticolus* -a -um inhabiting deserts, *deserti-colo*  
*deserti-siriaci* from the Syrian Desert, E Mediterranean (*desero, deserere, deserui, desertum*)  
*desertus* -a -um of uninhabited places, of places left waste, of deserts, from past participle of *desero, deserere, deserui, desertum*  
*Desfontainia* for René Louiche Desfontaines (1750–1833), French botanist (*Desfontainiaceae*)  
*desiccatus* -a -um dried up, of dryness, *de-siccus*  
*desma-, desmo-* bundle-, band-, thong-, fillet-, δεσμη, δεσμος  
*Desmabotrys* Clustered-fruit, δεσμη-βοτρως  
*desmacanthus* -a -um with spines in bundles, δεσμη-ακανθα  
*Desmanthus, desmanthus* -a -um Bundle-flower, δεσμη-ανθος (the appearance of the inflorescence)  
*Desmazeria* (*Demazeria*) for Jean Baptiste Henri Joseph Desmazières (1786–1862), French botanist  
*Desmodium* Band, δεσμος (the lobed fruits, or the united stamens)  
*desmoncoides* resembling *Desmoncus, Desmoncus-oides*  
*Desmoncus* Grapple-band, δεσμος-ογκος (the hooked tips of the leaf rachices)

- Desmoschoenus* Banded-Schoenus, botanical Latin from *δεσμος* and *Schoenus* (banded variegation)
- desolatus -a -um* abandoned, solitary, left alone, *desolo*, *deslare*, *desolavi*, *desolatum*
- despectens* despised, looked down upon, open to view, present participle of *despecto*, *despectare*
- desquamatus -a -um* lacking scales, peeled, *desquamo*, *desquamare*
- destitutus -a -um* deficient, wanting, forsaken, *destituo*, *destiuere*, *detstui*, *destitutum*
- desuetus -a -um* not-customary, unusual, unaccustomed, *de-(suesco)*, *suescere*, *suevi*, *suetum*)
- detergens* breaking-off, clearing, cleaning, *detergo*, *detergere*, *detersi*, *detersum*
- detrinnus -a -um* off-putting, deterring, frightening off, *deterreo*, *deterreere*, *detrinni*, *detrinnitum* (the colour variations)
- deterribilis -is -e* broken off, clean, clear, *detergo*, *detergere*, *detersi*, *detersum*
- detersus -a -um* wiped clean, *detergo*, *detergere*, *detersi*, *detersum*
- detonsus -a -um* shorn, stripped, shaved, bald, *detondeo*, *detondere*, *detondi*, *detonsum*
- detortus -a -um* turned aside, distorted, *detorqueo*, *detorquere*, *detorsi*, *detortum*
- detruncatus -a -um* mutilated, beheaded, cut off, *detrunco*, *detruncare*, *detruncavi*, *detruncatum*
- deumanus -a -um* to beg for, to want or wish for, *δεω*, *δεομαι*
- deustus -a -um* scorched, burned, frosted, *deuro*, *deureri*, *deussi*, *deustum*
- Deutzia* for Johannes van der Deutz (1743–88), sheriff of Amsterdam and Karl Pehr Thunberg's patron
- devastatrix* laying waste, feminine of *devastor*, from *devasto*, *devastare*
- devoniensis -is -e* from Devon, England (*Devonia*)
- devriesianus -a -um* for Willem Hendrik de Vriese (1806–62), Dutch botanist
- devriesianus -a -um* for Hugo de Vries (1848–1935) Professor of Botany at Amsterdam
- dextro-* right-, *dexter*, *dexteri*, *dextri*
- dextrorsus -a -um* twining to the right, *dextrorsum*, *dextrorse* (anticlockwise upwards as seen from above)
- di-*, *dis-* twice-, two-, between-, away from-, *δύας*, *δυαδος*, *δῖς*, *δι-*
- dia-* -through-, across-, *δια-*
- diabolicus -a -um* slanderous, two-horned, devilish, *διαβολος*
- diacanthus -a -um* double-thorned, *δι-ακανθα*
- diacritus -a -um* distinguished, separated, *διακρισις*
- diadema*, *diadematus -a -um* band or fillet, crown, crown-like, *διαδεμα*
- Dialaeliocattleya* the formulaic name for hybrids between *Diacrium*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*
- dialy-* disbanded-, very deeply incised-, separated-, *διαλυω*
- dialystemon* separated stamens, free-stamened, *διαλυω-στεμμα*
- diamensis -is -e* from Tasmania (prior to 1855 called Van Diemen's Land)
- Diandrolyra* Two-stamened-rice, *δι-ανηρ-ολυρα* (affinity to *Olyra*)
- diandrus -a -um* two-stamened, *δι-(ανηρ, ανδρος)*
- Dianella* Diana, diminutive of *Diana* (for the goddess of hunting)
- dianthiflorus -a -um* *Dianthus*-flowered
- dianthoidea*, *dianthoides* like *Dianthus*, *διος-ανθος-οειδης*
- Dianthus* Zeus'-flower, *διος-ανθος* (a name, *διοσανθος*, used by Theophrastus)
- Diapensia* Twice-five, *δια-πεντε* (formerly an ancient Greek name for sanicle but re-applied by Linnaeus) (*Diapensiaceae*)
- diapensioides* resembling *Diapensia*, *Diapensia-oides*
- Diaphananthe* Transparent-flowered, *διαφανης-ανθος* (texture of the corolla of wax orchids)
- diaphanoides* resembling (*Hieracium*) *diaphanum* (in leaf form), *διαφανης-οειδης*
- diaphanus -a -um* transparent, *διαφανης* (leaves)
- diaprepes* distinguished, conspicuous, excellent, *διαπρεπω*
- Diarrhena* Two-males, *δι-(αρρην-αρρενος)*
- Diascia* Two-sacked, *δι-ασκος* (the two spurs) (some derive it from *διασκαο*, to adorn)

## The Names of Plants

- diastrophis* -is -e two-banded, distorted, διαστροφος  
*dibotrys* two-bunched, δι-βοτρυς (inflorescences)  
*Dicanthium* Twin-flowered, διχα-ανθμιον  
*Dicentra* Twice-spurred, δι-κεντρον (the two-spurred flowers)  
*dicentrifolius* -a -um *Dicentra*-leaved, *Dicentra-folium*  
*dicha-, dico-* double-, into two-, διχα, διχη, διχου, διχελος, διχο-, δι-  
*Dichaetanthera* Two-spurred-stamens, δι-χαιτ-ανθερα (the two spurs below the anthers)  
*Dichapetalum* Halved-petals, διχα-πεταλον (the petals are deeply bifid)  
(***Dichapetalaceae***, ≡ ***Chailletiaceae***)  
*Dichelostemma* Divided-crown, (διχα, διχη, διχελος)-στεμμα (the bifid staminodes)  
*dichlamydeus* -a -um two-cloaked, δι-χλαμυς (with calyx and corolla, or with two spathes)  
*Dichondra* Two-lumped, δι-χονδρος (the two-lobed ovary)  
*dichondrifolius* -a -um two-grained-leaved, *Dichondra-folium*  
*Dichorisandra* Two-separated-men, δι-χοριζο-ανηρ (two of the stamens diverge from the remainder)  
*Dichostemma* Twice-crowned, διχο-στεμμα (two bracts cover the flower heads)  
*Dichotomanthes* Cut-in-two-flower, διχοτομεω-ανθος  
*dichotomus* -a -um divided into two equal portions, equal-branched, split into two, dichotomous, διχοτομεω  
*dichrano-* two-branched-, two-headed, δι-κρανιον  
*dichranotrichus* -a -um with two-pointed hairs, δι-κρανο-τριχος  
*Dichroa*, *dichrous* -a -um of two colours, δι-χροα, δι-χρωος (the flowers)  
*dichroanthus* -a -um with two-coloured flowers, δι-χρω-ανθος  
*Dichrocephala* Two-coloured-headed-one, διχρωος-κεφαλη  
*dichromatus* -a -um, *dichromus* -a -um, *dichrous* -a -um of two colours, two-coloured, δι-χρωμα, δι-χρωος  
*Dicksonia*, *dicksonii* for James Dickson (1738–1822), British nurseryman and botanist, founder member of the RHS and the Linnean Society of London  
*Dicliptera* Two-fold-winged, δικλεις-πτερον (the capsule)  
*Diclis* Twice-folded (of a door), δικλεις, δικλιδος  
*dicoccus* -a -um having paired nuts, two-berried, δι-κοκκος  
*dicolor* two-coloured, δι-(color, coloris)  
*Dicranium* Double-headed, δι-κρανιον (the peristome teeth are bifid)  
*dicrano-* two-branched, δικρανος. δικρανο-  
*Dicranostigma* Twice-branched-stigma, δικρανο-στιγμα  
*dicranotrichus* -a -um having hairs divided to two tips, δικρανο-τριχος  
*Dictamnus*, *dictamnus* Mount Dicte, in Crete (Virgil's name for dittany or fraxinella) (cognate with dittander, or from Mount Dikte)  
*dictyo-, dictyon* netted-, -net, δικτυον  
*dictyocarpus* -a -um netted-fruit, δικτυον-καρπος  
*Dictyonema* Netted-thread, δικτυον-νημα  
*dictyophyllus* -a -um with net-veined leaves, δικτυον-φυλλον  
*Dictyopteris* Netted-fern, δικτυον-πτερυξ  
*Dictyosperma* Netted-seeded-one, δικτυον-σπερμα (the net-like raphe)  
*Dictyota*, *dictyotus* -a -um Net-like, δικτυον  
*Dicyrta* Twice-curved, δι-κυρτος (folds in the throat of the corolla)  
*Didieria*, *didieri* for E. Didier (1811–89), who studied the plants of Savoy (cactus-like ***Didieraceae***)  
*Didiscus* Two-discs, δι-δισκος (the pistil of blue lac flower)  
*didistichus* -a -um with a four-ranked panicle, δι-δι-στιχος  
*didymo-, didymus* -a -um twin-, twinned-, double-, equally-divided, in pairs, διδυμος  
*didymobotrys* -a -um with paired bunches, διδυμο-βοτρυς (of flowers)  
*Didymocarpus*, *didymocarpus* -a -um Twin-fruit, διδυμο-καρπος  
*Didymochlaena* Twin-cloak, διδυμο-(χ)λαινα (indusia attached at centre and base but free at sides and apex)

- didymophyllus* -a -um having paired leaflets or leaves, διδυμο-φυλλον  
*Didymosalpinx* Two trumpeted-one, διδυμο-σαλπιγξ (the flower arrangement)  
*Didymosperma* Two-seeded-one, διδυμο-σπερμα (fruits usually have two seeds)  
*didymus* -a -um twofold, double, διδυμος (testicle) (as the dumb-bell-shaped fruit of *Coronopus didymus*)  
*Dieffenbachia*, *dieffenbachianus* -a -um, *dieffenbachii* for Herr Dieffenbach, gardener of Schönbrunn, Austria (dumb cane)  
*dielsianus* -a -um, *dielsii* for Frank L. E. Diels (1874–1945), of the Berlin Dahlem Botanic Garden  
*diemenicus* -a -um from Tasmania (prior to 1855 called Van Diemen's Land)  
*Dierama* Funnel, διεραμα, δι-εραμαι (the shape of the perianth)  
*Dierovilla* for M. Dièreville, French surgeon and traveller in Canada during 1699–1700  
*Dietes* Two-years, διετης, διετια (wedding lily)  
*difficilis* -is -e difficult, awkward, *difficilis*  
*difformis* -is -e, *diformis* -is -e of unusual or abnormal form or shape, irregular, *deformo*, *deformare*, *deformavi*, *deformatum*  
*diffRACTus* -a -um shattering, becoming tessellated with cracks, present participle of *diffringo*, *diffringere*  
*diffusiflorus* -a -um with open inflorescences, (*diffundo*, *diffundere*, *diffudi*, *diffusum*)-*florum*  
*diffusus* -a -um loosely spreading, diffuse, *diffundo*, *diffundere*, *diffudi*, *diffusum*  
*digamus* -a -um having both sexes in the same inflorescence, δις-γαμος  
*digeneus* -a -um produced sexually, containing both sexes, of two (dissimilar) species, δι-γενος (hybrid name)  
*digitaliflorus* -a -um with flowers similar to *Digitalis*, *Digitalis-florum*  
*Digitalis*, *digitalis* -is -e Finger-bonnet, Fingerstall (Fuchs' translation of the German Fingerhut) (foxglove)  
*digitaloides* resembling *Digitalis*  
*Digitaria* Fingered, *digitus*, *digiti* (the radiating spikes)  
*digitatus* -a -um fingered, hand-like, lobed from one point, *digitate*, *digitus*, *digiti* (see Fig. 8c)  
*digitiformis* -is -e fingered, finger-shaped, *digitus-forma*  
*dignabilis* -is -e noteworthy, *digno*, *dignare*, *dignor*, *dignari*  
*Digraphis*, *digraphis* -is -e Twice-inscribed, δι-γραφίς (with lines of two colours, = *Phalaris*)  
*digynus* -a -um with an ovary having two carpels, δι-γυνη  
*Diheteropogon* Doubled-*Heteropogon* (has paired racemes)  
*dijonensis* -is -e from Dijon, France  
*dilatatopetiolaris* -is -e with inflated petioles, *dilatatus-petiolus*  
*dilatatus* -a -um, *dilatus* -a -um widened, spread out, *dilated*, *dilato*, *dilatare*, *dilatavi*, *dilatatum*  
*dilectus* -a -um picking, selection; beloved, past participle of *diligo*, *diligere*, *dilexi*, *dilectum*  
*Dillenia* for Johann Jacob Dillenius (1687–1747), Professor of Botany at Oxford, author of *Historia Muscorum* and *Hortus Elthamensis* (*Dilleniaceae*)  
*dilleniifolius* -a -um, *dillaniaefolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Dillenia*  
*diluculus* -a -um of dawn, of the dawn, *diluculum*, *diluculi* (early flowering)  
*dilutus* -a -um pale, washed-out, past participle of *diluo*, *diluere*, *dilui*, *dilutum*  
*dimidiatus* -a -um with two equal parts, dimidiate, halved, *dimidiatus*  
*diminutus* -a -um very small, *de*-(*minuo*, *minuere*, *minui*, *minutum*)  
*dimitrus* -a -um having two covers or head-dresses, δι-μित्रα, *di*-(*mitra*, *mitrae*) (doubled corolla)  
*dimorph*-, *dimorpho*-, *dimorphus* -a -um two-shaped, with two forms, δι-μορφη (of leaf or flower or fruit)  
*dimorphanthus* -a -um having flowers of two forms, δι-μορφη-ανθος  
*dimorphoelytrus* -a -um having two distinct coverings, δι-μορφη-ελυτρον

## The Names of Plants

- dimorphophyllus* -a -um with leaves of two shapes, δι-μορφη-φυλλον  
*Dimorphotheca* Two-kinds-of-container, δι-μορφη-θηκη (the disc florets of cape marigolds vary in structure)  
*dinaricus* -a -um from the Dinaric Alps, Dalmatian coast between Slovenia and Albania  
*Dinklageanthus* Dinklage's-flower, botanical Latin from Dinklage and ανθος  
*Dinklageella* for Max Julius Dinklage (1864–1935), who collected in Liberia from 1898  
*Dinklageodoxa* Dinklage's-glory, botanical Latin from Dinklage and δοξα  
*dino-* whirling, δινος, or terrible-, δεινος (dinosaur)  
*Dinophora* Whorl-bearer, δινος-φορα  
*Diodia* Two-toothed, δι-οδους  
*diodon* two-toothed, δι-οδων  
*dioicus* -a -um, *dioeca* of two houses, δις-οικος (having separate staminate and pistillate plants)  
*Dionaea* for *Dione*, the Titan mother of Aphrodite, synonymous with Venus (Venus fly trap)  
*Dioncophyllum* Two-hooked-leaved-one, δι-ογκο-φυλλον (*Dioncophyllaceae*)  
*Dionysia* for Dionysos, the Greek *Bacchus*, god of debauchery  
*Dioon* Two-egged-one, δις-ωον (the paired ovules on each scale)  
*Dioscorea* for Dioscorides Pedanios of Anazarbeus, Greek military physician (yams) (*Dioscoreaceae*)  
*dioscoreifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Dioscorea*  
*Diosma* Divine-fragrance, διος-οσμη  
*diosmeus* -a -um having a 'heavenly' perfume, διος-οσμη  
*diosmifolius* -a -um *Diosma*-leaved, *Diosma-folium*  
*Diosphaera* Job's-orb, διος-σφαира  
*diospyroides* having a similarity to *Diospyros*, διος-πυρος-οειδης  
*Diospyros* Divine-food, διος-πυρος (Jove's-fruit, date plum's edible fruit)  
*Diotis* Two-ears, δι-ωτος (the spurs of the corolla, ≡ *Otanthus*)  
*diotus* -a -um two-eared or two-handled, δι-ωτωεις  
*Dipcadi* from an oriental name for *Muscari*  
*Dipelta* Twice-shielded, δι-πελτη (the capsules are included between persistent bracts)  
*dipetalus* -a -um having two petals, δι-πεταλον  
*diphcalyx* with a flat and wide calyx shaped like a chariot board, διφρος, chair-shaped calyx, διφρος-καλυξ  
*Diphylleia* Double-leaf, δις-φυλλον (the deeply divided umbrella leaf) (*Diphylleaceae*)  
*diphyllus* -a -um two-leaved, δι-φυλλον  
*dipl-, diplo-* two fold-, double-, alternating, διπλοος, διπλους, διπλωω, διπλο-, διπλ-  
*Diplachne* Double-chaff, διπλ-αχνη  
*Diplacrum* Double-lobed, διπλ-ακρος (the glumes have two side lobes)  
*Diplacus* Two-flat-bodies, δι-πλακος (the placenta) (≡ *Mimulus*)  
*Dipladenia* Double-gland, διπλωω-αδην (the two glands on the ovary)  
*diplantherus* -a -um double-stamened, *duplus-antherus*, double-flowering, διπλους-ανθηρος  
*Diplarche* Two-commencements, διπλωω-αρχη (two series of stamens)  
*Diplarrhena* Double-male, διπλωω-αρρην (two perfect stamens)  
*Diplazium* Duplicate, διπλαζω (the double indusium)  
*diplocrater* having a double bowl, διπλο-κρατηρ (perianth)  
*Diplocyclos* Two-circled, διπλωω-κυκλος (the double border of the seed)  
*Diplomeris* Two-partite, διπλο-μερις (the appearance of the widely separated halves of the anther)  
*diplomerus* -a -um having two parts, divided into two, διπλο-μερος  
*Diplopappus* Double-down, διπλο-παππος  
*diplospermus* -a -um two-seeded, διπλο-σπερμα



- diplostemonus* -a -um having twice as many stamens as petals, διπλο-στεμων  
*diplostephioides* like a double crown, διπλο-στεφαν-οειδης (the arrangement of the capitulum)  
*Diplotaxis* Two-positions, διπλο-ταξις (the two-ranked seeds)  
*diplotrichus* -a -um, *diplothrix* having two kinds of hairs, διπλω-τριχος  
*Dipogon* Two-bearded, δι-πωγων  
*dippelianus* -a -um for Leopold Dippel (1827–1914) of Darmstadt, author of *Handbuch der Laubholzkunde* (broad-leaf timber trees)  
*dipsaceus* -a -um teasel-like, resembling *Dipsacus*  
*dipsaci* of teasel, living on *Dipsacus* (*Anguillulina*, nematode)  
*dipsacifolius* -a -um having *Dipsacus*-like leaves  
*dipsacoides* resembling a teasel, διψακος-οειδης  
*Dipsacus* Dropsy, διψακος (Dioscorides' name in analogy of the water-collecting leaf-bases) (the mature heads of *Dipsacus fullonum* were the teasels, used to tease a nap on woven woollen cloth, known as fulling) (*Dipsacaceae*)  
*dipso-* thirst-, διπσα, διπσο-  
*diptero-*, *dipterus* -a -um two-winged, δι-πτερυξ  
*Dipterocarpus*, *dipterocarpus* -a -um with two-winged seeds, δι-πτερο-καρπος (*Dipterocarpaceae*)  
*Dipteronia* Twice-winged, δι-πτερυξ (the two-winged carpels of the fruits)  
*dipteryx* with two wings, δι-πτερυξ  
*diptrenus* -a -um two-fruited, two-stoned, δι-πυρην  
*Dirca* from Dirce, in Greek mythology, a fountain in Boeotia  
*dis-* two-, different-, twice, δισος, δις-  
*Disa* from a S African vernacular name  
*Disanthus* Two-flowers, δι-ανθος (the paired flowers)  
*discadenius* -a -um having flat circular glands, διακος-αδην  
*Discaria* Discoid, διακος (the prominent disc)  
*discerptus* -a -um torn apart, dispersed, *discerpo*, *discerpere*, *discerpsi*, *discerptum*  
*dischianum* twice cleft, δις-χιαζειν  
*Dischistocalyx* Twice-split-calyx, δι-σχιστος-καλυξ  
*disci-*, *disco-* disk-, διακος, διακο-, *discus*, *disci*  
*disciflorus* -a -um flowers with a distinct disc, with rotate flowers, *discus-florum*  
*disciformis* -is -e having radiate flowers, *discus-forma*  
*discigerus* -a -um disc bearing, *discus-gero*  
*discipes* with a disc-like stalk, *discus-pes*  
*Discoglypemma* Engraved-disc-shrub, διακο-γλυπτο-πρεμνον (the flowers have a deeply segmented disc)  
*discoides* discoid, διακ-οειδης  
*discolor* of different colours, two-coloured, *dis-color*  
*discophorus* -a -um disc carrying, διακο-φορα  
*Discopodium* Disc-footed, διακο-ποδιον (the flat receptacle)  
*discotis* -is -e disc-eared, διακ-ωτος (lobed)  
*disermas* with two glumes, with two defences, δις-ερμα  
*disjunctus* -a -um distinct, not grown together, disjunct, *disiungo*, *disiungere*, *disi-unxi*, *disiunctum*  
*dispar* unequal, different, *dispar*, *disparis*  
*Disperis* Two-pouched, δις-πηρα (the two anther loculi)  
*dispermus* -a -um two-seeded, δι-σπερμα  
*dispersus* -a -um scattered, *dispergo*, *dispergere*, *disprsi*, *dispersum*  
*Disporopsis* Resembling-*Disporum*, δι-σπορος-οφισ  
*Disporum* Two-seeded, δι-σπορος (fruits are usually two-seeded)  
*disporus* -a -um two-spored, δι-σπορος  
*dissectus* -a -um, (*disectus*) cut into many deep segments, *disseco*, *dissecare*, *dissecui*, *dissectum*  
*disseminatus* -a -um broadcast, sown, *dissemino*, *disseminare*  
*dissimilis* -is -e unlike, different, *dissimilis*

## The Names of Plants

*dissitiflorus* -a -um with flowers not in compact heads, spaced at intervals, (*dissero, disserere, disserui, dissertum*)-(flos-floris)

*dissolutus* -a -um loose, lax, *dissolvo, dissolvere, dissolvi, dissolutum*

*Dissomeria* Two-fold-parts, δισσοσ-μερος (the petals are twice as many as the sepals)

*Dissotis* Two-kinds, δισσοι (the anthers are highly modified in two ways), two-eared, δις-ωτος (the lobes at the geniculate part of the filament)

*distachyon, distachyus* -a -um two-branched, δι-σταχυς, two-spiked, with two spikes

*distans* widely separated, distant, *disto, distare*

*Disteganthus* Double-covered-flower, δι-(στεγος, σρεγη)-ανθος (the position of the corolla)

*Distegocarpus* Double-coated-fruit, δι-στεγω-καρπος

*distensifolius* -a -um having thick, swollen-looking leaves, (*distendo; distenno-, distendere, distendi, distentum*)-folium

*distentus* -a -um full or swollen, distended, *distendo (distenno), distendere, distendi, distentum*

*distichanthus* -a -um having flowers in two alternating ranks, δι-στιχος-ανθος

*distichius* -a -um, *distichus* -a -um in two alternately opposed ranks, δι-στιχος (leaves or flowers)

*distichophyllus* -a -um distichous leaved, with two-ranked leaves, δι-στιχος-φυλλον

*Distictis* Double-spotted, δι-στικτος (the double rows of seeds)

*distillatorius* -a -um shedding drops, of the distillers, *de-(stillo, stillare, stillavi, stillatum)*

*distinctus* -a -um distinct, set apart, past participle of *distinguo, distinguere, distinxi, distinctum*

*distortus* -a -um malformed, grotesque, twisted, distorted, *distorqueo, distorquere, distorsi, distortum*

*Distylium* Two-styles, δι-στυλος (the conspicuous, separate styles)

*distylus* -a -um two-styled, δι-στυλος

*ditopoda, ditopus* enriched-stem, (*dito, ditare*)-(pous, podus) (the stipe develops a basal covering of cottony fibres)

*diureticus* -a -um diuretic, causing urination, διουρειν

*Diuris* Two-tailed-one, δι-ουρα (the sepals)

*diurnus* -a -um lasting for one day, day-flowering, of the day, daily, *diurnus*

*diutinus* -a -um, *diuturnus* -a -um long-lasting, *diutinus*

*divaricatus* -a -um wide-spreading, straggling, divaricate, *divarica, divaricare*

*divensis* -is -e from Chester (*Deva*)

*divergens* spreading out, wide-spreading, divergent, *di-(vergo, vergere)*

*diversi-, diversus* -a -um differing-, variable-, diversely-, *diverto, divertere, diverti, diversum*

*diversicolor* having various colours, *diversi-color*

*diversifolius* -a -um with different leaves, variable foliage, *diversi-folium*

*diversilobus* -a -um variably lobed, botanical Latin from *diversus* and λοβος (leaves)

*dives, divus* -a -um belonging to the gods, divine, *divus*

*dividus* -a -um divided, *divido, dividere, divisi, divisum*

*divinorus* -a -um of the divine, of the prophets, *divinus*

*divionensis* -is -e from Dijon, France (*Divio, Divionensis*)

*divisiflorus* -a -um having flowers with finely divided petals, *divisus-florum*

*divisus* -a -um divided, *divido, dividere, divisi, divisum*

*divulgatus* -a -um widespread, *divulgo, divulgare, divulgavi, divulgatum*

*divulsus* -a -um torn violently apart, estranged, *divello, divellere, divelli, divulsum*

*dixanthus* -a -um having two shades of yellow, δι-ξανθος

*Dizygotheca* Two-yoked-case, δι-ζυγο-θηκη (the four-lobed anthers)

*Docynia* an anagram of *Cydonia*

*docynoides* resembling itself, *Docynia-oides*, hence *Docynia docynoides*

*dodartii* for D. Dodart (1634–1707), Parisian botanist

- dodec-*, *dodeca-* twelve-, *duodecem*, δωδεκα  
*Dodecadenia* Twelve-glands, δωδεκα-(αδην, αδενος)  
*dodecandrus -a -um* having twelve stamens, δωδεκα-ανηρ  
*dodecapetalus -a -um* with twelve-petalled flowers, δωδεκα-πεταλον  
*dodecaphyllus -a -um* having (about) twelve leaflets or leaves, δωδεκα-φυλλον  
*Dodecatheon* Twelve-gods, δωδεκα-θεος (an ancient name used in Pliny) (American cowslips)  
*dodentalis -is -e* of one span, about nine inches (23 cm) across, *dodrans*, *dodrantis* three-quarters of a foot  
*Dodonaea*, *dodonaei* for Rembert Dodoens, *Dodonaeus*, (1517–85), Dutch physician and botanical writer  
*dodrantalis -is -e* of (about) nine inches (23 cm) in height or length, *dodrans* (the span from thumb tip to extended little finger tip)  
*dolabratus -a -um* axed, axe-shaped, *dolabra*, *dolabrae*  
*dolabriformis -is -e* hatchet-shaped, *dolabra-forma*  
*doliarius -a -um* having the shape of a large wine jar or barrel, *dolium*, *dolii* (*doliaris* tubby)  
*dolich-*, *dolicho-* long-, δολιχος, δολιχο-, δουλιχο-  
*dolichanthus -a -um* with long flowers, δολιχος-ανθος  
*dolichocentrus -a -um* having long spurs, long-spurred, δολιχο-κεντρον  
*dolichoceras* long-horned, δολιχο-κερας  
*dolichomischon* long-pedicelled, δολιχο-μισχος  
*dolichorrhizus -a -um* having long roots or rhizomes, δολιχο-ριζα  
*Dolichos* the ancient Greek name, δολιχος (for long-podded beans)  
*dolichostachyus -a -um* long-spiked, δολιχο-σταχυς  
*dolichostemon* with long stamens, δολιχο-στεμον  
*Dolichthrax* Long-haired, δολιχο-θριξ  
*doliiformis -is -e* tubby, shaped like a wine jar, *dolium*  
*dolobratius -a -um* hatchet-shaped, see *dolabratus*  
*dolomiticus -a -um* from the Italian Dolomites, of soils of dolomitic origin (dolomite is named for the French geologist Dolomieu (1750–1801))  
*-dolon* -net, -snare, -trap, δολος  
*dolosus -a -um* deceitful, δολος  
*Dombeya* for Joseph Dombey, French botanist who accompanied Ruiz and Pavon in Chile and Peru  
*domesticus -a -um* of the household, *domesticus*  
*dominans* becoming dominant, prevailing, present participle of *dominor*, *dominari*, *dominatus*  
*domingensis -is -e* from San Domingo, E Hispaniola, W Indies; from the Dominican Republic  
*dominicalis -is -e*, *dominicus -a -um* of Dominica (named by Columbus when sighted on a Sunday (*dies dominica*, the Lord's day)  
*donarius -a -um* of reeds, δοναξ (habitat)  
*donax* an old Greek name, δοναξ, for a reed  
*Dondia* an Adansonian name (≡ *Suaeda fruticosa*, *S. epipactis* ≡ *Hacquetia epipactis*)  
*donianus -a -um*, *donii* for G. Don (1764–1814), Keeper of the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, or either of his sons, David (1799–1841), the Linnean Society librarian, or George (1798–1856), who collected for the RHS in Brazil  
*Doodia* for Samuel Doody (1656–1706), apothecary and Keeper of the Chelsea Physick Garden c. 1691  
*doratoxylon* spear-wood, δορατιον-ξυλον (aboriginal use for weapons)  
*Dorema* Gift, the name used by Dioscorides for another plant (gum ammoniac, *Dorema ammoniacum*)  
*Doritis* Lance-like, δορυ (the long lip of the corolla)  
*dorius -a -um* from Doria, the Peloponnese area once conquered by the Dorians; pole-like, δορυ (tall single-stemmed)  
*dormannianus -a -um* for Charles Dorman, orchid grower of Sydenham c. 1880

## The Names of Plants

- dormiens* seasonal, having a dormant period, present participle of *dormio*, *dormire*, *domivi*, *domitum*
- doronicoides* resembling *Doronicum*, *Doronicum-oides*
- Doronicum* from an Arabic name, *doronigi* (leopard's bane)
- Dorotheanthus* Dorothea-flower (for Dr Schwantes' mother, Dorothea)
- dorsalis* -is -e of mountain ridges, of the back, *dorsum*
- dorsi*-, *dorsus* -a -um on the back-, -backed, outside, *dorsum*, *dorsi* (outer curve of a curved structure)
- Dorstenia* for Theodore Dorsten (1492–1552), German botanist
- dortmanna*, *dortmanniana* for Herr Dortmann (c. 1640), pharmacist of Gröningen
- dorus* -a -um -bag-shaped, -bag, *δωρος*
- dory*- pole-, spear-, *δору*, *δωρατος*, *δору*
- Doryanthes* Spear-flower, *δору-ανθος* (the long flowering-scape)
- Dorycnium* Dioscorides' name, *δоруκνιον*, was for a *Convolvulus*, reapplied by Miller
- Doryopteris* Spear-fern, *δору-πετερυξ*
- doryphorus* -a -um lance-bearing, *δору-φορος* (long tapering leaves or stems)
- dosua* from a vernacular name, *dosi-swa*, for *Indigofera dosua*
- Douglasia*, *douglasii* for David Douglas (1798–1834), of Perthshire, Scotland, plant collector in NW America for the RHS
- dovrensis* -is -e from the Dovre mountain plateau, Dovrefjell, of S Central Norway
- doxa* -glory, *δοξα*
- Draba*, *draba* Acrid, a name, *δραβη*, used by Dioscorides for *Lepidium draba* (whitlow grass)
- drabae*-, *drabi*- *Draba*-like-
- drabifolius* -a -um *Draba*-leaved, *Draba-folium*
- Dracaena* Female-dragon, *δρακαινα* (dragon tree, a source of dragon's blood)
- draco*, *draco*- dragon-, *δρακων* (for dragon's blood sap or resin)
- Dracocephalum*, *dracocephalus* -a -um Dragon-head, *δρακο-κεφαλη* (the shape of the corolla)
- dracocephalus* -a -um dragon-headed, *δρακο-κεφαλη*
- dracoglossus* -a -um serpent-tongued, *δρακο-γλωσσα* (division of frond)
- dracomontanus* -a -um from the Drakensberg mountains, S Africa
- draconsbergensis* -is -e from Drakensberg, S Africa
- dracontoides*, *dracontoides* *Dracontium* like, *δρακοντιον-οειδης*
- Dracontium*, *dracontius* -a -um Snake, *δρακων*, *δρακοντος*, an ancient Greek name, used by Pliny for plant with serpentine roots, *dracontia-radix*
- Dracophyllum* Dragon-leaf, *δρακο-φυλλον*
- dracophyllum* -a -um dragon-leaved, *δρακο-φυλλον* (the markings)
- Dracula* Sinister, from the name, *dragwlya*, given to fifteenth-century Vlad Tepes, Prince of Wallachia, renowned for his cruelty (this dark orchid has a jelly-like lip to entice pollinators)
- Dracunculus*, *dracunculus* Little-dragon, diminutive of *draco*, *draconis* (a name used by Pliny for a serpentine rooted plant)
- Drapetes* Breaking-up, *δραπετης*
- Dregea*, *dregei*, *dregeanus* -a -um for Johann Franz Drege (1794–1881), German plant collector in S Africa
- drepano*- arched, sickle-shaped, *δρεπανον*, *δρεπαντο*, *δρεπανο-*
- Drepanocarpus* Curved-fruit, *δρεπανο-καρπος* (leopard's claw)
- drepanocentron* curved spur, *δρεπανο-κεντρον*
- Drepanocladus* Curved-branch, *δρεπανο-κλαδος* (the arched lateral branches)
- drepanolobius* -a -um having small curved lobes, *δρεπανο-λοβος* (leaves or petals)
- drepanophyllum* -a -um having sickle-shaped leaves, *δρεπανο-φυλλον*
- Drepanostachyum*, *drepanostachyus* -a -um Curved-spike, *δρεπανο-σταχυς*
- drepanus* -a -um arched or curved like a sickle-blade, *δρεπανον*
- Drimia* Acrid, *δριμυς* (the pungent juice from the bulbs)

- Drimioposis* resembling *Drimia*, δριμυς-οψις  
*drimyphilus* -a -um salt-loving, halophytic, δριμυς-φιλος  
*Drimys* Acrid, δριμυς (the taste of the bark of winter-bark)  
*dros-* dew, δροσος  
*Drosanthemum* Dewey-flower, δροσος-ανθεμιον (glistens with epidermal hairs)  
*Drosella* Little-dewy-one, feminine diminutive from δροσος  
*Drosera* Dewy, δροσος, δροσερος (the glistening glandular hairs of the apothecaries' *ros solis*, the sundew) (*Droseraceae*)  
*droserifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Drosera*, *Drosera-folius*  
*drosocalyx* having a calyx with, or appearing to have, spots of dew, δροσος-καλυξ  
*Drosophyllum* Dewy-leaved, δροσος-φυλλον (the droplet-tipped leaf-glands)  
*drucei* for George Claridge Druce (1859–1932), British botanist  
*Drummondia* for Thomas Drummond (c. 1790–1835), of Havana, who collected in N America and died collecting  
*drummondii* for Dr James Larson Drummond (1783–1853) founder of the Belfast Botanic Garden, or James Drummond (1784–1863), Curator of Cork Botanic Garden, or James Ramsay Drummond (1851–1921), of the Indian Civil Service, or Thomas Drummond  
*drumoni* -a -um of woodlands, δρυμος  
*drupaceus* -a -um stone-fruited with a fleshy or leathery pericarp, drupe-like, δρυππα  
*druiferus* -a -um drupe-bearing, δρυππα-φερω, *drupa-fero*  
*drusorum* of oak woods, δρυς, δρυος  
*dryadeus* -a -um of oaks, δρυος (*Inonotus dryadeus* is a fungal parasite on oak)  
*dryadifolius* -a -um having *Dryas* like foliage, *Dryas-folium*  
*dryadioides* of shady habitats; resembling *Dryas*, δρυος-οειδης  
*Dryandra* for Jonas Dryander (1746–1819), Swedish botanist  
*Dryas*, *dryas* Oak-nymph, δρυας (the leaf shape) one of the mythological tree nymphs or Dryads (oak-like leaves of mountain avens); of woodland shade  
*drymeius* -a -um of woods, woodland, δρυς, δρυμος  
*drymo-* wood-, woodland-, δρυς, δρυμο-  
*Drymoglossum* Wood-tongue, δρυμο-γλωσσα (the arboreal habitat)  
*Drynaria* Woodland, δρυς (forest margin habitat)  
*drynarioides* resembling *Drynaria*, *Drynaria-oides*  
*dryophilus* -a -um woodland-, shade- or oak-loving, δρυς-φιλεω  
*dryophyllus* -a -um oak-leaved, δρυς-φυλλον  
*Dryopteris*, *dryopteris* Oak-fern, δρυς-πτερυξ, Dioscorides' name, δρυοπτερις, for a woodland fern (buckler ferns)  
*Drypetes* Stone-fruits (the hard seeds), δρυπτω to lacerate (spiny)  
*Drypis* Theophrastus' name, δρυπτω, for the scratching, spiny leaves  
*dualis* -is -e two fold, δυας, *dualis*  
*dubayanus* -a -um from Dubai, United Arab Emirates  
*dubitans* doubting, wavering, present participle of *dubito*, *dubitare*, *dubitavi*, *dubitatum*  
*dubius* -a -um uncertain, doubtful, *dubito*, *dubitare*, *dubitavi*, *dubitatum*  
*Duchesnea* for Antoine Nicolas Duchesne (1747–1827), French botanist  
*duclouxianus* -a -um, *duclouxii* for Mon. Father Ducloux (b. 1864), collector in Yunnan, China  
*duffii* for Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff (1829–1906), botanist, Governor of Madras  
*dulcamara* bitter-sweet, *dulcis-amara*  
*dulciferus* -a -um bearing sweetness, *dulcis-fero*  
*dulcificus* -a -um sweetening, making sweet, *dulcis*-(*tingo*, *ingere*, *finxi*, *fictum*)  
*dulcis* -is -e sweet-tasted, mild, *dulcesco*, *dulcescere*  
*dumalis* -is -e, *dumosus* -a -um thorny, compact, bushy, *dumosus*  
*Dumasia* for Jean B. Dumas (1800–84), French pharmacist and chemist

## The Names of Plants

*dumetorum* of bushy habitats, of thickets, *dumetum*, *dumeti*  
*dumetosus -a -um* having a bushy habit, *dumetum*, *dumeti*  
*dumiculus -a -um* inhabiting thickets, *dumetum-colo*  
*dumnoniensis -is -e* from Devon, Devonian (*Dumnonia*)  
*Dumortiera*, *dumortieri* for B. C. Dumortier (1797–1878), of Belgium  
*dumosus -a -um* bushy, *dumosus*  
*dimulosus -a -um* quite bushy, diminutive of *dumosus*  
*Dunalia*, *dunalianus -a -um* for Michel Felix Dunal (1789–1856), Montpellier  
 botanist  
*dunensis -is -e* of sand-dunes, from Old English, *dun*, for a hill  
*duoformis -is -e* having a double form, *duo-forma*  
*duplex* growing in pairs, double, duplicate, *duplex*, *duplicis*, *duplici-*  
*duplicatus -a -um* double, folded, bent, *duplico*, *duplicare*, *uplicavi*, *uplicatum*  
*duplicilobus -a -um* twice-lobed or segmented, *uplici-lobus*  
*duploserratus -a -um* twice-serrate, with toothed teeth, *uplici-serratus*  
*durabilis -is -e* durable, tough, *duro*, *durare*, *duravi*, *duratum*  
*duracinus -a -um* harsh-tasting, hard-berried, hard-fruited, *duresco*, *durescere*, *durui*  
*durandii* for Elias Magloire Durand (1794–1873)  
*durangensis -is -e* from either Durango state, N Mexico, or Durango, SW  
 Colorado, USA  
*Duranta* for Castor Durantes (d. 1590), physician and botanist from Rome  
*duratus -a -um* lasting, enduring, *duro*, *durare*, *duravi*, *duratum*  
*durhamii* for Frank Rogers Durham (1872–1947), Secretary of the RHS 1925–46  
*durifolius -a -um* tough-leaved, *durus-folium*  
*Durio* from the Malayan name, durian, for the fruit  
*durior*, *durius* harder, comparative of *durus*  
*durispinus -a -um* having hard spines, persistently spiny, *durus-spina*  
*durissimus -a -um* most persistent or tough, superlative of *durus*  
*duriusculus -a -um* rather hard or rough, diminutive comparative of *durus*  
*durmitoreus -a -um* from the Durmitor mountains, former Yugoslavia  
*durobrivensis -is -e* from Rochester (Kent or USA), or Dubrovnik, Croatia  
*durus -a -um* hard, hardy, *durus*  
*Durvillea* for Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville (1790–1842), French  
 navigator  
*duthieanus -a -um*, *duthiei* for John Firminger Duthie (1845–1922), Superintendent  
 of the Botanic Garden, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India  
*Duvalia* for Henri Auguste Duval (1777–1814), author of *Enumeratio plantarum suc-*  
*culentum in horto Alenconio*  
*dybowski* for Dybowski, French Inspector General of Colonial Agriculture  
 c. 1908  
*Dyckia* for Prince Salms Dyck (1773–1861), German writer on succulent plants (see  
*Salmia*)  
*dyeræ* for Lady Thistleton-Dyer (*née* Hooker) (1854–1945)  
*dyerianus -a -um* for Sir William Thistleton-Dyer (1843–1928) of the Science Schools  
 Building (forerunner of Imperial College), London  
*dykesii* for William Rickatson Dykes (1877–1925), author of *Genus Iris* and  
 Secretary of the RHS, 1920–25  
*Dypsis* Dipping, *δύπτω* (*δύψα* thirsty) (slender-stemmed palms)  
*dys-*, *dyso-* poor-, ill-, bad-, difficult-, unpleasant, *δυσ-*  
*Dyschoriste* Poorly-divided, *δυσ-χωρίς* (the stigma)  
*dyscritus -a -um* difficult to assess, doubtful, *δυσκριτος*  
*dysentericus -a -um* of dysentery, *δυσεντερία* (medicinal treatment for)  
*dysocarpus -a -um* having foul-smelling fruit, *δυσ(ο)-καρπος*  
*Dysodea* Evil-scented, *δυσ-οδμος*  
*dysodes* unpleasant-smelling, *δυσ-ωδης*  
*dysophyllus -a -um* having foul-smelling foliage, *δυσ-φυλλον*  
*dysosmius -a -um* evil-smelling, *δυσ-οσμη*

- e-, ef-, ex-* without-, not-, from out of-,  $\epsilon\zeta$ -,  $\epsilon\kappa$ -, *e-, ex-* (privative)  
*Earinus, earinus -a -um* Belonging-to-spring,  $\epsilon\alpha\rho\nu\omicron\varsigma$  (flowering season)  
*eatonii* for Amos Eaton (1776–1842)  
*ebenaceus -a -um* ebony-like,  $\epsilon\beta\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$   
*Ebenus, ebenus -a -um* Ebony-black, *hebenus*,  $\epsilon\beta\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$  (Arabic, hebni, cognate with ebony) (*vide supra*, Family names re *Ebenaceae*)  
*Ebermaiera* for Karl Heinrich Ebermaier (1802–70), writer on medicinal plants  
 (= *Chamaeranthemum*)  
*eboracensis -is -e* from York (*Eboracum, Eburacum*)  
*eborinus -a -um* ivory-white, like ivory, *ebur, eburis*  
*ebracteatus -a -um* without bracts, privative *e-bractea*  
*ebracteolatus -a -um* lacking bracteoles, *e-bracteolae*  
*ebudensis -is -e, ebudicus -a -um* from the Hebridean Isles (*Ebudae Insulae*)  
*ebulbus -u -um* without bulbs; not swollen, *e-bulbus*  
*Ebulus, ebulus* a name, *ebulus, ebuli* in Pliny for danewort  
*eburneus -a -um, eburnus -a -um* ivory-white with yellow tinge, *ebur, eburis*  
*ecae* for Mrs E. C. Aitchison  
*ecalcaratus -a -um* without a spur, spurless, privative *e-(calcar, calcaris)*  
*ecarinatus -a -um* without a keel, un-ridged, *e-(carina, carinae)*  
*Ecballium (Ecballium)* Expeller,  $\epsilon\kappa\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$  (at maturity, the squirting cucumber expels its seeds when touched,  $\epsilon\kappa\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$  to expel,  $\epsilon\kappa\beta\omicron\lambda\eta$ , expulsion, causing childbirth contractions, it also has cathartic properties)  
*ecbolius -a -um* casting out, expelling,  $\epsilon\kappa\beta\omicron\lambda\eta$ ,  $\epsilon\kappa\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  (cathartic)  
*eccremo-* pendent, hanging,  $\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\kappa\rho\epsilon\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$   
*Eccremocarpus* Hanging-fruit,  $\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\kappa\rho\epsilon\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma\text{-}\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\omicron\varsigma$  (Chilean glory flower)  
*Echeveria* for Athanasio Echeverria y Godoy, one of the illustrators of *Flora Mexicana*  
*echidnis -is -e, echidnus -a -um* serpentine,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\delta\nu\alpha$ , *echidna*  
*Echinacea, echinaceus -a -um* Spiny-one,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$  (the spiny involucre bracts) (purple cone flower) (cf. *Erinacea*)  
*Echinaria* Hedgehog-like,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$  (prickly capitate inflorescence of hedgehog grass)  
*echinatosides* resembling (*Rubus*) *echinatosides*,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma\text{-}\omicron\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$   
*echinatus -a -um, echino-* covered with prickles, hedgehog-like,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$   
*Echinella, echinellus -a -um* Little hedgehog, slightly prickly achenes, *echinus* with diminutive suffix *-ellus*  
*echiniformis -is -e* having hedgehog- or sea-urchin-like form, *echinus-forma*  
*echino-* spiny like a hedgehog or sea urchin,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron$ , *echinus, echini*  
*Echinocactus* Hedgehog-cactus,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\kappa\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$   
*echinocarpus -a -um* having spine-covered fruits,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\omicron\varsigma$   
*echinocephalus -a -um* having a prickly head,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma\text{-}\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$  (the warty surface of the pileus)  
*Echinocereus* Hedgehog-Cereus,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\kappa\epsilon\rho\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$   
*Echinochloa* Hedgehog-grass,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\chi\lambda\omicron\eta$  (the awns of the scabrid spikelets)  
*Echinodorus* Hedgehog-bag,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\delta\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$  (the fruiting heads of some species)  
*Echinofossulocactus* Prickly-ditch-cactus, botanical Latin *echino-fossula-cactus* (wavy spine-clad ridges of the brain or barrel cactus)  
*echinoides* sea-urchin- or hedgehog-like,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma\text{-}\omicron\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$   
*Echinopanax* Hedgehog-Panax,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\rho\alpha\nu\alpha\chi$   
*Echinophora* Prickle-carrier,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\phi\omicron\rho\alpha$  (the spiny umbels)  
*echinophytus -a -um* prickly or hedgehog-plant,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma\text{-}\phi\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$   
*Echinops* Hedgehog-resembler,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma\text{-}\omega\psi$  (globe thistles)  
*echinosepalus -a -um* with prickles-covered sepals,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\pi\eta$   
*echinosporus -a -um* having spores covered in small prickles,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\text{-}\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$   
*echinus -a -um* prickly like a hedgehog,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$   
*echioides* resembling *Echium, Echium-oides*  
*Echites* the name in Pliny for a twining or coiling plant, perhaps a *Clematis*, viper-like,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\chi\iota\delta\nu\alpha$

## The Names of Plants

*Echium* Viper, *εχίς* (a name, *εχίον*, used by Dioscorides for a plant to cure snakebite) (viper's bugloss)  
*ecirrhus* -a -um lacking tendrils, *e-cirrus*  
*ecklonianus* -a -um, *ecklonii* for Christian Friedrich Ecklon (1785–1868), apothecary and student of the S African flora  
*eclectus* -a -um selected, picked out, *εκ-λεγω*, *εκλεγειν*  
*Eclipta* Deficient, *εκλιπης* (has few receptacular scales)  
*eco-* habitat, dwelling place, *οικος*, *οικο-*  
*ecostatus* -a -um without ribs, smooth, *e-costatus* (a comparative state)  
*ecristatus* -a -um not crested, lacking a crest, *e-cristatus*  
*ect-, ecto-* on the outside-, outwards-, *εκτος*, *εκτο-*, *εκτ-*  
*Ectadiopsis* Appearing-far-distant, *εκταδιος-οψις*  
*ectophloeos* living on the bark of another plant, *εκτο-φλοιος* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*ectypus* -a -um outside or not agreeing to the type, *εκτ-τυπος*, *e-typus*  
*edentatus* -a -um, *edentulus* -a -um without teeth, toothless, *e-(dens, dentis)*  
*Edgeworthia*, *edgeworthii* for M. P. Edgeworth (1821–81), botanist of the East India Company  
*edinensis* -is -e, *edinburgensis* of Edinburgh, Scotland (*Edinburgum*)  
*editorum* of the editors, productive, radiant; of heights, from *edo*, *ederi*, *edidi*, *editum*  
*edo*, *edoensis* from Tokyo (formerly Edo)  
*edomensis* -is -e from the Edom area of SW Jordan  
*Edraianthus* Sedentary-flower, *εδραιος-ανθος* (the flower-clusters on the peduncles)  
*edulis* -is -e of food, edible, *edo*, *esse*, *edi*, *esum*  
*efarinosus* -a -um lacking farina, without a mealy indumentum, *e-farina*  
*effusus* -a -um spread out, very loose-spreading, unrestrained, *effundo*, *effundere*, *effudi*, *effusum*  
*egalikensis* -is -e from Igaliko, Greenland  
*Eglanteria*, *eglanterius* -a -um from a French name, *eglantois* or *eglantier*, for *Rosa canina*  
*egregius* -a -um outstanding, exciting, *egregius*  
*ehrenbergii* for Karl August Ehrenberg (1801–49), collector in Port-au-Prince and Mexico  
*Ehretia* for George Dionysius Ehret (1708–70), botanical artist  
*ehrhartii* for J. F. Ehrhart (1742–95), of Switzerland  
*Eichhornia* (*Eichornia*) for J. A. F. Eichhorn (1779–1856) of Prussia (water hyacinth)  
*eichleri*, *eichlerianus* -a -um for Wilhelm Eichler of Baku, who, c. 1873, sent *Tulipa eichleri* to Regel  
*elachi-*, *elacho-*, *elachy-* small-, *ελαχυσ*, smallest *ελαχιστος* (followed by an organ or structure)  
*elachisanthus* -a -um having small flowers, *ελαχυσ-ανθος*  
*elachophyllus* -a -um small-leaved, *ελαχυσ-φυλλον*  
*elachycarpus* -a -um small-fruited, *ελαχυσ-καρπος*  
*elae-*, *elaeo-* olive-, *ελα*, *ελαια*  
*elaegnifolius* -a -um, (*elaegrifolia*) with *Elaeagnus*-like leaves, *Elaeagnus-folium*  
*elaegnoides* resembling *Elaeagnus*, *ελαια-αγνος-οειδης*  
*Elaeagnus*, *elaegnus* Olive-chaste-tree, *ελαια-αγνος* (oleaster) (*Elaeagnaceae*)  
*Elais* (*Elais*) Olive, *ελαιος* (the fruit of the oil-palm, *Elais guineensis*, has assumed huge commercial importance, like the olive)  
*Elaeocarpus* Olive-fruited, *ελαια-καρπος* (the fruit form and structure) (*Elaeocarpaceae*)  
*Elaeophorbia* Olive-Euphorbia, *ελαια-Euphorbia* (composite name indicating the olive-like fruits)  
*elaepyren* olive-like kernel, having an oily-kernel, *ελαια-πυρην*  
*elaospermus* -a -um having oil-rich seed, *ελαια-σπερμα*  
*elaidus* -a -um oily, like the olive, *ελαια*  
*elaiophorus* -a -um oil-bearing, *ελαια-φορα* (by analogy with the olive)



- elaphinus* -a -um tawny, fulvous, ελαφη, a fawn  
*elapho-* stag's-, ελαφος, ελαφη, ελαφο-  
*Elaphoglossum* Stag's-tongue, ελαφο-γλωσσα (shape and texture of the fronds)  
*Elaphomyces* Stag-fungus, ελαφος-μυκες  
*elaphro-* light-, easy-, nimble-, ελαφρος, ελαφρο-  
*elaphroxylon* having light wood, ελαφρο-ξυλον  
*elasticus* -a -um yielding an elastic substance, elastic, ελασινειν, ελαστικός  
*elaterium* Greek name, ελατηρος, for the squirting cucumber, ελατηρος driving away (squirting out seeds), (ελατηρ a driver, for the threads that aid cryptogamic spore dispersal)  
*Elatine, elatine* Little-conifer, ελατινος, of pine wood (a name, ελατινη, used by Dioscorides) (*Elatinaceae*)  
*elatinoides* resembling *Elatine*, ελατινος-οειδης  
*elator, elatius* taller, comparative of *elatus*  
*Elatostema* Tall-crown, ελατη-στεμμα; High-renown, *elatus-stemma* (the inflorescence)  
*elatus* -a -um exalted, tall, high, *effero, effere, extuli, elatum*  
*elbistanicus* -a -um from the Elbistan area of eastern Anatolia, S Turkey  
*elbursius* -a -um from the Elburz mountain range of N Iran  
*eldorado* that of gold, golden one, of great abundance, Spanish fictional country of great plenty  
*electra-, electro-* amber-, ηλεκτρον (mostly for the colour but also for minor electrostatic features, as shown by amber itself)  
*electrocarpus* -a -um amber-fruited, ηλεκτρον-καρπος  
*electrus* -a -um for Electra, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra in Greek mythology  
*electus* -a -um select, *electo, electare*  
*elegans* graceful, elegant, *elegans, elegantis*  
*elegantissimus* -a -u most elegant, most graceful, superlative of *elegans*  
*elegantulus* -a -um quite elegant or graceful, diminutive of *elegans*  
*eleo-* marsh, ελος, ελεο-, cf. *heleo-*  
*Eleocharis (Heleocharis)* Marsh-favour, ελεο-χαρις  
*Eleogiton (Heleogiton)* Marsh-neighbour, ελεο-γειτων (in analogy with *Potamogeton*)  
*elephanticeps* ivory or large headed, *elephantus-ceps*  
*elephantidens* elephant's tooth, *elephantus-(dens, dentis)*  
*elephantinus* -a -um large; having the appearance of ivory, ελεφαντινος  
*elephantipes* like an elephant's foot, *elephantus-pes, elephas-(πους, ποδος)* (appearance of the stem or tuber)  
*Elephantopus* Elephant's-foot, ελεφαντος-πους (achenes carried on feet and make some species troublesome weeds)  
*elephantotis* -is -e elephant-eared, ελεφας-ωτος (large pendulous leaves)  
*elephantus* -a -um of the elephant, ivory; large, ελεφας, ελεφαντος, ελεφαντο-, *elephantus, elephanti* (cognate with oliphant, a horn made of ivory)  
*elephas* elephantine, ivory-like, ελεφας, ελεφαντος (also variously applied to pendulous structures)  
*Elettaria* from a Malabar vernacular name  
*Eleusine* from Eleusis, Greece  
*eleuther-, eleuthero-* free-, ελευθερος  
*eleutherandrus* -a -um having free stamens, ελευθερος-ανηρ  
*Eleutheranthera* Free-stamened-one, ελευθερος-ανθηρος  
*eleutherantherus* -a -um with stamens not united but free, ελευθερος-ανθηρος  
*Eleutherococcus* Free-fruited, ελευθερος-κοκκος  
*eleutheropetalus* -a -um having distinctly separate petals, ελευθερος-πεταλον  
*Eleutheropetalum* Free-petalled, ελευθερος-πεταλου (polypetalous)  
*eleoatus* -a -um lifting, alleviating, *elevo, elevare*  
*eleyi* for Charles Eley, who hybridized *Malus niedzwetskyana* with *M spectabilis* (*M. × eleyi*)

## The Names of Plants

- elgonicus* -a -um from the volcanic Mount Elgon (Masai, elgonyi), Uganda  
*elimensis* -is -e hardy, of the outdoors, *elimino, eliminare*  
*elinguis* -is -e, *elinguus* -a -um lacking a tongue or labellum, *e-(lingua, linguae)*  
*Elionurus* Sun-tailed, ἡλιος-ουρα (the ciliate fringe of the lower glume)  
*elisabethae* for Elisabeth of Wied, wife of King Karl Eitel Friedrich I of Romania (the poetess Carmen Sylva)  
*Elisena* for Princess Elisa Buonaparte (b. 1777), sister to Napoleon  
*Elisma* a variant of *Alisma*, some suggest for the ovule orientation, ελισσω, turned  
*ellacombianus* -a -um for Henry Thomas Ellacombe (1790–1885) or his son H. N. Ellacombe (1822–1916), both Rectors of Bitton, Somerset  
*Elliottia* for Stephen Elliott (1771–1830), American botanist, author of *Flora of South Carolina*  
*elliottii* for either G. M. Scott-Elliott (1862–1934), boundary commissioner and botanist in Sierra Leone c. 1891, and Madagascar, or Captain Elliott, plant grower of Farnborough Park, Hants, or Clarence Elliott of the Six Hills Nursery, Stevenage  
*ellipsoidalis* -is -e ellipsoidal, botanical Latin from ελλειψις, ελλειπειν (a solid having an oval profile)  
*ellipticus* -a -um about twice as long as broad, oblong with rounded ends, elliptic, ελλειψις, ελλειπειν  
*elliptifolius* -a -um having elliptic or oval leaves, *ellipticus-folium*  
*ellobo-* into-lobes-, εν-λοβος  
*-ellus* -*ella* -*ellum* -lesser, -ish (diminutive suffix)  
*Elodea* Marsh, ελος-ωδης (Canadian pondweed grows in water)  
*elodeoides* resembling *Elodea*, ελος-ωδης-οειδης  
*elodes* of bogs and marshes, ελος-ωδης (cf. *helodes*)  
*elongatus* -a -um lengthened out, elongated, *e-longus, (elongo, elongare)*  
*Elsholtzia* for Johann Sigismund Elsholtz (1623–88), Prussian botanical writer  
*eludens* warding off, teasing, deceiving, present participle of *eludo, eludere, elusi, elusum*  
*elwesianus* -a -um, *elwesii* for Henry John Elwes (1846–1922), author of *The Genus Lilium* and co-author with Dr A. Henry of *The Trees of Great Britain and Ireland*  
*Elymandra* Millet-flowered, ελυμος-ανηρ  
*Elymus* Hippocrates' name, ελυμος, for a millet-like grass (Englished as lime grass)  
*Elytraria* Covered, ελυτρον (the bracts of the inflorescence)  
*elytri-, elytro-* covering-, ελυτρον, ελυτρο-  
*Elytrigia* Husk, ελυτρον  
*Elytroa* Covering-bearing, ελυτρο-φορα (spikelets resemble insects with wing-case-like glumes)  
*elytroglossus* -a -um having a sheathing tongue or labellum, ελυτρο-γλωσσα  
*elytroides* resembling *Elytroa*  
*Elytropus* Covered-stem, ελυτρον-πους (the covering of numerous bracts)  
*em-, en-* on-, for-, in-, into-, put into-, within-, made-, not-, εμ-  
*emarscescens* not withering, retaining shape, *e-(marcesco, marcescere)*  
*emarcidus* -a -um not flaccid or withered, *e-marcidus (marcesco, marcescere)*  
*emarginatus* -a -um notched at the apex, *e-(margo, marginis)* (see Fig. 7h)  
*emasculus* -a -um without-male, without functional stamens, *e-masculus*  
*Embelia* from a Cingalese vernacular name  
*emblica* an old Bengali name, amlaki, for the medicinal fruited *Emblic myrobalan* (= *Phyllanthus emblica*)  
*-embola* -peg-like, εμβολος  
*Embothrium* In-little-pits, εν-βοθριον (the anthers are inserted in slight depressions) (Chilean fire bush)  
*emeiensis* -is -e from Mt Omei, Sitchuan  
*emeriflorus* -a -um one day flowering, botanical Latin from ημερα and *florum*  
*emeritensis* -is -e from Merida (*Emerita*)  
*emeritus* -a -um out of desert, for service, *e-(mereor, mereri, merui, meritus)*

- emeroides* resembling *emerus*, vetch-like  
*emersus -a -um* rising out, *emerge*, *emergere*, *emersi*, *emersum* (of the water)  
*emerus* from an early Italian name for a vetch  
*emeticus -a -um* causing vomiting, *emetic*, *emetica*, *emeticae*, *εμετος*  
*emetocatharticus -a -um* of cleansing through vomiting, *εμετος-καθαρτης*  
*Emilia* Etymology uncertain, some suggest it is commemorative for Emily  
*eminens* noteworthy, outstanding, prominent, *eminens*, *eminentis*  
*eminii* for Emin Schnitzer, 'Emin Pasha' (1840–92), physician of Egypt and the Congo  
*Eminium* a name used by Dioscorides  
*emissus -a -um* released, sent out, past participle of *e-(mitto, mittere, misi, missum)*  
 (cognate with emissary and emission)  
*emmeno-* lasting, enduring, *εμμενης, εμμενο-*  
*Emmenopteris* Enduring-wing, *εμμενο-πετερυξ* (one lobe of the calyx is stalked and enlarged)  
*emodensis -is -e, emodi* from the W Himalayas, 'Mount Emodus', N India  
*emodi* from the Sanskrit, *hima*, for snow (Sanskrit, *hima-alaya*, identifies the Himalayas as the abode of snow)  
*empetrifolius -a -um* with *Empetrum*-like leaves  
*empetrinus -a -um* resembling *Empetrum*  
*Empetrum* On-rocks, *εμ-πετρος* (Dioscorides' name refers to the habitat of *Frankenia pulverulenta*) (***Empetraceae***)  
*empus -a -um* purulent, *εμπος*; suppurating, malicious-looking, *em-(pus, puris)*  
*Enantia* Opposite, *εναντιος* (the one-seeded carpels contrasted to the usual state)  
*enantio-* reverse, hostile, opposite-, *εναντα, εναντι, εναντιος, εναντιο-*  
*Enantiophylla* Opposite-leaved, *εναντιο-φυλλον*  
*enantiophyllus -a -um* having opposite leaves, opposed-leaved, *εναντιο-φυλλον*  
*Enantiosparton* Opposed-ropes, *εναντιο-σπαρτον*  
*Enarthrocarpus* Jointed-fruit, *εναρθρο-καρπος*  
*enatus -a -um* escaping, *enato, enatare* (e.g. one organ from another, as the corona of *Narcissus*)  
*Encelia* Little-eel, *εγγελιον* (the form of the fruits)  
*Encephalartos* In-a-head-bread, *εν-κεφαλη-αρτος* (the farinaceous centre of the stem apex yields sago, as in sago-palms)  
*encephalo-* in a head-, *εν-κεφαλη*  
*encephalodes* head- or knob-like; resembling the brain, *εν-κεφαλη-ωδης*  
*encephalus -a -um* forming a head, *εν-κεφαλη*  
*Encheiridion* Within-sleeves, *εν-χειριδος*  
*Enchytraeus* Of-pots, *εν-(χυτρα, χυτρισ, χυτριδος, χυτρος)* (Japanese pot-worm or white worm)  
*encleistocarpus -a -um* with a closed fruit, *εν-κλειστος-καρπος*  
*enclianthus -a -um* with enclosed-stamens, *εν-χλειω-ανθη*  
*enculatus -a -um* hooded, *en-culus* (between the buttocks)  
*end-, endo-* internal-, inside-, within-, *ενδο-*  
*endecaphyllus -a -um* having eleven leaves or leaflets, *ενδεκα-φυλλον*  
*endivia* ancient Latin name, *endivia, indivia*, for chicory or endive (from Arabic, *tybi*, see *Intybus*)  
*endlicheri, endlicherianus -a -um* for Stephan Ladislaus Endlicher (1804–49), Botanic Garden Director, Vienna  
*endo-* within-, inner-, inside-, *ενδοθι, ενδον, ενδο-*  
*Endodesmia* Inside-bundle, *ενδο-δεσμος* (the cup-like arrangement of the united stamens)  
*Endosiphon* Inside-tube, *ενδο-σιφον*  
*Endostemon* Inside-stamens, *ενδο-στημων* (included)  
*endotrachys* having a rough inner surface, *ενδο-τραχυσ*  
*Endymion* Endymion was Selen's (Diana's) lover, of Greek mythology  
*enervis -is -e, enervius -a -um* destitute of veins, apparently lacking nerves, *e-nervus* (veins)

## The Names of Plants

*Engelmannia, engelmannii* for Georg Engelmann (1809–84), physician and author on American plants

*Englera, Englerastrum, Englerella, engleri, englerianus -a -um* for Heinrich Gustav Adolf Engler (1844–1930), systematist and director of Berlin (Dahlem) Botanic Garden

*enki-* swollen-, pregnant-, εγκυος

*Enkianthus* Pregnant-flower, εγκυος-ανθος (the coloured involucre full of flowers)

*ennea-* nine-, εννεα, εννε-

*enneacanthus -a -um* having thorns in groups of nine, εννε-ακανθος

*enneagonus -a -um* nine-angled, εννεα-γωνια

*enneandrus -a -um* having nine stamens, εννε-ανηρ

*enneaphyllos, enneaphyllus -a -um* nine-leaved, εννεα-φυλλον

*Enneapogon* Nine-bearded, εννεα-πωγων (the lemmas are divided into nine awns)

*enneaspermus -a -um* nine-seeded, εννεα-σπερμα

*enodis -is -e* without knots or nodes, smooth, *e-(nodus, nodi)*

*enoplus -a -um* armed, having spines, ενοπλιος, ενοπλος

*enormis -is -e* irregular, immense, *enormis*

*enotatus -a -um* worthy of note, *enoto, enotare*; unmarked, unbranded, *e-(noto, notare, notavi, notatum)*

*ensatus -a -um, ensi-* sword-shaped, *ensis* (leaves)

*Ensete, ensete* from the Abyssinian vernacular for *Musa ensete*

*ensifolius -a -um* with sword-shaped leaves, shaped like a sword, (*ensis, ensis*)-folius

*ensiformis -is -e* having sword-shaped leaves, *ensis-forma*

*-ensis -is -e* -belonging to, -from, -of (adjectival suffix after the name of a place)

*Entada* Adanson's use of a Malabar vernacular name

*Entelea* Complete, εντελης (all stamens are fertile)

*entero-* intestine-, gut-, entrails, εντερον, εντερο-

*Enterolobium* Entrail-pod, εντερο-λοβος (the spiral pods)

*Enteropogon* Intestine-bearded, εντερο-πωγων (the long curved spikes)

*ento* on the inside-, inwards-, within-, εντος, εντο-

*Entolasia* Woolly-within, εντο-λασιος (the villous upper lemma)

*entomo-, entom-* insecto-, εντομον (because they are εντομος, cut into segments)

*entomanthus -a -um* insect-flowered, εντομον-ανθος (floral structure)

*entomophilus -a -um* of insects, insect-loving, εντομον-φιλος

*Enydra* Water-dweller, ενυδρος (ενυδρις an otter)

*enysii* for J. D. Enys (1837–1912), who introduced *Carmichaelia enysii* to Britain

*eos-, eos-* of the dawn-, morning-, eastern-, early, for some time, εως, ηως, ηος (εως-φορος bringer of dawn, morning star)

*eocarpus -a -um* fruiting early, fruiting for some time, εως-καρπος

*Eocene* new dawn, εως-καινος

*Eomecon* Eastern-poppy, εως-μηκων

*ep-, epi-* upon-, on-, over-, towards-, somewhat-, επι-

*epacridea* like *Epacris*

*epacrideus -a -um* similar to *Epacris*

*epacridoideum* resembling *Epacris*

*Epacris* Upon-the-summit, επι-ακρα (some live on hilltops) (*Epacridaceae*)

*Epeteium* Annual, επετειος

*epetiolatus -a -um* lacking petioles, *e-petiolus*

*Ephedra* from an ancient Greek name, εφεδρος (επι-εδρα), used in Pliny for *Hippuris* (morphological similarity) (shrubby horsetails)

*ephedroides* resembling *Ephedra*, *Ephedra-oides*

*ephemerus -a -um* transient, ephemeral, εφημεριος

*ephesius -a -um* from Ephesus, site of the temple to Diana, Turkey

*ephippius -a -um* having a saddle-like depression, *ephippium* (concavity in a cylindrical structure)

*epi-* on, upon, at, by, near, with, in presence of, επι-

*epibulbon* produced on a bulb or pseudobulb, *epi-bulbus*

- epidendroides* resembling *Epidendron*, επι-δενδρον-οειδης  
*Epidendron* (um), *epidendron* Upon-trees (living), επι-δενδρον (the epiphytic habit)  
*Epifagus* Upon-beech, *epi-Fagus* (root parasites, usually on oaks)  
*Epigaea*, *epigaeus* -a -um Above-ground, επι-γαια, growing close to or on the ground's surface (American mayflower)  
*epigeios*, *epigejos* of the earth, earthly, επι-γαια (distinct from aquatic or under-ground)  
*Epigeneium* On-the-chin, επι-γενειον (the chin-like composite mentum at the base of the column)  
*epiglyptus* -a -um appearing to have a carved upper surface, *epi-glyptus*  
*Epigynum* Upon-the-ovary, επι-γυνη (the attachment of the stamens to the stigmatic head)  
*epigynus* -a -um having a superior ovary, επι-γυνη  
*epihydus* -a -um of the water surface, επι-υδωρ  
*epilinum* on flax, on *Linum*, επι-λινον (parasitic *Cuscuta*)  
*epilis* -is -e, *epilosus* -a -um lacking hairs, *e-(pilus, pili)*  
*epilithicus* -a -um growing on marble or rocks, επι-λιθος  
*epilobioides* resembling *Epilobium*, επι-λοβος-οειδης  
*Epilobium* Gesner's name, ιον επι λοβον, indicating the positioning of the corolla on top of the ovary, επι-λοβος (willowherbs)  
*Epimedium* the name, επι-μηδιον, used by Dioscorides and then by Pliny  
*epipactidius* -a -um somewhat like a helleborine, diminutive from *Epipactis*  
*Epipactis*, *epipactis* -is -e a name, επιπακτις, used by Theophrastus for an ελλεβορος-like plant (Helleborine orchid)  
*Epiphyllum*, *epiphyllus* -a -um Beside-the-leaf, επι-φυλλον, having flowers or other organs growing upon leaves or phyllodes  
*epiphyticus* -a -um growing upon another plant, επι-φυτον  
*Epipogium* (*Epipogon*) Bearded-above, επι-πωγων (the lip of the ghost-orchid is uppermost)  
*Epipremnum*, *epipremnus* -a -um On-trees, επι-πρεμνον (epiphytic on tree stumps and stems)  
*epipsilus* -a -um somewhat naked, επι-ψιλος (the sparse foliage of *Begonia epipsila*)  
*epipterus* -a -um on a wing, επι-πτερον (fruits)  
*epipterygius* -a -um upon feathers, with a feathered surface, επι-πτερυγος (processes covering the cheilocystidia)  
*epirensis* -is -e, *epirocticus* -a -um, *epirus* -a -um from the Epirus area of NW Greece and S Albania  
*epirotas* living on dry land, ηπειρωτης  
*Episcia* Of-the-shadows, επι-σκια (prefers shade)  
*episcopalis* -e of bishops, of the overseer, convenient, worthy of attention; some interpret as resembling a bishop's mitre; worthy of attention, επισκοπεω, επισκοπος  
*episcopi* for Bishop Hannington of Uganda  
*Epistephium* Filled-to-the-crown, επι-στεφιον, (the enlarged top of the ovary)  
*epistomius* -a -um snouted, closed at the mouth, επιστομιζω (flowers)  
*epiteius* -a -um annual, covering, exciting, επιτεινω  
*Epithelantha* Nipple-flowering, επι-θηλη-ανθος (the button cactus)  
*epithymoides* dodder-like, επι-θυμος-οειδης  
*epithymum* upon thyme, επι-θυμος (parasitic)  
*epuloticus* -a -um festive, to be feasted upon, *epulor*, *epulare*, *epulatus*  
*equestris* -is -e of horses or horsemen, equestrian, *equester*, *equestris*  
*equi-*, *equalis* -is -e equal-, *aequus*  
*equinoctialis* -is -e of the equinox, opening at a particular hour of the day  
*equinus* of the horse, *equinus*  
*equisetaceus* -a -um resembling *Equisetum*  
*equisetifolius* -a -um with leaves like a horsetail, *equus-saeta-folium*  
*equisetiformis* -is -e having a horsetail like habit, *equus-saeta-forma*  
*equisetinus* -a -um somewhat horsetail-like, *equus-saeta* (stem morphology)

## The Names of Plants

*Equisetum* Horse-bristle, *equus-saeta* (a name in Pliny for a horsetail)  
*equitans* riding, as if astride, present participle of *equito*, *equitare* (leaf bases of some monocots)  
*equitantifolius -a -um* having equitant leaves, with leaf-bases that are astride the stem or axis, *equitans-folium*  
*eradiatus -a -um* lacking radiance, privative, *e-radiatus*  
*eradicatus -a -um* having no roots, *e-(radix, radice)*; destructive, *eradico*, *eradicare*, to root out or destroy  
*Eragrostis*, *eragrostis* Love-grass, *εραω-αγρωστις*  
*Eranthemum* Love-flower, *εραω-ανθεμιον*  
*Eranthis* Spring-flower, *εαρ(ηρ)-ανθος* (winter aconite's early flowering season)  
*erba-rotta* red-herb (*Achillea*)  
*Ercilla* for Don Alonso de Ercilla (1533–95)  
*erebius -a -um* of the underworld, *erebeus* dark, gloomy(-coloured), *ερεβεννος*, *ερεβος*  
*erectiflorus -a -um* having upright flowers, *erectus-florum*  
*erectus -a -um* upright, erect, *erigo*, *erigere*, *erexi*, *erectum*  
*erem-* solitary-, lonely-, helpless-, desert-, *ερημια*  
*Eremanthe* Solitary-flower, *ερημος-ανθος*  
*Eremia* Solitary, *ερημια* (single-seeded loculi)  
*eremicolus -a -um*, *eremocolus -a -um* living in solitude or empty habitats (deserts etc), botanical Latin from *ερημος* and *colo*  
*eremo-* lonely-, desert-, destitute-, solitary-, *ερημος*, *ερημο-*  
*Eremomastax* Solitary-mouth, *ερημο-μασταξ* (the long-tubed corolla)  
*eremophilus -a -um* desert-loving, *ερημο-φιλος* (living in desert conditions)  
*Eremopogon* Solitary-bearded, *ερημο-πωγων* (the single racemes)  
*eremorus -a -um* of deserts or solitary places, *ερημος*  
*Eremospatha* Solitary-spathe, *ερημο-σπαθη*  
*Eremurus* Solitary-tail, *ερημος-ουρα* (the long raceme)  
*eri-*, *erio-* woolly-, *εριον*, *εριο-*  
*eriantherus -a -um* with woolly stamens, *ερι-ανθηρος*  
*Erianthus*, *erianthus -a -um* Woolly-flowers, *ερι-ανθος*  
*Erica* Pliny's version of an ancient Greek name, *ερεικη*, used by Theophrastus (*Ericaceae*)  
*ericetinus -a -um*, *ericetorum* of heathland, of *Erica* dominated vegetation  
*ericifolius -a -um* *Erica*-leaved, *Erica-folium*  
*ericinus -a -um*, *ericoides*, *erici-* of heaths, heath-like, resembling *Erica*, *Erica-oides*  
*ericssonii* for Mr Ericsson, who collected for Sander in Malaya c. 1892  
*erigens* rising-up, present participle of *erigo*, *erigere*, *erexi*, *erectum* (for horizontal branches which turn up at the end)  
*erigenus -a -um* Irish-born, of Irish origin, Erin, archaic name for Ireland, *erin-genus*  
*Erigeron* Early-old-man, *εριο-γερων*, Theophrastus' name (early-flowering fleabanes)  
*Erinacea*, *erinaceus -a -um* Prickly-one, prickly, hedgehog-like, *er*, *eris* (hedgehog broom), resembling *Erinacea* (cf. *Echinacea*)  
*Erinus*, *erinus* Of-spring, *εαρινος* (Dioscorides' name for an early-flowering basil-like plant) (Erinus was an avenging deity)  
*erio-* woolly-, wool-, *εριον*, *ειριος*, *εριον*, *εριο-*  
*eriblastus -a -um* having woolly buds, *εριο-βλαστος*  
*Eriobotrya* Woolly-cluster, *εριο-βοτρυς* (the indumentum almost hides the heads of small flowers of the loquat, Cantonese, *lu kywit*)  
*eribotryoides* resembling *Eriobotrya*, *εριο-βοτρυς-οειδης*  
*ericalyx* having a woolly-surfaced calyx, *εριο-καλυξ*  
*eriocarpus -a -um* with woolly fruits, *εριο-καρπος*  
*Eriocaulon* Woolly-stem, *εριο-καυλος* (*Eriocaulaceae*)  
*Eriocephalus*, *eriocephalus -a -um* Woolly-headed-one, *εριο-κεφαλη* (with a woolly fruiting head)  
*Eriochloa* Woolly-grass, *εριο-χλοη*

- Eriochrysis* Golden-fleeced, *εριο-χρυσος* (the ferruginous to yellow hairs on the callus)
- Eriogonum* Woolly-joints, *εριο-γονυ* (the hairy jointed stems)
- Eriophorum* Wool-bearer, *εριο-φορος* (cotton grass)
- eriphorus* -a -um bearing wool, *εριο-φορος*
- eriphyllus* -a -um with woolly leaves, *εριο-φυλλον*
- eripodus* -a -um woolly-stalked *εριο-ποδος*
- Eriosema* Woolly-standard, *εριο-σημα*
- Eriospermum* Woolly-seed, *εριο-σπερμα*
- eristachyus* -a -um with woolly spikes, *εριο-σταχυς*
- eristemon* with woolly stamens, *εριο-στημων*
- Erismadelphus* Brother-of-*Erisma*, *Ερισμα-αδελφος* (related to *Erisma*)
- eristhales* very luxuriant, *Eristhalis*-like
- eritimus* -a -um most highly prized, *εριτιμος*
- Eritrichium* Woolly-hair, *εριο-(θριξ, τριχος)* (the indumentum)
- Erlangea* from the University of Erlangen, Bavaria
- ermanii* for G. A. Erman (1806–77), of Berlin, traveller and collector
- ermineus* -a -um ermine-coloured, white broken with yellow, from medieval Latin *mus armenius*
- erodioides* *Erodium*-like, *Erodium-oides*
- Erodium* Heron, *ερωδιος* (the stork's-bill shape of the fruit)
- Erophila* Spring-lover, *εαρ(ο)-φιλεω* (*εαρ, εαρος, ηρ, ηρος* spring)
- erophilus* -a -um liking (growing or flowering) the spring, *εαρ(ο)-φιλεω*
- erosilabius* -a -um having a jagged-edged labellum or lip, *erosus-labium*
- erosus* -a -um jagged, as if nibbled irregularly, *erose, erodo, erodere*
- erraticus* -a -um differing, wandering, of no fixed habitat, *erro, errare, erravi, erratum*
- errimus* -a -um -est, -very, -the most (superlative suffix)
- erromenus* -a -um vigorous, strong, robust, *ερρομενος*
- erubescens* shamed, blushing, turning red, *erubesco, erubescere, erubescui*
- Eruca, eruca* Belch, *eructo, eructare* (the ancient Latin name for colewort)
- erucago* *Eruca*-like, feminine suffix -ago
- Erucastrum* somewhat *Eruca*-like, *Eruca-astrum*
- erucifolius* -a -um with *Eruca*-like leaves, *Eruca-folium*
- eruciformis* -is -e looking like *Eruca*, *Eruca-forma*
- erucaeformis* -is -e caterpillar-shaped, *eruca*, a caterpillar (septate and blunt at each end)
- erucoides* resembling *Eruca*, *Eruca-oides*
- erumpens* bursting out, breaking through, *erumpo, erumpere, erumpi, eruptum* (vigorously suckering)
- Ervum* the Latin name for a vetch, *Vicia ervilia*, called *οροβος* by Theophrastus
- eryngii* of *Eryngium* (*Pleurotus eryngii* is a saprophyte on *Eryngium* remains and on other Umbelliferous species)
- Eryngium* Theophrastus' name, *πρυγγιον*, for a spiny-leaved plant (sea holly)
- eryo-* woolly-, *εριον, εριο-* (*Eryngium giganteum* is known as Miss Wilmott's ghost)
- eryogynus* -a -um having a woolly ovary, *εριο-γυνη*
- Erysimum* a name, *ερσιμον*, used by Theophrastus (perennial wallflowers)
- Erythea* for Erythea, one of the Hesperides, the daughter of night and the dragon Lado of mythology
- erythra, erythri-* red- (see *erythro-*), *ερυθρος, ερυθρο-*
- Erythraea, erythraeus* -a -um (*errythro-*) reddish, *ερυθρος* (≡ *Centaureum*)
- Erythrina* Red, *ερυθρος* (flower colour of some coral-tree species)
- erithrinus* -a -um red, *ερυθρος*
- erythro-* red, *ερυθρος, ερυθρο-*
- erythrobalanus* reddish acorns, *ερυθο-βαλανος*
- erythrocalyx* having a red calyx, *ερυθο-καλυξ*
- erythrocarpus* -a -um with red fruits, *ερυθο-καρπος*
- Erythrochiton* Red-cloak, *ερυθο-χιτων*

## The Names of Plants

*erythrochlamys* cloaked in red, ερυθρο-χλαμυς  
*erythrocooccus -a -um* with red berries, ερυθρο-κοκκος  
*Erythronium* Red, ερυθρος (flower colours) (dog's-tooth violet)  
*erythrophaeus -a -um* dusky-red, ερυθρο-φαιος  
*erythrophyllus -a -um* with red leaves, ερυθρο-φυλλον  
*erythropodus -a -um* with red stalks, ερυθρο-ποδιον  
*erythropus* red-stalked, ερυθρο-πους  
*erythrorhizus -a -um* red-rooted, ερυθρο-ριζα  
*erythrosepalus -a -um* with red sepals, ερυθρο-σκεπη  
*erythrosorus -a -um* with red sori, ερυθρο-σωρος  
*erythrostachyus -a -um* with red spikes, ερυθρο-σταχυς  
*erythrostictus -a -um* with red dots, ερυθρο-στικτος  
*erythroxanthus -a -um* orange, yellowish-red, ερυθρο-ξανθος  
*Erythroxylon (um)* Red-wood, ερυθρο-ξυλον (*Erythroxylaceae*)  
*Escallonia* for the Spaniard Antonio Escallon, eighteenth-century botanist, traveller and plant hunter in S America (*Escalloniaceae*)  
*Eschscholzia (Eschscholtzia)*, *eschscholtzii* for Johann Friedrich Gustav von Eschscholz (1793–1831), Estonian traveller and naturalist (Californian poppy)  
*-escens* -ish, -part of, -becoming, -becoming more, -being, present participle of *edo*, *edere*; *esse*, *edi*, *esum* (*essentia*)  
*esculentus -a -um* being fit to eat, edible by humans, full of food, *esca*, *escae* (*edo*, *edere*, *esse*, *edi*, *esum*)  
*esparto* rope, the Spanish derivative of the name, *spartum*, in Pliny for the grass used for ropes, mats and wickerwork, σπαρτον  
*Espeletia* for Don José de Espeleta, Viceroy of New Grenada  
*-esthes* clothing, garment, layer of covering, εσθημα, εσθης, εσθητος, εσθησις (with a qualitative or quantitative prefix)  
*estriatus -a -um* without stripes, *e-(striata, striatae)*  
*esula* an old generic name, *esula*, in Rufinus for a spurge  
*etesiae* yearly, ετησιος (applied to herbaceous growth from perennial rootstock)  
*Ethulia* etymology uncertain  
*-etorus -a -um* -community (indicating the dominant component of the habitat)  
*etruscus -a -um* from Tuscany, the area of the Etruscans, between the Tiber and the Arno, (*Etruria*), Italy  
*ettae* for Miss Etta Stainbank  
*eu-* well-, good-, proper-, completely-, right-, ευ, ευ-  
*Euadenia* Well-marked-glands, ευ-αδην (the five lobes at the base of the gynophore)  
*euanthemus -a -um* showy, nicely-flowered, ευ-ανθεμον  
*eublepharus -a -um* having nice eyelashes, well fringed, ευ-βλεφαρον  
*euboeus -a -um*, *euboicus -a -um* from the Greek Aegean island of Evvoia (Euboea)  
*Eucalyptus* Well-covered, ευ-καλυπτος (the operculum of the calyx conceals the floral parts at first) (gum trees)  
*Eucharis* Graceful, ευ-χαρις  
*Euchlaena* Beautiful-wool, ευ-χλαινα (the tasselled stigmas)  
*euchlorus -a -um* of beautiful green, true green, ευ-χλωρος  
*euchlous -a -um* of good appearance, with a good texture, ευ-χλοη  
*Euchresta* Beneficial, ευχρηστος (used in Chinese medicine as a febrifuge)  
*euchrites* fit for service or use, useful, ευχρηστος  
*euchromus -a -um*, *euchrous -a -um* well-coloured, ευ-χρωμα  
*Euclea* Good-fame, ευκλεια  
*Euclidium* Great-beauty, ευ-χλιδη, or for the Greek mathematician Euclid (c. 330 BC), or well closed, ευ-κλειω (indehiscent)  
*Eucnide* Good-nettle, ευ-κνιδη (stinging hairs)  
*Eucodonia* Beautiful-trumpet, ευ-κωδων (the corolla tube)  
*Eucomis* Beautiful-head, ευ-κομη (the head of leaves above the flowers)  
*Eucommia* Good-gum, ευ-κομμι (some yield gutta-percha) (*Eucommiaceae*)  
*eucosmus -a -um* well ordered, well decorated, ευ-κοσμος



- Eucrosia* Well-fringed, ευ-χροσσος (of the stamens)  
*eucrosioides* resembling *Eucrosia*, *Eucrosia*-οειδης (*Amaryllidaceae*)  
*Eucriphia* Well-covered, ευ-κρυφαιος (the leaves are clustered at the branch ends)  
**(*Eucriphiaceae*)**  
*eucyclius* -a -um, *eucyclus* -a -um nicely circular, nicely rounded, ευ-κυκλιος  
*Eudesmia* Beautiful-bundle, ευ-δεσμα (the groups of bundled stamens)  
*eudorus* -a -um sweetly perfumed, fragrant, ευ-ωδης  
*eudoxus* -a -um of good character, ευ-δοξος  
*Eufragia* Well-separated, ευ-φραγμα (isolated growths of root parasite, = *Bartsia*)  
*eugeneus* -a -um of good birth, noble, generous, ευ-γενεια; well-bearded, ευ-γενειος  
*Eugenia* for Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663–1736), patron of botany (clove tree)  
*eugenoides* *Eugenia*-like, *Eugenia*-οιδης  
*euglaucus* -a -um nicely shining or bluish, ευ-γλαυκος (no indumentum)  
*euglossus* -a -um having a well formed tongue (lip), ευ-γλωσσα  
*euleucus* -a -um of a true white colour, ευ-λευκος  
*Eulophia* Beautiful-crest, ευ-λοφος (the crests of the lip)  
*Eulophidium* *Eulophia*-like  
*Eulophiella* feminine diminutive of *Eulophia*  
*eulophus* -a -um beautifully crested, ευ-λοφος  
*Eumorphia* Well-formed, ευ-μορφη  
*eumorphus* -a -um well-shaped, ευ-μορφη  
*euneurus* -a -um having nice veins, ευ-νευρα  
*eunuchus* -a -um castrated, ευνουχος (flowers without stamens)  
*Euodia*, (*Evodia*) *euodes* Well-fragranced, sweet-scented, ευ-ωδια, ευ-ωδης  
*euonymifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Euonymus*, *Euonymus*-folium  
*euonymoides* resembling *Euonymus*, *Euonymus*-οιδης  
*Euonymus* (*Evonymus*) Famed, of-good-name, ευ-ωνυμος, Theophrastus' name (spindle trees)  
*eupalustris* -is -e well-suited to marshy habitats, botanical Latin from ευ- and *palus*, *paludis*  
*Eupatorium* for Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, reputedly immune to poisons through repeated experimentation with them upon himself to find their counters (mithridates)  
*eupatorius* -a -um similar to *Eupatorium*  
*euphlebius* -a -um well-veined, ευ-(φλεψ, φλεβος)  
*Euphorbia* for Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania, who used the latex of a spurge for medicinal purposes (***Euphorbiaceae***)  
*Euphrasia* Healthy-mind, Gladdening, ευ-φραينو (signature of eyebright flowers as being of use in eye lotions)  
*euphrasioides* resembling *Euphrasia*, ευ-φραينو-οειδης  
*euphraticus* -a -um from the area of the river Euphrates, *Euphrates*, *Euphratis*  
*euphues* well-grown, of good stature, ευ-φυη  
*euphyllus* -a -um having good foliage, ευ-φυλλον  
*Euplotes* Properly-floating, ευ-πλωτος (planktonic)  
*eupodus* -a -um long-stalked, ευ-(πους, ποδος)  
*euprepes*, *eupristus* -a -um comely, good-looking, ευ-πρεπης  
*Euptelea* Handsome-elm, ευ-πτελεα (***Eupteleaceae***)  
*Eupteris* Proper-Pteris, ευ-πετερυξ  
*eur*-, *euro*-, *eury*- (*euri*-) wide-, broad-, good-, ευρυς, ευρυ-  
*eurisiphon* broadly tubular, ευρυ-σιφον (flowers)  
*eurocarpus* -a -um with broad fruits, ευρυ-καρπος  
*eurolepis* -is -e with mouldy-looking scales, ευρως-λεπιδες  
*europaeus* -a -um from Europe, European (*Europa*)  
*Eurotia* Mouldy-one, ευρως (the pubescence)  
*euotrophilus* -a -um liking to feed on humus-rich soils, (ευρως, ευρωτος)-τροφη-φιλεω  
*Eurya* etymology uncertain (ευρυς, ευρυ- broad- or wide-)

## The Names of Plants

*Euryale* for one of the Gorgons of mythology, *Euryale* (had burning thorns in place of hair) (*Euryalaceae*)

*eurycarpus* -a -um with wide fruits, ευρυ-καρπος

*Eurychone* Good-cloud, κονια dust sand, ashes, κονιατος whitewashed, κονιορτος a cloud of dust (≡ *Angraecum*)

*euryopoides* resembling *Euryops*, ευρυ-ωψ-οειδης

*Euryops* Wide-eyed, ευρυ-ωψ

*eurysiphon* having a wide tubed (corolla), ευρυ-σιφον

-eus -ea -eum -resembling, -belonging to, -noted for

*Euscaphis* Good-vessel, ευ-σκαφη (the colour and shape of the dehiscent leathery pods)

*Eusideroxylon* New-*Sideroxylon*, ευ-σιδηρο-ζυλον (Borneo ironwood)

*euspathus* -a -um having a distinct spathe, ευ-σπαθη

*eustachyus* -a -um, *eustachyon* having long trusses of flowers, ευ-σταχυς

*Eustephia* Well-crowned, ευ-(στεφανη, στεφανος)

*Eustoma* Of-good-mouth, ευ-στομα (for the throat of the corolla, the Greek ευστομα meant speaking good words, or keeping silent)

*Eustrephus* Well-twisted, ευ-στρεφω (scandent habit)

*Euterpe* Attractive, *Euterpe* (the name of the muse for music and lyric poetry)

*eutheles* properly female, ευ-θελς (the nipple-like umbo of the pileus)

*eutriphyllus* -a -um three-leaved throughout, ευ-τρι-φυλλον

*euxanthus* -a -um of a pure yellow colour, ευ-ξανθος

*euxinus* -a -um from the Baltic (called the inhospitable, αξενος, sea, *Pontus Axeinus*, until settled and renamed *Pontus Euxinus*, the hospitable, ευξεινος, sea)

*eavalvis* -is -e without valves, botanical Latin, *e-valvae*

*evanescens* quickly disappearing, vanishing, *evanesco*, *evanescere*, *evanesco*

*evansianus* -a -um, *evansii* for Thomas Evans of Stepney, London c. 1810

*evectus* -a -um lifted up, springing out, carried-forth, *e-(vecto, vectare)*

*evenius* -a -um, *evenosus* -a -um without evident veins, *e-(vena, venae)*

*evernius* -a -um resembling the lichen *Evernia* in colouration

*evertus* -a -um overturned, expelled, turned out, *e-(verso, vertere, verti, versum)*

*Evodia* (*Euodia*) Well-perfumed, ευ-ωδς

*evolutus* -a -um unfolding, rolling onward, *evolvero, evolvere, evolvi, evolutum*

*evolvens* becoming rolled back, *evolvero, evolvere, evolvi, evolutum*

*Evolutulus* Unentangled, *evolvero, evolvere, evolvi, evolutum* (not twining like *Convolvulus*)

*ewersii* for J. P. G. Ewers (1781–1830), German botanist who studied the Altai flora

*ex-* without-, outside-, over and above-, out of-, εκ-, εξ-, *ex-*, *e-*

*exacoides* resembling *Exacum*, *Exacum-oides*

*exactus* -a -um exact, thrusting out, demanding, *exigo, exigere, exegi, exactum*

*Exaculum* *Exacum*-like, diminutive of *Exacum*

*Exacum* a name in Pliny (may be derived from an earlier Gallic word, or refer, *ex-* (ago, agere, egi, actum), to its expulsive property)

*exalatus* -a -um lacking wings, *ex-(ala, alae)*

*exalbescens* out of *albescens* (related to); turning pale, *exalbesco*

*exaltatus* -a -um, *exaltus* -a -um lofty, very tall, *ex-altus*

*exappendiculatus* -a -um lacking an appendage, *ex-appendicula* (the spadix)

*exaratus* -a -um ploughed, with embossed grooves, engraved, *exaro, exarare, exaravi, exaratum*

*exaristatus* -a -um lacking awns, *ex-(arista, aristae)*

*exasperatus* -a -um rough, roughened, *exaspero, exasperare, exasperavi, exasperatum* (surface texture)

*excavatus* -a -um hollowed out, excavated, *excavo, excavare*

*excellens* distinguished, excellent, present participle of *excello, excellere*

*excelsior* higher, taller, very tall, comparative of *excelsus*

*excelsissimus* -a -um the most lofty, superlative of *excelsus*

*excelsus* -a -um tall, eminent, illustrious, *excelsus*

- exchlorophyllus* -a -um lacking green pigmentation, ἐξ-χλωρος-φυλλον (does not refer solely to leaves but includes other albinoid structures)
- excipuliformis* -is -e basin-shaped, *excipula*, *excipulae* (the persistent *Calvatia* fruit body wall)
- excisus* -a -um cut away, cut out, *excido*, *excidere*, *excidi*, *excisum*
- excoriatus* -a -um with peeling bark or epidermis, *ex*-(*corium*, *corii*)
- excorticatus* -a -um without bark, stripped, *ex*-(*cortex*, *corticis*) (peeling bark)
- excurrens* with a vein extended into a marginal tooth, *excurro*, *excurrere*, *excurre* (*excurri*), *excursum* (as on some leaves)
- excurvus* -a -um curving outwards, *ex-curvus*
- exerens* protruding, revealing, stretching out, present participle of *ex(s)ero*, *ex(s)erere*, *ex(s)erui*, *ex(s)ertum*
- exhibens* presenting, showing, holding out, present participle of *exhibeo*, *exhibere*, *exhibui*, *exhibitum*
- exiguus* -a -um very small, meagre, poor, petty, *exiguus*
- exilicaulis* -is -e straight- or slender-stemmed, *exilis-caulis*
- exiliflorus* -a -um having few or small flowers, *exilis-florum*
- exilis* -is -e, *exili-* meagre, small, few, slender, thin, *exilis*, *exili-*
- eximius* -a -um excellent in size or beauty, choice, distinguished, *eximius*
- exitiosus* -a -um fatal, deadly, pernicious, destructive, *exitiosus*
- Exoascus* Outside-ascus, ἐξω-ασκος (the asci are superficial, not in an infructescence)
- Exochorda* Outside-cord, ἐξω-χορδη (the vascular anatomy of the placental wall of the ovary)
- exoletus* -a -um fully grown, mature, *exoletus* (some interpret as empty or weak)
- exoniensis* -is -e from Exeter, Devon (*Isca* or *Exonia*)
- exornatus* -a -um embellished, adorned, *exorno*, *exornare*, *exornavi*, *exornatum*
- exorrhizus* -a -um having adventitious roots, ἐξω-ριζα
- exosus* -a -um odious, detestable, *exosus*
- exotericus* -a -um common, external, ἐξωτερικος
- exoticus* -a -um not native, foreign, exotic, ἐξωτικος
- expallescens* blanching, turning pale, having fading colour, present participle of *expallesco*, *expallescere*, *expallui*
- expansus* -a -um spread out, expanded, unfolding, *expando*, *expandere*
- expatriatus* -a -um not indigenous, without a country, squandering, *expatro*, *expatrare*
- explanatus* -a -um flattened out, spread out flat; distinct, adjective from *explanare*, *explanavi*, *explanatum*
- explodens* dehiscing violently, exploding, adjective from *explodo*, *explodere*, *explosi*, *explosum*
- exquisitus* -a -um choice, larger than the norm, *exquisitus*
- exscapus* -a -um without a stem, *ex-scapus*
- exsculptus* -a -um with deep cavities, dug out, adjective from *exsculpo*, *exsculpere*, *exsculpsi*, *exsculptum*
- exsectus* -a -um cut out, castrate, *ex*-(*seco*, *secare*, *secui*, *sectum*)
- exserens* thrusting out, revealing, present participle from *exsero*, *exserere*, *exserui*, *exsertum*
- exsertus* -a -um projecting, protruding, held out, *exsero*, *exserere*, *exserui*, *exsertum*
- exsiccat* -a -um uninteresting; dry, dried out, *exsiccat* (especially as *flora exsiccata*, for preserved herbarium material)
- expersus* -a -um scattered, diffuse, *expersgo*, *expersgere*, *expersum*
- exstans* outstanding, present participle from *ex*-(*sto*, *stare*, *steti*, *statum*)
- exstipulatus* -a -um without stipules, *ex*-(*stipula*, *stipulae*)
- exsul* foreigner, exile, *exsul*, *exsuli*, *exul* (*exsulo*, *exsulare*, *exsulavi*, *exsulatum*)
- exsulans*, *exulans* being secluded or exiled, present participle of *exsulo*, *exsulare*, *exsulavi*, *exsulatum* (*exsul*, *exul*, an exile)
- exsurgens* lifting itself upwards, thrusting upwards, *exsurgo*, *exsurgere*, *exsurrexi*, *exsurrectum*

## The Names of Plants

*extensus -a -um* reaching out, extended, past participle of *extendo, extendere, extendi, extensum*  
*extra-* outside-, beyond-, over and above-, *extra*  
*extractus -a -um* drawn out, removed from, *extraho, extrahere, extraxi, extractum*  
*extremiorientalis -is -e* from the most eastern part of its range, *extremi-(oriens, orientis)* (classically, from the Indian subcontinent)  
*extorsus -a -um* beyond the start, directed outwards from the central axis, *extraorsus* (outwards facing, extrorse, stamens)  
*extrusus -a -um* thrust out, burgeoning, *extrudo, extrudere, extrusi, extrusum*  
*exudans* producing a (sticky-)secretion, exuding, sweating, *ex-(sudo, sudare, sudavi, sudatum)*  
*exultatus -a -um* leaping up, joyful, *ex-(salio, salire, salui, saltum)*  
*exuvialis -is -e, exuviatus -a -um* moulting, with stripping or peeling (outer layer), *exuo, exuere, exui, exutum*

*faba, fava* the old Latin name for the broad bean, perhaps from φαγο, to eat  
(**Fabaceae**)

*fabaceus -a -um, fabae-* bean-like, resembling *Faba*

*fabago* *Faba*-like, with feminine suffix *-ago*

*fabarius -a -um* of beans, bean-like, *faba*

*Fabiana* for Archbishop Francisco Fabian y Fuero (1719–1801), Spanish patron of botanical studies (false heath)

*fabri* of artisans; skilfully produced, for building, *fabricor, fabricare, fabricatus* (timber of *Quercus, Abies* and *Acer fabri*)

*Fabricia* for Johann Christian Fabricius (1745–1808), Danish student of Linnaeus (NB: Hieronymus Fabricius at Aquapendente, Italy (1537–1619) is usually referred to simply as Fabricius, and was a pioneer anatomist and microscopist)

*facetus -a -um* humorous, elegant, fine, *facetus*

*Fadyenia* for James MacFadyen (1800–50), author of a Flora of Jamaica

*faenum* hay, fodder, *faenum* (*faenus* is profit or interest)

*faenum-graecum* Greek-hay, fenugreek, *faenum-Graecia*

*faeroensis -is -e* from the Faeroes group of islands, N Atlantic Ocean

*fagi* of beech, living on *Fagus* (*Phyllaphis*, homopteran gall insect)

*fagi-, fagineus -a -um* beech-like, *Fagus-*

*fagifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to those of *Fagus, Fagus-folium*

*Fagonia* for Monsignor Fagon (1638–1718), physician to Louis XIV of France

*Fagopyrum* (*Fagopyron*), *fagopyrum* Beech-kernel, φαγο-πυρην (buckwheat is from the Dutch boekweit)

*Fagus* the Latin name, *fagus*, for the beech tree, from φαγο, for the edible seed of beech (**Fagaceae**)

*falacinus -a -um* pillar-like, columnar, *fala, falae*

*falc-, falci-, falco-* curved like a scythe or sickle blade, *falx, falcis* (leaves, leaflets, petals or bracts) (cognate with falcon)

*Falcaria* Sickle, *falx, falcis* (the shape of the leaf-segments)

*falcarius -a -um, falcatorius -a -um* of the sickle maker, sickle shaped, *falx, falcis*

*Falcatula* Somewhat-sickle-shaped, feminine diminutive from *falcatus* (the pods)

*falcatulus -a -um* shaped like a small sickle, diminutive of *falcatus*

*falcatus -a -um, falci-* sickle-shaped, falcate, *falcatus*

*falcifolius -a -um* with sickle-shaped leaves, *falcis-folium*

*falciformis -is -e* sickle-like, *falcis-forma*

*falcinellus -a -um* like small scythes, diminutive of *falx, falcis* (the pinnae)

*falcipetalus -a -um* having curved petals, botanical Latin from *falcis* and πετάλον

*falconeri* for either Dr Hugh Falconer (1805–65), Superintendent of Botanic Garden at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, or William Falconer (1850–1928), gardener at Harvard, USA

*falcorostrus -a -um* having a curved beak, *falcis-rostrum*

- falklandicus* -a -um from the Falkland Islands, S Atlantic
- fallacinus* somewhat deceptive, diminutive of *fallax*, *fallacis* (a *Rumex* hybrid epithet)
- fallax* deceitful, deceptive, false, bent, *fallax*, *fallacis*
- Fallopia* for Gabriello Fallopio (1523–62), Italian surgeon, anatomist and pharmacologist
- fallowianus* -a -um for George Fallow (1890–1915), of the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh
- Fallugia* for Virgilio Fallugi, seventeenth-century Italian botanical writer, Abbot of Vallombroso
- falsotrifolium* *Falcatula falsotrifolium* is a synonym for *Trifolium ornithopodioides* (showing an element of uncertainty)
- famatimensis* -is -e from the high-pampas Sierra de Famatina, Argentina
- famelicus* -a -um greedy; stunted, starved, hungry, *famelicus* (cognate with famished)
- familiaris* -ia -e domestic, common, *familia*
- Faradaya* for Michael Faraday (1791–1867), English scientist
- farcatius* -a -um solid, filled, *farcio*, *farcire*, *farsi*, *fartum* (not hollow)
- farctus* -a -um solid, not hollow, *farctus*
- farfara* with a mealy surface, a name in Pliny for butterbur (*far*, *faris* corn or meal)
- Farfugium* With-swiftly-passing-flour, *far*-(*fugio*, *fugere*, *fugi*, *fugitum*) (early loss of indumentum)
- Fargesia*, *fargesii* for Père Paul Guillaume Farges (1844–1912), plant collector in Szechwan, China
- farinaceus* -a -um of mealy texture, yielding farina (starch), farinaceous, *farina*, *farinae*
- fariniferus* -a -um bearing farina or flour, (*farina*, *farinae*)-*fero*
- farinipes* with a farinaceous or mealy stalk, (*farina*, *farinae*)-(pes, *pedis*)
- farinolens* smelling of meal, (*farina*, *farinae*)-(oleo, *olere*, *olui*)
- farinosus* -a -um with a mealy surface, mealy, powdery, *farina*
- farleyensis* -is -e from Farley Hill Gardens, Barbados, West Indies
- farnesianus* -a -um from the Farnese Palace gardens of Rome
- farorna* name for the hybrid *Gentiana farreri* × *ornata*
- Farquharia*, *farquharianus* -a -um for General William Farquhar (1770–1839), of Singapore
- farreri* for Reginald J. Farrer (1880–1920), English author and plant hunter
- Farsetia* for Philip (Filippo) Farseti, Venetian botanist
- fasci*- band-, burden-, bundle-, *fascis* (the *lictoris* who accompanied Roman consuls or magistrates carried a *fascis*, bundle of rods with an axe)
- fascians* fasciating, present participle of *fascio*, *fasciare*, *fasciavi*, *fasciatum* (bacterium or other agent causing stem deformity)
- fasciarus* -a -um elongate and with parallel edges, band-shaped, *fascia*, *fasciae*
- fasciatus* -a -um bound together, bundled, fasciated, *fascis*, as in the inflorescence of cockscomb (*Celosia argentea* 'cristata')
- Fascicularia* Bundle-like, *fasciculus* (the habit)
- fascicularis* -is -e, *fasciculatus* -a -um clustered in bundles, fascicled, *fasciculatus*
- fasciculiflorus* -a -um with bundles of flowers, with clustered flowers, *fasciculatus-florum*
- fasciculus* -a -um having small groups or bundles, *fasciculus*
- fascinator* bewitcher, magician; very interesting, *fascino*, *fascinare*
- fasciolus* -a -um having branches in small tufts, diminutive of *fascis*
- fassog lensis* -is -e from Fazughli, the gold-bearing area of Sudan
- fastigiatus* -a -um with branches erect like the main stem, sloping, fastigate, *fastigate*
- fastuosus* -a -um vain, proud, *fastus*
- fatiflorus* -a -um fate or misfortune-flower, *fatus*, *fati* (*fatifer*, *fatiferi*, deadlly)
- Fatshedera* the composite name for hybrids between *Fatsia* and *Hedera*

## The Names of Plants

*Fatsia* from a Japanese vernacular name, *fa tsi*  
*fatuosus* -a -um silly, pompous, *fatuus*  
*fatuus* -a -um not good, insipid, tasteless, simple, foolish, *fatuus*  
*Faucaria* Throat, *fauces*, *faucium* (the leaves gape apart)  
*faucialis* -is -e, *faucius* -a -um wide-mouthed, throated, *fauces*, *faucium*  
*faucinetii* for Dr Charles Fauconnet (1811–75), of Geneva  
*faurei* (*fauriei*) for either Abbé Faure, director of the Grenoble Seminary, or Abbé Urbain Faure (1847–1915), a missionary in Japan  
*faustus* -a -um lucky, auspicious, *faustus*  
*favigerus* -a -um bearing honey-glands, *favus*-gero  
*favoris* -is -e favourable, agreeable; popular, supportive, *favor*, *favoris*  
*favosus* -a -um cavities, faveolate, honeycombed, *favus*, *favi*  
*febrifugus* -a -um fever-dispelling (medicinal property) cognate through old English, *febrifuge*, with feverfew, (*febris*, *febris*)-(fugo, *fugare*, *fugavi*, *fugatum*)  
*fecetus* -a -um synthesized, made, created, *facio*, *facere*, *feci*, *factum*  
*fecundator*, *fecundatrix* fertilizer, *fecundo*, *fecundare* (botanically, a misnomer for *Andricus*, the oak-galling cynipid)  
*fecundus* -a -um fruitful, fertile, *fecund*, *fecundus*  
*Fedia* etymology uncertain  
*fedtschenkoianus* -a -um, *fedtschenkoi* for either Olga Fedtschenko (1845–1921) or her son Boris Fedtschenko (1873–1947), Russian botanists  
*Feijoa* for Don da Silva Feijoa, botanist of San Sebastian, Spain  
*fejeensis* -is -e from the Fiji Islands, S Pacific  
*Felicia* for a German official named Felix at Regensburg (d. 1846), but some interpret it as *felix*, *felicitis* cheerful (blue marguerite)  
*felinus* -a -um relating to or affecting cats, *felis*, *felis*; fruitful, favourable, *felix*, *felicitis*  
*felis-linguus* -a -um cat's-tongue, *felis-lingua*  
*Felix* Fruitful, *felix*, *felicitis*  
*felleus* -a -um as bitter as gall, full of bile, *fel*, *fellis*  
*felosmus* -a -um foul-smelling, φελ-οσμη  
*femina* female, *femina*, *feminae*  
*fenas* toxic, poisonous, φεω to murder (some interpret as hay-like, *faenum*, but *faenum habet in cornu*, he is dangerous)  
*Fendlera*, *fendleri* for August Fendler (1813–83), German naturalist and explorer in New Mexico  
*Fendlerella* diminutive from *Fendlera*  
*fenestralis* -is -e, *fenestratus* -a -um with window-like holes or openings, *fenestra*, *fenestrae* (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*)  
*fenestrellatus* -a -um latticed with small window-like holes, diminutive of *fenestra*  
*fennicus* -a -um from Finland, Finnish (*Fennica*)  
*-fer*, *-ferus*, *-fera*, *-ferum* -bearing, -carrying, φεω, *fero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*  
*ferax* fruitful, *ferax*, *feracis*  
*ferdinandi-coburgii* for King Ferdinand of Bulgaria (1861–1948), alpine plant grower  
*ferdinandi-regis* as *ferdinandi-coburgii*  
*ferganensis* -is -e, *fergenicus* -a -um from the Ferghana region of Uzbekistan  
*fergusonii* for W. Ferguson (1820–87), collector in Ceylon  
*fernambucensis* -is -e from Pernambuco state, Brazil  
*fero*-, *ferus* -a -um wild, feral, *fera*, *ferae*  
*ferox* very prickly, ferocious, *ferox*, *ferocis*  
*Ferraria* for Giovanni Battista Ferrari (1584–1655), Italian botanist  
*ferreus* -a -um rusty-brown coloured, durable, iron-hard, of iron, *ferrum*, *ferri*  
*ferruginascens* turning rusty-brown, *ferrugo*, *ferruginis*  
*ferrugineus* -a -um rusty-brown in colour, *ferrugo*, *ferruginis*  
*ferruginiflorus* -a -um having rusty-brown flowers, *ferrugineus-florum*  
*ferruginosus* -a -um conspicuously rust-coloured, *ferrugo*, *ferruginis*  
*ferrum-equinum* horse-shoe-like, *ferrum-equinus* (horse-shoe orchid)

- ferrus* -a -um sword-like, durable, iron-like, *ferrum*, *ferri* (was used for any iron object)
- fertilis* -is -e heavy-seeding, fruitful, fertile, *fertilis*
- Ferula* Staff, *ferula* (Pliny's classical Latin name) (giant fennel)
- ferulaceus* -a -um fennel-like, resembling *Ferula*, hollow-
- Ferulago* *Ferula*-like, *ferula* with feminine suffix
- ferulifolius* -a -um with *Ferula*-like leaves, *Ferula-folium*
- ferus*, -*fera*, -*ferum* -carrying, *fero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*
- ferus* -a -um wild, untamed, feral, *ferus*
- fervens*, *fervidus* -a -um raging, blazing, passionate, agitated, *ferveo*, *fervere*, *ferbui*; *fervo*, *fervere*, *ferui*; *fervidus*
- festalis* -is -e, *festivus* -a -um agreeable, bright, pleasant, cheerful, festive, adjectival form of *festus*
- festinus* -a -um hasty, quick (-growing), *festinus*
- Festuca* Straw (a name used in Pliny, *festuca* also the rod used for manumitting Roman slaves to freedman), *fescue*
- festucaceus* -a -um similar to *Festuca*
- festuciformis* -is -e looking like *Festuca*
- festucoides* resembling *Festuca*, *Festuca-oides*
- Festulolium* the composite name for hybrids between *Festuca* and *Lolium*
- festus* -a -um sacred, used for festivals, *festus*
- fetidus* -a -um bad-smelling, stinking, foetid, *foetidus*
- fibratus* -a -um fibrous, *fibra*, *fibrae*
- fibrillosus* -a -um, *fibrosus* -a -um with copious fibres, fibrous, *fibra*, *fibrae*
- fibuliformis* -is -e shaped as a tapering cylinder, *fibula*, *fibulae*
- fibulus* -a -um broach, clamp, clasp, *fibula*, *fibulae* (mostly for the tapered shape)
- Ficaria*, *ficarius* -a -um small-fig, diminutive of *ficus*, an old generic name for the lesser celandine (the shape of the root tubers)
- fici*-, *ficoides* fig-like, resembling *Ficus*, *Ficus-oides*
- ficifolius* -a -um Fig-leaved, *Ficus-folium*
- ficoideus* -a -um similar to *Ficus*
- ficto*-, *fictus* -a -um false, *fictus*
- fictolacteum* false (*Rhododendron*) *lacteum*, *ficto-lacteus*
- Ficus* the ancient Latin name, *ficus*, *fici*, for the fig (and for haemorrhoids), from the Hebrew, *fag*
- ficus-indica* Indian fig, *ficus*-(*india*, *indiae*) (morphology of the *Opuntia* fruit)
- fid*-, *fidus* -a -um -cleft, -divided, *findo*, *findere*, *fidi*, *fisum*
- Fieldia*, *fieldii* for Baron Field (1786–1846), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, New South Wales
- figo* fixed, pierced, *figo*, *figere*, *fixi*, *fixum*
- Filago* Thread, *filum* with feminine suffix (the medieval name refers to the woolly indumentum)
- filamentosus* -a -um, *filarius* -a -um, *fili*- thread-like, with filaments or threads, *filum*, *fili*
- filaris* -is -e thread-like, *filum*, *fili*
- fili*- thread-like-, *filum*, *fili*
- filicaulis* -is -e having very slender stems, *fili-caulis*
- filiceps* having a narrow head (of flowers), *fili-ceps*
- filicifolius* -a -um with small fern-like leaves, *filix-folius*
- filicinus* -a -um, *filici*-, *filicoides* fern-like, *filix-oides*, living on ferns (gall midges)
- filiculmis* -is -e having thread-like stalks, *fili-culmus*
- filiculoides* like a small fern, *filicula-oides*
- filiculus* -a -um like a small fern, diminutive of *filix*
- filiferus* -a -um bearing threads or filaments, *fili-fero*
- filifolius* -a -um thread-leaved, *fili-folium*
- filiformis* -is -e thread-like, *fili-forma*
- Filipendula*, *filipendula* Thread-suspended, *fili-pendulus* (slender attachment of meadow-sweet tubers)

## The Names of Plants

*filipendulinus* -a -um somewhat like *Filipendula*  
*filipendulus* -a -um hanging by threads, *fili-pendulus*  
*filipes* slender-stemmed, with thread-like stalks, *fili-pes*  
*Filix* Latin for fern  
*filix-femina* (foemina) female fern, *filix*-(femina, feminae)  
*filix-fragilis* brittle-fern, *filix-fragilis*  
*filix-mas* masculine (male) fern, *filix*-(mas, maris)  
*fimbri*- fringe-, fringed-, *fimbriae*, *fimbriarum*  
*fimbriatulus* -a -um finely fringed, diminutive of *fimbriatus*  
*fimbriatus* -a -um with a fringe, fringed, *fimbriae*, *fimbriarum*  
*fimbripetalus* -a -um having fringed petal-margins, *fimbri-petalus*  
*Fimbristylis* Fringed-styled, *fimbri-stilus*  
*finisterrae* from Finisterre range of mountains, Papua New Guinea (end of the land)  
*finitimus* -a -um neighbouring, adjoining, akin, related, *finitimus* (linking related taxa)  
*finmarchicus* -a -um from Finnmark county, N Norway  
*Firmiana* for Karl Joseph von Firmian (1716–82), Governor of Lombardy  
*firmipes* strong-stemmed, stout-stemmed, *firmus-pes*  
*firmulus* -a -um quite firm or strong, diminutive of *firmus*  
*firmus* -a -um strong, firm, lasting, *firmus*  
*fiscellarius* -a -um resembling a wicker basket, intertwined, *fiscella*, *fiscellae*  
*fischeri*, *fischerianus* -a -um for either Friedrich Ernest Ludwig von Fischer (1782–1854), Director of the Botanic Garden at St Petersburg, or Walter Fischer, who collected cacti c. 1914  
*Fischeria*, *fischeri* for Dr Fischer of the Botanic Garden, St Petersburg  
*fissi*-, *fissilis* -is -e cleft, divided, splitting, *fissum*, *fissi*-  
*Fissidens* Split-teeth, *fissi-dens* (the 16 divided peristome teeth)  
*fissifolius* -a -um with deeply split leaf blades, *fissi-folium*  
*fissipedus* -a -um having a stalk divided near the base, *fissi-pes*  
*fissistipulus* -a -um with split stipules, *fissi*-(stipula, stipula)  
*fissuratus* -a -um having slits, *findo*, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*  
*fissus* -a -um, -fissus cleft almost to the base, *findo*, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*  
*fistulosus* -a -um, *fistulus* -a -um hollow, pipe-like, tubular, fistular, *fistula*  
*Fittonia* for Elizabeth and Sarah Mary Fitton, nineteenth-century botanical writers  
*Fitzroya* For Robert FitzRoy RN (1805–65), commander of the *Beagle* for the Survey Expedition to Patagonia  
*flabellaris* -is -e, *flabellatus* -a -um fan-like, fan-shaped, flabellate, *flabellum*, *flabelli*-  
*flabellifer* -era -erum fan-bearing, *flabellum-fero* (with flabellate leaves)  
*flabellifolius* -a -um with fan-shaped leaves, *flabelli-folium*  
*flabelliformis* -is -e pleated fanwise, *flabelli-forma*  
*flabellulatus* -a -um resembling a small fan, diminutive of *flabellum*  
*flaccatus* -a -um flaccid, flabby, *flacceo*, *flaccere*  
*flacid*- sagging, flagging, weakening, *flacceo*, *flaccere*  
*flacidifolius* -a -um having soft or flaccid leaves, *flacidus-folium*  
*flacidior* more limp or feeble, comparative of *flaccus*  
*flacidissimus* -a -um most sagging or feeble, superlative of *flacidus*  
*flacidus* -a -um limp, weak, feeble, soft, flabby, flaccid, *flacidus*  
*flaccospermus* -a -um with *flacca*-like seeds (*Carex*)  
*flaccus* -a -um drooping, pendulous, flabby, *flacceo*, *flaccere* (flap-eared)  
*Flacourtia* for Etienne de Flacourt (1607–61), French E India Company (**Flacourtiaceae**)  
*Flagellaria* Tendrilled, *flagellum* (the leaves often have tendrillar apices)  
*flagellaris* -is -e, *flagellatus* -a -um, *flagelli*- with long thin shoots, whip-like, stoloniferous, *flagellus*, *flagelli*-  
*flagelliferus* -a -um bearing whips, *flagelli-fero* (elongate stems of New Zealand trip-me-up sedge)



- flagelliflorus* -a -um flowering on whip-like stems, *flagelli-florum*  
*flagellifolius* -a -um having long whip-like leaves, *flagelli-folium*  
*flagelliformis* -is -e long and slender, whip-like, *flagelliform*, *flagelli-forma*  
*flagellus* -a -um whip-like, *flagellum*, *flagelli*  
*flammans* flame-like, flaming, *flammeo*, *flammare*, *flammavi*, *flammatum*  
*flammeus* -a -um flame-red, fiery-red, *flamma*, *flammae*  
*flammiferus* -a -um flame-bearing, *flamma-fero* (having fiery flowers)  
*Flammula* Little-flame, an old generic name for lesser spearwort, some suggest a reference to the burning taste  
*flammulus* -a -um little flame, flame-coloured, diminutive of *flamma*, *flammae*  
*flandrius* -a -um from lowland areas of Holland, Belgium and France, Flandrian (*Flandria*)  
*flav-*, *flavi-*, *flavo-* yellowish, *flavus*, *flavi-*, *flavo-*  
*flavantherus* -a -um having yellow flowers, botanical Latin from *flavus* and αὐθης  
*flavens* being yellow, *flavens*, *flaventis*  
*flaveolus* -a -um somewhat yellow, *flaveus*  
*flaveoplenes* fully yellow, *flavus-plenus*  
*flavescens* pale-yellow, turning yellow, present participle of *flavesco*, *flavescere*  
*flavicans*, *flavidus* -a -um somewhat yellow, comparatives of *flavus*  
*flavissimus* -a -um the yellowest, superlative of *flavus*  
*flavo-albus* -a -um yellow and white, *flavo-albus*  
*flavonutans* yellow-drooping, *flavo-(nuto, nutare)*  
*flavovirens* greenish yellow, *flavo-virens*  
*flavus* -a -um bright almost pure yellow, *flavus*  
*flectens* turning round or aside, *flecto*, *flectere*, *flexi*, *flexum*  
*fleischeri* for M. Fleischer (1861–1930), of Mentone, France  
*fletcherianus* -a -um for Reverend J. C. B. Fletcher, orchid grower of Mundam, Chichester  
*flexi-*, *flexilis* -is -e pliant, flexible, *flecto*, *flectere*, *flexi*, *flexum*  
*flexicaulis* -is -e with curved or bending stems, *flexi-caulis*  
*flexifolius* -a -um pliant-leaved, *flexi-folius*  
*flexilis* -is -e flexible, pliant, *flexilis*  
*flexipes* pliant-stalked, *flexi-pes*  
*flexuosiformis* -is -e zigzag-shaped, *flexuosus-forma* (stems or inflorescence axes)  
*flexuosus* -a -um zigzag, sinuous, winding, much bent, tortuous, *flexuosus*  
*flexus* -a -um, *flexus* -a -um -turned, *flecto*, *flectere*, *flexi*, *flexum*  
*flocc-*, *floci-*, *flocco-* trivial; a bit of wool, *floccus*, *floci*  
*floccifer* -era -erum, *flocciger* -era -erum, *floccosus* -a -um bearing a woolly indumentum which falls away in tufts, *floccose*, (*floccus*, *floci*)-*fero* or *gero*  
*flocciflorus* -a -um having woolly flowers, *floci-florum*  
*floccipes* with floccose stalks, *floci-pes*  
*floccopus* floccose-stalked, *floci-pes*  
*floccosus* -a -um having woolly tufts, *floccosus*  
*flocculentus* -a -um a little woolly, diminutive of *floccosus*  
*flocculosus* -a -um woolly, wool-like, *floccus*, *floci*  
*flora* flowered, *flor*, *floris*; Flora was the Roman goddess of flowering plants  
*flore-albo* white-flowered, *flore-albus*  
*florentinus* -a -um from Florence, Florentine (*Florentia*)  
*flore-pleno* double-flowered, full-flowered, *florum-plenus*  
*floribundus* -a -um abounding in flowers, freely-flowering, *florum-abundus*  
*floridanus* -a -um from Florida, USA  
*floridulus* -a -um somewhat flowery, diminutive of *floridus*  
*floridus* -a -um florid, ornate; free-flowering, flowery, *floridus*  
*floriferus* -a -um flower-bearing, producing many flowers, *florum-fero*  
*florindae* for Mrs Florinda N. Thompson  
*floripecten* comb-flower, *florum-(pecten, pectinis)*  
*floripendulus* -a -um having hanging flowers, *florum-pendulus*

## The Names of Plants

*florulentus* -a -um abundantly flowery, comparative of *florum*  
*-florus* -a -um -flowered, *flos*, *floris* (botanical Latin uses *florus* -a -um for flowered or flowering, in place of the original Latin meaning of beautiful)  
*-flos*, *floris* -is -e flowered, *flos*, *floris*  
*flos-aeris* air-flower, *florum-aerius* (epiphytic air-plants)  
*Floscopa* Floribundant, *flos(-copia, copiae)*  
*flos-cuculi* flower of cuckoo, *flos-cuculus* (flowering in the season of cuckoo song)  
*flosculosus* -a -um with small flowers, very ornamental, *flosculus*  
*flos-jovis* Jove's flower, *flos-lovis*  
*flos-reginae* flower of the queen, *flos-regina*  
*fluctuans* inconstant, fluctuating, present participle of *fluctuo*, *fluctuare*  
*fluctuosus* -a -um stormy; wavy, undulating, *fluctuo*, *fluctuare* (leaf margins)  
*fluellyn* for St Llywelyn; Lyte (1578) used *llysiau fluellyn* for herbs flowering around 7 April  
*fluens* flowing, *fluo*, *fluere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*  
*fluitans* floating on water, *fluito*, *fluitare* (flote-grass)  
*fluminensis* -is -e of the river, *flumen*, *fluminis*; from Rio de Janeiro (*Flumen lanuarius*)  
*fluminis* -is -e flowing, of rivers, *flumen*, *fluminis*  
*fluvialis* -is -e, *fluvialis* -is -e growing in rivers and streams, of running water, *fluvius*, *fluvi*; *fluvius*, *fluvii*  
*foecundissimus* -a -um the most fruitful, superlative of *fecundus*  
*foecundus* -a -um fruitful, fecund, *fecundus*  
*foederatus* -a -um forming a compact growth of individuals, federated, *foederatus*  
*foedus* -a -um revolting, hideous, *foedus*, *foederis*  
*foemina*, *foemini* -a -um feminine, *femina*, *feminae*  
*foeneus* -a -um hay-like, *faenum*  
*foeni*- fennel-like-, *faeni*-  
*foeniculasius* -a -um resembling *Foeniculum*  
*foeniculatus* -a -um *Foeniculum*-like  
*Foeniculum*, *foeniculum* Fodder, diminutive of *fenum*, *faenum*, the Latin name, *feniculum*, *faeniculum*, for fennel  
*foeniscii* of mown hay, *faenum-seco*  
*foenum-graecum* Greek-hay, *foenum-graecum*, fenugreek (the Romans used *Trigonella foenum-graecum* as fodder)  
*foenus* -a -um fodder, hay, *faenum*  
*foerstermannii* for J. F. Föstermann, who collected for Sanders in Assam c. 1885  
*foetans*, *foetens* stinking, rank smelling, *foeteo*, *foetere*  
*foetidissimus* -a -um most smelly, very stinking, superlative of *foetidus*  
*foetidolens* malodorous, foul-smelling, *foetidus(-oleo, olere)*  
*foetidus* -a -um (*fetidus*, *foetidus*) stinking, bad smelling, *foetid*, *foeteo*, *foetere*  
*Fokienia* from Fujien (Fu Chien) province, SE China  
*foliaceus* -a -um leaf-like, leafy, *folium*  
*foliatus* -a -um, *foliosus* -a -um leafy, *folium*  
*-foliatus* -a -um -leaflets, -leafleted, *folium* (usually preceded by a number)  
*foliiflorus* -a -um flowering on the leaves, *folium-florum*  
*folio*- leaflet-, diminutive of *folium*  
*-foliolatus* -a -um -leafleted, *foliolus* (with a qualifying prefix)  
*foliosissimus* -a -um having copious leaves, superlative of *foliosus*  
*foliosus* -a -um leafy, well-leaved, *foliosus*  
*-folius* -a -um -leaved, *-folium*  
*follicularis* -is -e bearing follicles, *folliculus* (seed capsules as in hellebores, classically a small bag or egg-shell)  
*fomentarius* -a -um of poultices, *fomentum*, *fomenti*  
*Fomes* Kindling, touchwood, *fomes*, *fomitis*  
*fonsiflorus* -a -um producing fountains of flowers, (*fons*, *fontis*)-*florum*

- Fontanesia, fontanesii* for René Louiche Desfontaines (1752–1833), French botanist, author of *Flora Atlantica*
- fontanus -a -um, fontinalis -is -e* of fountains springs or fast-running streams, *fons, fontis*
- Fontinalis, fontinalis -is -e* Spring-dweller (*fontanus* a spring)
- foraminiferus -a -um* bearing a much perforated surface, *foramen-fero*
- foraminosus -a -um* being pierced with small holes, *foramen, foraminis*
- forbesianus -a -um, forbesii* for Edward Forbes, Professor of Botany at Edinburgh (1815–54), or James Forbes (1773–1861), gardener and writer at Woburn Abbey, or John Forbes, who collected in Africa c. 1825, or H. O. Forbes, collector and writer in the far East c. 1886
- forcipatus -a -um* having a pincer-like shape, *forceps, forcipis, forcipi-*
- fordii* for either Charles Ford (1844–1927), superintendent of Hong Kong Botanic Garden, or Lyman Ford, of San Diego, California, USA
- Forestiera* for Charles Le-Forestier (c. 1800), French naturalist
- forficatus -a -um* scissor-like, *forfex, forficis, forfici-*
- forficifolius -a -um* having leaves arranged like the blades of shears, *forfici-folius*
- forgetianus -a -um* for Louis Forget (d. 1915), collector for Sanders in S and Central America
- formanekianus -a -um* for Dr Edward Formanek (d. 1900), Professor of Botany at Brünn (Brno), present-day Czech Republic
- formicarius -a -um* relating to ants, attracting ants, *formica* (sweet fluid exudates)
- formicarus -a -um* of ants, *formica, formicae* (morphological adaptations occupied by ants)
- formiciferus -a -um* bearing ants, *formica-fero* (commensal associations)
- formidabilis -is -e* capable of terrifying or inspiring respect, *formido, formidare, formidavi, formidatum*
- formis -is -e* -sort, -kind, -resembling, -shaped, *forma, formae*
- formosanus -a -um, formosensis -is -e* from Taiwan (Formosa)
- formosissimus -a -um* the most handsome, the most beautiful, *formosus*
- formosus -a -um* handsome, beautiful, well-formed, *formosus*
- fornicatus -a -um* arched, arching, *fornicatus*
- forniculatus -a -um* slightly arched, diminutive of *fornicatus*
- Forrestia* for Peter Forrest, seventeenth-century botanist
- forrestii* for George Forrest (1873–1932), plant collector in China
- forsteri, forsterianus -a -um* for J. R. Forster (1729–98) or his son J. G. A. Forster (1754–94), of Halle
- Forsythia* for William Forsyth (1737–1804), superintendent of Kensington Royal Gardens and St James's Palace, founder member of the RHS a few months before his death
- fortis -is -e* durable, vigorous, strong, *fortis*
- fortissimus -a -um* the strongest, superlative of *fortis*
- fortuitus -a -um* casual, occasional, *fortuitus*
- fortunatus -a -um* rich, favourite, *fortuna, fortunae*
- Fortunearia, fortuneanus -a -um, fortunei, fortuni* for Robert Fortune (1812–80), Scottish plant collector for the RHS in China
- Fortunella* diminutive from *Fortunearia* (= *Citrus*, the kumquats, Cantonese, kam kwat, little orange)
- fossulatus -a -um* having fine grooves, as if having been dug over, *fodio, fodere, fodi, fossum*
- fosterianus -a -um, fosteri* for Professor Sir Michael Foster FRS (1836–1907), physician and *Iris* grower of Cambridge
- Fothergilla, fothergillii* for Dr John Fothergill (1712–80), of Stratford, Essex, physician and introducer of American plants (American wych hazel)
- fothergilloides* resembling *Fothergilla, Fothergilla-oides*
- foulaensis -is -e* from the island of Foula, Shetland, Scotland

## The Names of Plants

- Fouquiera* for Pierre Éloy Fouquier (1776–1850), French physician (*Fouquieriaceae*)
- Fourcroya* see *Furcraea*
- fourcroydes* similar to *Furcraea*, *Furcraea-oides*
- fournieri* for Eugene P. N. Fournier (1834–84), physician of Paris
- foveatus -a -um* having a pitted surface, *fovea*, *foveae*
- foveolatus -a -um* with small depressions or pits all over the surface, foveolate, *fovea*, *foveae*
- foxii* for Walter Fox (1858–1934), Singapore gardener
- fracidus -a -um* mellow-textured, slightly pulpy, *fracidus*
- fractiflexus -a -um* weakly twining, *fractus-flexus*
- fragari-*, *fragi-* strawberry-, *fraga*, *fragorum*
- Fragaria* Fragrance, *fragrans* (of the fruit)
- fragarii* of strawberries, living on *Fragaria* (*Aphelenchus*, nematode)
- fragarifolius -a -um* strawberry flowered, *fraga-folium*
- fragarioides* resembling *Fragaria*, *Fragaria-oides*
- fragifer -era -erum* strawberry-bearing, *fraga-fero*
- fragiformis -is -e* resembling strawberry, *Fragaria-form* (e.g. the warted red fruiting bodies of *Hypoxylon fragiforme* on beech)
- fragilinus -a -um* more fragile, comparative of *fragilis*
- fragilis -is -e* fleeting, brittle, fragile, *fragilis*
- fragosus -a -um* rough, breakable, *fragosus*
- fragrans* sweet-scented, odorous, fragrant, *fragrans*, *fragrantis*
- fragrantissimus -a -um* most fragrant, superlative of *fragrans*
- frainetto* from a Balkans vernacular name for an oak
- franchetianus -a -um*, *franchetii* for Adrien René Franchet (1834–1900), French botanist with particular interest in Chinese and Japanese plants
- franciscanus -a -um*, *fransiscanus -a -um* from San Francisco, USA
- Francoa* for Dr F. Franco of Valentia, sixteenth-century promoter of plant studies (bridal wreath) (*Francoaceae*)
- francofurtanus -a -um* from Frankfurt, Germany (*Francofurtum*)
- Frangula*, *frangula* Brittle, *frango* (medieval name refers to the brittle twigs of alder buckthorn)
- franguloides* resembling *Frangula*
- frangulus -a -um* breakable, fragile, *frango*, *frangere*, *fregi*, *fractum* (diminutive suffix)
- Frankenia* for John Frankenius (1590–1661), Swedish botanist (*Frankeniaceae*)
- Franklinia* for Benjamin Franklin (1706–90) inventor of the lightning conductor and President of the USA (= *Gordonia alatamaha*)
- frankliniae*, *franklinii* for Lady and Sir John Franklin (1786–1847), Arctic explorer and Governor of Tasmania
- frankofurtanus -a -um* from Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- franzosinii* for Signo Franzonsini, gardener at Intra, Lake Maggiore, Italy
- Fraseria*, *fraserianus -a -um*, *fraseri* for John Fraser (1750–1811), nurseryman of Chelsea, England
- fraternalis -is -e*, *fraternus -a -um* closely related, brotherly, *frater*, *fratris*
- fraudulosus -a -um* full of deceit, *fraudo*, *fraudare*, *fraudavi*, *fraudatum*
- fraxinellus -a -um* like a small ash, diminutive of *Fraxinus*
- fraxineus -ea -eum* ash-like, *Fraxinus*
- fraxini* of ash, living on *Fraxinus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)
- fraxini-*, *fraxineus -a -um* ash-like, resembling ash, *Fraxinus-*
- fraxinifolius -a -um* with leaves similar to *Fraxinus*
- fraxinivorus* ash-devouring, *fraxinus*-(*voro*, *vorare*, *voravi*, *voratum*) (inflorescences galled by *Eriophyes* gall mite)
- fraxinoides* ash-like, *Fraxinus-oides*
- Fraxinus* ancient Latin name, *fraxinus*, for ash, used by Virgil (ash tree)
- Freesia* for Friedrich Heinrich Theodor Freese (d. 1876), of Kiel, pupil of Ecklon

- Fremontia*, *fremontii*, *Fremontodendron* for Major General John Charles Fremont (1813–90) who explored W North America
- frene-* strap-, bridle-, curb-, *frenum*, *frena*, *freni*
- fresnoensis -is -e* from Fresno County, California
- fretalis -is -e* of Straits, *fretum*, *fretus* (*fretensis* Straits of Messina) (perhaps cognate with fret, a sea mist)
- Freycinetia* for Admiral Freycinet (1779–1842), French circumnavigator
- Freylinia* for L. Freylin, who compiled a catalogue of the plants of Buttiglieria Marengo, N Italy c. 1810
- freynianus -a -um* for Joseph Freyn (1845–1903), Czech botanist of Prague
- friburgensis -is -e* from Friburgo, Brazil
- friderici-augustii* for Friederich August II of Bavaria (1797–1854)
- frieseanus -a -um*, *friesii* for Dr Elias Magnus Fries (1798–1874), Swedish cryptogamic botanist
- friesianus -a -um* for Thore Magnus Fries (1832–1913), son of Dr Elias Magnus Fries, explorer
- friesicus -a -um* from the N Sea coastal Friesland area of the Netherlands and Germany, including the Frisian Islands (*Frisia*)
- frigescens* cooling, becoming inactive, *frigesco*, *frigescere*
- frigidus -a -um* cold, of cold habitats, of cold localities, *frigidus*
- frikartii* for the Swiss nurseryman, Frikart (*Aster* × *frikartii*)
- friscus -a -um*, *frisius -a -um* from Friesland, Friesian (*Frisia*)
- frithii* for Mathew Frith of the 1998 Kew Expedition to Cameroon
- Fritillaria* Dice-box, *fritillus* (the shape of fritillary flowers)
- froebelii* for Fröbel, nurserymen of Zurich c. 1874
- Froelichia*, *froelichii* for Joseph A. Froelich (1766–1841), German physician and botanist
- frondeus -a -um* having leafy frond-like branches, *frons*, *frondis*
- frondiscentis -is -e* having leaf-like petals, phyllodic, *frondis-essentia*
- frondosus -a -um* leafy, *frons*, *frondis*
- fructifer -era -erum* fruit-bearing, fruitful, *fructus-fero*
- fructu-* fruit-, *fructus*, *fructo-*
- fructu-albo* white-fruited, *fructus-albus* (berried)
- fructu-coccineo* red-fruited, *fructus-coccineus* (berried)
- fructuosus -a -um* fruitful, comparative of *fructus*
- frumentaceus -a -um* grain-producing, giving corn, *frumentum*
- frumentarius -a -um* pertaining to grain, *frumentum*
- frustulentus -a -um* appearing to be of many small pieces, full of crumbs, *frustulentus*
- frutecorus -a -um*, *fruticorus -a -um* of thickets, *fruticetum*
- frutescens* shrubby, becoming shrubby, *frutex-essentia*
- frutetorus -a -um* of scrubland or the bush, amongst shrubs, *frutex*, *fruticis*
- frutex* shrub, bush, *frutex*, *fruticis*
- fruticans* bushing, sprouting, present participle of *fruticor*, *fruticare*
- fruticicolus -a -um* living in bushy habitats, *fruticetum-colo*
- fruticosus -a -um* of shrub like habit, *frutex*, *fruticis*
- fruticulosus -a -um* dwarf-shrubby, diminutive of *fruticosus*
- fucatus -a -um* blushing, dyed, artificial-looking, *fuco*, *fucare*, *fucavi*, *fucatum*
- fucescens* turning red, blushing, *fuco*, *fucare*, *fucavi*, *fucatum*
- Fuchsia*, *fuchsia* for Leonhard Fuchs (1501–66), Professor at Tübingen and renaissance botanist
- fuchsiaefolius -a -um* with *Fuchsia*-like leaves, *Fuchsia-folium*
- fuchsiaoides* resembling *Fuchsia*, *Fuchsia-oides*
- fuci-* artificial, dyed (red), deceitful; drone, bee-glue, *fucus*, *fuci*
- fucifer -era -erum* drone-bearing, bee-glue bearing, rouge-bearing, *fucus-fero*
- fuciflorus -a -um* drone-flowered, *fucus-florum* (superficial resemblance of the flower to a drone bee)

## The Names of Plants

- fucifolius* -a -um having red leaves, *fucus-folium*  
*fuciformis* -is -e, *fucoides* seaweed-like, resembling *Fucus*, *Fucus-oides*  
*fucosus* spurious, *fucosus*  
*Fucus*, *fucus* Sea-weed, *φυκος*, *fucus* (Semitic origin for a red paint or cosmetic made from a rock lichen)  
*fugacissimus* -a -um most transient or timorous, superlative of *fugax*, *fugacis*  
*fugax* fleeting, rapidly withering, shy, fugacious, *fugax*, *fugacis*  
*fugiens* dying, fleeting, present participle of *fugio*, *fugere*, *fugi*, *fugitum*  
*-fugius* -a -um -vanishing, -escaping, -avoiding, *fugio*, *fugere*, *fugi*, *fugitum*  
*Fugosia* see *Cienfuegosia*  
*-fugus* -a -um -banishing, -putting-to-flight, *fugo*, *fugare*, *fugavi*, *fugatum*  
*Fuirena* for G. Fuiren, Danish physician  
*fuji* the Japanese vernacular name for *Wisteria*  
*fujianus* -a -um from the environs of Mount Fuji (Fuji San or Fujiyama), Japan  
*fulcitus* -a -um propped, supported, strengthened, *fulcio*, *fulcire*, *fulsi*, *fultum*  
*fulcratus* -a -um having supports, *fulcratus* (thorns, hooks or tendrils)  
*fulgens* shining, glistening, *fulgeo*, *fulgere*, *fulsi* (often with red flowers)  
*fulgentis* -is -e of brilliance or bright colours, *fulgeo*, *fulgere*, *fulsi*  
*fulgidus* -a -um flashing, glowing, *fulgidus* (brightly coloured)  
*fuligineo-albus* -a -um white and sooty-brown, (*fuligo*, *fuliginis*)-*albus* (colouration of stipe)  
*fuliginus* -a -um, *fuliginosus* -a -um dirty-brown to blackish, sooty, *fuligo*, *fuliginis*  
*fullonum* of cloth fullers, *fullo*, *fullonis*  
*fultus* -a -um stiffened or supported, past participle of *fulcio*, *fulcire*, *fulsi*, *fultum*  
*fulvellus* -a -um slightly tawny, diminutive of *fulvus*  
*fulvescens* becoming tawny, *fulvus-essentia*  
*fulvi*-, *fulvo*-, *fulvus* -a -um tawny, reddish-yellow, *fulvous*, *fulvus*  
*fulvoicortex* having a tawny surface, rind or bark, *fulvus-cortex*  
*fulvidus* -a -um yellowish, tawny, *fulvus*  
*Fumana* Smoke, *fumus*, (the colour of the foliage)  
*Fumaria* Smoke, *fumus*, Dioscorides' name, *καπνος*, referred to the effect of the juice on the eyes being the same as that of smoke, but the medieval Latin name, *fumus terrae*, refers to the appearance of Fumitory plants as smoke arising from the ground) (*Fumariaceae*)  
*fumarioides* resembling *Fumaria*, *Fumaria-oides*  
*fumatofetens* smelling of smoke, *fumus-(foeteo, foetere)*  
*fumeus* -a -um steam-like, smoke-coloured, smoky, *fumus*  
*fumidus* -a -um steamy, smoke-coloured, dull grey coloured, *fumidus*  
*fumosus* -a -um smoky (colouration), smoked, *fumus*  
*funalis* -is -e twisted together, rope-like, *funale*, *funalis*  
*funebis* -is -e murderous, mournful, doleful, of graveyards, *funereal*, *funebis*  
*funereus* -a -um from the Funeral Mountain group in the Amargosa range, E California, USA; fatal, *funereus*  
*funerius* -a -um doleful, *funereal*; fatal, *funus*, *funeris*  
*fungosus* -a -um spongy, fungus-like, pertaining to fungi, *fungus*  
*fungum-olens* having a fungal smell, *fungus-olens*  
*funicaulis* -is -e having thread-like stems, *funis-caulis*  
*funicularis* -is -e, *funiculatus* -a -um like a thin cord, *funiculus*, *funiculi*  
*funiferus* -a -um rope-bearing, cord-bearing, *funis-fero* (use as cordage)  
*funiformis* -is -e like dreadlocks, ropes of hair, *funis-forma*  
*Funtumia* from the W African vernacular names, *funtum*, o-*funtum*  
*furcans* forking, dividing into two, *furca*, *furcae*  
*furcatus* -a -um forked, furcate, *furca*, *furcae*  
*furcellatus* -a -um having a small fork or notch (at the apex), diminutive of *furca*, *furcae*  
*Furcraea* (*Furcroyia*) for Antoine François Fourcroy (1755–1809), French chemist  
*furfuraceus* -a -um scurfy, mealy, scaly, *furfur*, *furfuris*

*furfurascens* becoming scurfy-surfaced, *furfur*, *furfuris*  
*furians* irritating, exciting to madness, present participle of *furio*, *furiare*, *furiavi*,  
*furiatum*  
*furiosus* -a -um frantic, mad, *furiosus* (frenzied growth habit)  
*furtivus* -a -um secretive, hiding away, *furtivus*  
*furtus* -a -um intriguing, secretive, tricky, *furtum*  
*furvicolor* dark-coloured, *furvus*-color  
*furvus* -a -um black, very dark, *furvus*  
*Fusarium* Spindle-like, *fusus* (the spore-bearing branches)  
*fusca-coreana* Korean (*Clematis*) *fusca*  
*fuscans* darkening, blackening, present participle of *fusco*, *fuscare*  
*fuscatus* -a -um somewhat dusky-brown, *fuscus*  
*fuscus* turning swarthy, darkening, *fuscus*-essentia  
*fusci*-, *fusco*-, *fuscus* -a -um bright-brown, swarthy, dark-coloured, *fuscus*  
*fuscinatus* -a -um having trident-like form, *fiscina*, *fuscinae*  
*fuscoater* -a -um literally swarthy-black, *fuscus*-ater  
*fuscomarginatus* -a -um with brown margins, *fuscus*-(*margo*, *marginis*)  
*fusculus* -a -um husky, blackish, diminutive of *fuscus*  
*fusiformis* -is -e spindle-shaped, *fuscus*-forma  
*fusipes* with spindle-shaped stipes, *fuscus*-pes (spindle-shanks' fruiting stipes)  
*futilis* -is -e worthless, brittle, useless, *futilis*, *futtilis*  
*futurus* -a -um of the future, coming, *futurus*

*gabonensis* -is -e, *gabonicus* -a -um from Gabon, equatorial W Africa  
*Gabunia* from Gabon, equatorial W Africa  
*gaditanus* -a -um from Cadiz (*Gades*), Spain  
*Gaertnera*, *gaertneri* for J. Gärtner (1732–91), German physician  
*Gagea* for Sir Thomas Gage (1781–1820), English botanist (an earlier Sir William Gage (1657–1727), of Bury St Edmunds, introduced the green-gage about 1725)  
*gagnepainii* for François Gagnepain (1866–1952), botanist at the National Museum, Paris  
*Gahnia* for H. Gahn (1747–1816), Swedish botanist  
*Gaillardia* for Gaillard de Charentonneau (Marentonneau), patron of botany (blanket flowers)  
*-gala*, *galacto*- milk, milky, milk-like γαλα, γαλακτος, γαλακτ-  
*galacifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Galax*  
*galactanthus* -a -um having milky or milk-white flowers, γαλακτ-ανθος  
*Galactia* Milky, γαλακτος (the sap of the milk pea)  
*galactinus* -a -um milky, γαλα, γαλακτος (flower or sap colour)  
*Galactites* Milk-like, γαλα, γαλακτος, γαλακτιτης (for the white leaf venation)  
*galactodendron* milk-tree, cow-tree, γαλακτος-δενδρον (the abundant sap's local use)  
*galanga* an Asian vernacular name, galangal (from Arabic, *kalanjan*), for the ginger-like rhizome of *Kaempferia galanga*, which has culinary and medicinal uses  
*galantheus* -a -um snowdrop-like, γαλα-ανθος  
*galanthi*- *Galanthus*-, snowdrop-  
*Galanthus* Milk-white flower, γαλα-ανθος (the colour of snowdrops)  
*galapageius* -a -um from the Galapagos archipelago, Pacific Ocean  
*galaticus* -a -um from Ankara, Turkey (*Galatia*)  
*Galax* Milky, γαλακτος (the flower colour)  
*Galaxia* Star-spangled, γαλαξια (simile, when flowering, with the milky way, γαλαξιας κυκλος)  
*galbanifluus* -a -um with a yellowish exudate, *galbanus*-(*fluo*, *fluere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*) (*Ferula galbaniflua* yields gum galbanum)  
*galbinus* -a -um greenish-yellow, *galbinus*  
*gale* from an old English vernacular name, gage or gawl, used by J. Bauhin for bog-myrtle or sweet gale, *Myrica gale*

## The Names of Plants

- Galeandra* Helmeted-stamen, (*galea*, *galeae*)-*andrus* (the cover of the anther)  
*Galearia* Helmeted, *galea* (the concave petals)  
*Galearis* Hooded, *galea* (arrangement of the perianth)  
*galeatus -a -um*, *galericulus -a -um* helmet-shaped, like a skull-cap, *galea*  
*Galega* Milk-bringing, γαλα-αγω (goat's rue is reputed to improve lactation)  
*galegi-* resembling *Galega*  
*galegifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Galega*  
*Galenia* for Claudius Galenus of Pergamos (129–200), free-thinking mathematician, philosopher, physician, theist and experimentalist, author of πνευμα ψυχικον (*Spiritus animalis*) *Living Spirits*  
*Galeobdolon*, *galeobdolon* Weasel-smell, γαλεν-βδολος (a name used in Pliny)  
*galeopsifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to those of *Galeopsis*  
*Galeopsis* Weasel-like, resembling *Galeobdolon* (γαλεν, γαλη)-οψις (an ancient Greek name used by Pliny), some derive from *galea*, a helmet  
*Galeottia*, *galeottianus -a -um* for Henri Guillaume Galeotti (1811–58), Italian explorer and plant hunter in central America, director of Brussels Botanic Garden  
*galericulus -a -um* bonnet- or skull-cap-like, from diminutive of *galerum* (the calyx of skullcap, *Scutellaria galericulata*, the pileus of bonnet *Mycena*)  
*galeritus -a -um* of rustic places, rustic, *galeritus*  
*gali-* *Galium*-like-  
*galii* of bedstraws, living on *Galium* (*Eriophyes*, acarine gall mite)  
*gallicola* living on *Galium* (*Dasyneura*, dipteran gall midge)  
*galilaeus -a -um* from Galilee, Israel  
*Galinsoga* for Don Mariano Martinez de Galinsoga, eighteenth-century Spanish director of the botanic garden at Madrid (Englished as gallant soldier)  
*galioides* bedstraw-like, resembling *Galium*, *Galium-oides*  
*Galipea* the Amerindian vernacular name for the angostura tree, *Galipea officinalis*  
*Galium* Milk, Dioscorides' name, γαλιον (the flowers of *G. verum* were used to curdle milk, γαλα, in cheese making)  
*Gallesia* for Giorgio Gallesio (1772–1839), Italian botanist  
*gallicus -a -um* from France, French, *Galli*; of the cock or rooster, *gallus*, *galli*  
*gallii* for Nicolas Joseph Marie Le Gall de Kerinou (1787–1860), author of *Flore de Morbihan*, 1852  
*gallingar* the medieval apothecaries' name for dried roots of *Alpinia officinarum*, from the Chinese, koa liang kiang, reapplied to the substitute, English galangal, or galingale, *Cyperus longus*  
*galopus -a -um* with a milky stalk, γαλα-πους (exudate from damaged stipe)  
*Galphimia* anagram of *Malpighia*  
*Galpinia*, *galpinii* for Ernst Eduard Galpin of Barberton (1858–1941), collector in S Africa, author on the flora of Drakensberg, 1909  
*Galtonia* for Sir Francis Galton (1822–1911) pioneer in eugenics, anthropology, fingerprinting and weather charting, writer on exploration (summer hyacinth)  
*Galvezia* for Jose Galvez, a Spanish colonial administrator  
*gamandrea* the medieval apothecaries' name for a medicinal plant (cognate with chamaedrys, χαμαιδρυς, and germander)  
*Gamanthera* Fused-stamens, γαμο-ανθερα  
*Gamanthus* Joined-flowers, γαμο-ανθος  
*Gambelia* for William Gambel (1821–49), American biologist at the National Academy of Sciences  
*gambier* the Malay vernacular name, gambir, for *Uncaria gambier* and the astringent catechu extract from it  
*gambogius -a -um* from Cambodia, rich-yellow, gamboge (the resin obtained from *Garcinia gambogia* or *G. hanburyi*)  
*gamo-* fused-, joined-, united-, married-, γαμος, γαμο-  
*Gamochoeta* Fused-bristles, γαμο-χαιτη (the united pappus hairs)  
*Gamolepis* United-scales, γαμο-λεπις (the involucre bracts)  
*gamopetalus -a -um* having the petals united, γαμο-πεταλον



- gamosepalus* -a -um with a united calyx, γαμο-σκεπη  
 -gamus -a -um -union, -marriage, γαμος  
*gandavensis* -is -e from either Ghent (*Gandavum*), Belgium, or Gandava, Pakistan  
*gangeticus* -a -um from the Ganges region, *Ganges*, *Gangis*  
*gano-* bright-, shining-, γανωω  
*Ganoderma* Shining-skinned, γανωω-δερμα (the glossy surface)  
*Ganophyllum* Shining-leaved-one, γανωω-φυλλον  
*Garaya* for Leslie Andrew Garay (b. 1924), orchidologist at the Oakes Ames herbarium, Harvard, USA  
*Garcinia* for Dr Laurent Garcin (1683–1751), a French naturalist with the East India company, travelled in the orient  
*Gardenia*, *gardenii* for Dr Alexander Garden (1730–91), Anglo-American botanist, correspondent with Linnaeus  
*gardenioides* -a -um having the fragrance of *Gardenia*, *Gardenia-odorus*  
*gardneri*, *gardnerianus* -a -um for Hon. E. Gardner (b. 1784), political resident in Nepal, or George Gardner (1812–49), Superintendent of Botanic Garden at Peradeniya, Sri Lanka  
*garganicus* -a -um from Monte Gargano, S Italy  
*gargaricus* -a -um from the Gargara gorge of the Rif mountains, Morocco  
*gariepianus* -a -um from the environs of the Gariep Dam, Orange River, S Africa  
*Garrya* for Nicholas Garry, secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, c. 1820–35 (silk tassel tree) (*Garryaceae*)  
*gasipaes* from an Amazonian vernacular name for the peach-fruit of palm, *Guilielmia gasipaes*  
*gaspensis* -is -e from the area of Gaspé Bay, Quebec, Canada (derived either from the eponymous discoverer Gaspar Corte-Real, or from an Indian vernacular, gespeg, the end of the world)  
*gaster-*, *gastro-* belly-, bellied-, γαστηρ  
*Gasteranthus* Bellied-flower, γαστηρ-ανθος (the expanded lower part of the perianth tube)  
*Gasteria* Belly, γαστηρ (the swollen base on the corolla)  
*Gastonia* for Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV of France, patron of botany (= *Polyscias*)  
*Gastridium* Little-paunch, diminutive of γαστηρ (the bulging of the glumes of nitgrass)  
*Gastrochilus* Bellied-lip, γαστηρ-χειλος (the swollen lip)  
*Gastrodia* Belly-like, γαστηρ-ωδες (the bell-shaped flowers)  
*Gastrolobium* Bellied-pod, γαστηρ-λοβος (the inflated, segmented pods)  
*Gastronema* Bellied-thread, γαστηρ-νημα (the base of the filaments)  
*gaudens* pleasing, delighting, rejoicing, present participle of *gaudeo*, *gaudere*, *gavisus*  
*Gaudichaudia*, *gaudichaudianus* -a -um, *gaudichaudii* for Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré (1789–1854), naturalist on Freycinet's 1817–20 circumnavigation of the world  
*Gaudinia* for Jean François Aimé Philipe Gaudin (1766–1833), Swiss botanist, author of *Flora Helvetica*, 1828–33  
*Gaulnettya* the composite name for hybrids between *Gaultheria* and *Pernettya*  
*Gaultheria* for Dr Jean François Gauthier (1708–56), Swedish-Canadian botanist of Quebec (wintergreen)  
*Gaura* Superb, γαυρος (stature and floral display of some)  
*gausapatus* -a -um like woollen cloth, with a frieze, *gausapa*, *gausapis*  
*Gaussia* for Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855), German mathematician and cosmologist  
*gayanus* -a -um for Jacques Etienne Gay (1786–1864), French botanist  
*gayi* for either Jacques Etienne Gay or Claude Gay (1800–73), writers on S American plants  
*Gaylussacia* for Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac (1778–1850), French philosopher and chemist (huckleberries)

## The Names of Plants

*Gazania* for the Greek scholar Theodore of Gaza (1398–1478), who transcribed Theophrastus' works into Latin (1483); some interpret it as Riches, *gaza-ae* (treasure flowers)

*Geastrum* (*Geaster*) Earth-star, γη-(αστηρ, αστερος) (shape of the fungal fruiting body)

*Geissanthera* Overlapping-anthers, γεισσο-ανθερα

*Geissanthus* Tiled-flowers, γεισσο-ανθος

*Geissaspis* Tiled-with-shields, γεισσουν-(ασπης, ασπιδος) (the large overlapping bracts of the flower-heads)

*Geissois* Tiled, γεισσουν

*Geissomeria* Overlapping-parts, γεισσο-μερις (the overlapping bracts)

*geisson-, geisso-* overlapping-, tiled-, γεισσουν

*Geissorhiza* Tiled-root, γεισσο-ριζα (appearance of the scaly-tunicated corns)

*geito-, geitono-, -geiton* neighbour-, γειτων, γειτονος, γειτονο-

*Geitonoplesium* Close-neighbour, γειτονο-πλησιος (scrambling habit)

*Gelasine* Smiling-dimple, γελασεινος (the flower structure)

*gelatinosus -a -um* with the appearance or consistency of jelly, *gelo, gelare; gelatus*

*Geleznovia* for Nikolai Ivanovich Zheleznov (1816–77), Russian agronomist at Moscow University

*Gelidium* Frost, *gelidus* (the alga produces gelose, from agar-agar, that is used in ice-cream making)

*Gelidocalamus* Frosted-Calamus, *gelidus-Calamus*

*gelidus -a -um* of icy regions, growing in icy places, *gelo, gelare; gelidus*

*Gelsemium* from the Italian, gelsomine, for true jasmine

*gemelliflorus -a -um* having flowers carried in pairs, *gemellus-florum*

*gemellus -a -um* in pairs, paired, twinned, double, *gemellus*

*geminatus -a -um, gemini-* united in pairs, twinned, *geminio, geminare, geminavi, geminatum*

*geminiflorus -a -um* with paired flowers, *geminus-florum*

*gemma-* bud-, jewel-, *gemma, gemmae*

*gemmatas -a -um* bejewelled, budding, having gemmae, *gemmo, gemmare; gemmatus*

*gemmiferus -a -um, gemmiparus -a -um* bearing gemmae or deciduous buds or propagules, *gemmae-fero, gemmae-pario* (*Brassica gemmifera* Brussels sprout)

*gemmosus -a -um* sprouting, with gemmae or bud-like propagules, *gemmo, gemmare*

*genavensis -is -e* from Geneva, Switzerland (*Genava*)

*generalis -is -e* normal, prevailing, usual, of the species, *generalis*

*generosus -a -um* well-stocked, noble, productive, *generosus*

*-genes* -descended-from, -born-of, -birth, γενεα, γένος, *genesis*

*genevensis -is -e* from Geneva, Switzerland (*Genava*)

*geniculi-, geniculatus -a -um* jointed, Pliny's name for a knee-like bend, *genu, geniculatus*

*Genipa* from the Tupi vernacular name, jenipapos, in Guiana (genipap fruit is used in making a preserve)

*Genista* a name in Virgil (*planta genista*, from which the Plantagenets took their name; some derive it from the Celtic, gen, for a small bush)

*genistelloides* resembling a small *Genista*, feminine diminutive *Genistella-oides*

*genisti-* broom-like, resembling *Genista*

*genisticola* living on *Genista*, *Genista-colo* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)

*genistifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to a *Genista*, *Genista-folium*

*Gentiana* a name, γεντιανη, in Pliny attributed to King Gentius of Illyria (180–167 bc), for his discovery of its medicinal properties (*Gentianaceae*)

*Gentianella* Gentian-like, feminine diminutive of *Gentiana*

*gentianoides* resembling *Gentiana*, *Gentiana-oides*

*Gentianopsis* Resembling *Gentiana*, γεντιανη-οψις, *Gentiana-opsis*

*gentilianus -a -um, gentlii, gentilis -is -e* for Louis Gentil (b. 1874), Curator of Brussels Botanic Garden, (*gentilis* hereditary, kinsman)

- genuflexus* -a -um kneeling, having bends at the nodes, *genu*-(*flecto*, *flectere*, *flexi*, *flexum*)
- genuinus* -a -um of the cheek or back teeth; natural, true, *genuinus*
- genus -a -um -borne, *genus*, *generis*; -begot, -produced, *γενος*, *gigno*, *gignere*, *genui*, *genitum*
- Genyorchis* Chinned-orchid, *γενυς-ορχις* (the foot to the column) (some interpret as Knee-orchid, *genu-orchis*)
- geo-* -on or under the earth-, *γη*, *γηω*
- geocarpus* -a -um earth-fruited, with fruits which ripen underground, *γηω-καρπος*
- Geogenanthus* Earth-borne-flower, *γηω-γενος-ανθος*
- geogeneus* -a -um earth-borne, *γηω-γενος* (fruiting stage of earth-petal fungus)
- Geoglossum* Earth-tongue, *γηω-γλωσσα* (the fruiting body)
- geoides* *Geum*-like, *Geum-oides*
- geometrizans* having very regular structure, symmetrical, *γεω-μετριζανς*
- Geonomia* (*Geonomos*) Skilled-in-agriculture, *γεονομος* (produces apical offset bulbs)
- geonomiformis* -is -e resembling *Geonomia* in shape
- geophilus* -a -um spreading horizontally, ground-loving, *γηω-φιλος*
- geophyllus* -a -um earth-leaf, *γηω-φυλλον*
- georgei* for George Forrest (1873–1932), collector in China
- georgianus* -a -um from Georgia, USA or any other Georgia
- georgicus* -a -um from Georgia, Caucasus
- geotropus* -a -um earth-turning, *γηω-τροπη* (ring- or group-forming growth of fruiting bodies)
- ger, -gerus, -gera, -gerum -carrying, wearing, producing, *gero*, *gerere*, *gessi*, *gestum*
- geralensis* -is -e from the Serra do Mar, or Geral mountains, Brazil
- geraniifolius* -a -um, *geraniifolius* *Geranium*-leaved
- geranioides* resembling *Geranium*, *Geranium-oides*
- Geranium* Crane, *γερανος* (Dioscorides' name, *γερανιον*, refers to the shape of the fruit resembling the head of a crane, *γερανον*, cranesbill) (*Geraniaceae*)
- Gerardia* for John Gerard (1545–1612), gardener for Lord Burleigh (William Cecil), author of the *The Herball, or generall historie of plants* (1597)
- gerardianus* -a -um, *gerardii* for P. Gerard (1795–1835), who sent plants to Dr Nathaniel Wallich
- gerardii* for Jean Gerard, Madagascan guide who found *Voanioala gerardii*
- gerascanthus* -a -um having aged thorns, retaining thorns, *γεραιος-ακανθος*
- Gerbera* for Traugott Gerber, German naturalist and traveller (Barberton daisy)
- germanicus* -a -um from Germany, German (*Germania*)
- germinans* sprouting, budding, present participle of *germino*, *germinare*
- geronti*-, *gero*-, *geron* old man, *γερων*, *γεροντος*, *γεροντο*-
- gerontopogon* carrying a beard, like an old man's beard, *γεροντο-παγων* (a pappus)
- gerus -a -um -bearing, -carrying, -producing, *gero*, *gerere*, *gessi*, *gestum*
- Gesneria* (*Gesnera*), *gesnerianus* -a -um for Conrad Gesner (1516–65), Swiss botanist of Zurich (*Gesneriaceae*)
- gesneriiflorus* -a -um having *Gesneria*-like flowers, *Gesneria-florum*
- Gethylis* Small-leek, diminutive of *γεθυον* (some derive it from *γηθεω*, to rejoice)
- geton -neighbour, *γειτων*
- Geum*, *geum* a classical name, *geum*, in Pliny, (*γευω* stimulant, medicinal roots of some)
- Gevuina* from a Chilean vernacular name for the edible Chile hazel nut
- ghaticus* -a -um from the mountain ranges, Ghats, bordering the Deccan plateau, India
- gibb*-, *gibbi*-, *gibbatus* -a -um swollen on one side, gibbous, *gibbus*, *gibbi* (a gibbous moon is larger than a half-moon)
- Gibbaeum* Hump, *gibba* (the two unequal leaves)
- gibberosus* -a -um humped, hunchbacked, more convex on one side, *gibberosus*
- gibbiflorus* -a -um pouched-flowered, *gibbi-florum* (irregular form of perianth)

## The Names of Plants

*gibbosus* -a -um somewhat swollen or enlarged on one side, *gibbus*, *gibbi*  
*gibbsii* for Hon. Vicary Gibbs (1853–1933), of Aldenham, tree enthusiast  
*gibbus* -a -um humped, with a hump, *gibbus*, *gibbi*  
*gibraltarius* -a -um from Gibraltar (*Calpe*, *Calpetanus*)  
*giennensis* -is -e from Gien, France, or Jaén (Gienna), Spain  
*gigandrus* -a -um having large stamens, γιγ-ανθρ  
*giganteus* -a -um, *giganticus* -a -um unusually large or tall, gigantic, γιγαντειος  
(*giganteus*, of giants)  
*gigantes* giant-flowered, γιγ-ανθος  
*gigantiflorus* -a -um having large flowers, botanical Latin from γιγας and *florum*  
*gigas* giant, γιγας (*gigantes*, *gigantum*, giant, giants)  
*Gigaspermum* Giant-sperm, γιγας-σπερμα (the antherozoids)  
*gilbertensis* -is -e from the environs of the Gilbert river, Cape York peninsula, N  
Australia  
*gileadensis* -is -e from Gilead, N Jordan (or the area east of the River Jordan)  
*Gilia* from a Hottentot name for a plant used to make a beverage, or for Felipe  
Salvadore Gil (c. 1790), Spanish writer on exotic plants  
*Gillenia* for Arnoldus Gillenius, a seventeenth-century German botanist  
*Gilliesia*, *gilliesii* for Dr J. Gillies (1792–1834) of Mendoza, Argentina  
*gilvus* -a -um, *gilvo-*, *gilvus* -a -um dull, pale yellow, *gilvus*  
*gilvoscens* turning dull-yellow, *gilvus-essentia*  
*gilviflorus* -a -um having dull yellow flowers, *gilvus-flora*  
*gingidium* gum, *gingiva*, *gingivae*, from an old name, γιγγιδιον, used by Dioscorides  
for a carrot-rooted plant (in medicine, *gingivitis* is inflammation of the gums)  
*Ginkgo* derived from a Sino-Japanese name, gin-kyo (*Ginkgoaceae*)  
*ginnala* a native name for *Acer ginnala*  
*ginseng* from the Chinese name, ren-shen (man-herb) (the forked root)  
*giraffae* of giraffes, from the Arabic, zarafa  
*giral dianus* -a -um, *giral dii* for Giuseppe Giraldo (1848–1901), Italian missionary in  
Shensi, China  
*giron dinus* -a -um from the Gironde department of Aquitaine region, SW France  
*githago* from generic name, *gith*, in Pliny (for *Nigella*) with feminine suffix (for  
resemblance of the seeds)  
*glabellus* -a -um somewhat smooth, smoothish, diminutive of *glaber*  
*glaber* -bra -brum, *glabri-*, *glabro* smooth, without hairs, glabrous, *glaber*, *glabri*  
*glaberrimus* -a -um very smooth, smoothest, superlative of *glaber*  
*glabratus* -a -um, *glabrescens* becoming smooth or glabrous, *glabri-essentia*  
*glabrius* -a -um, *glabrus* -a -um smooth, bald, *glaber*, *glabri*  
*glabriusculus* -a -um rather glabrous, a little glabrous, diminutive of *glaber*  
*glabrohirtus* -a -um smooth and hairy, bald with a few hairs  
*glacialis* -is -e of frozen habitats, of the ice, *glacies*; *glacialis*  
*gladius* -a -um sword-like, *gladius*, *gladi*  
*gladiolatus* -a -um like a small sword, diminutive of *gladius*  
*Gladiolus* Small-sword, the name in Pliny, diminutive of *gladius* (cognate with  
*gladdon*, *Iris foetidissima*)  
*glandiformis* -is -e shaped like an acorn or nut, (*glans*, *glandis*)-forma  
*Glandularia* Glandular-one, *glandulae* (= *Verbena*, section *Glandularia*)  
*glandulicarpus* -a -um having glandular or sticky fruits, botanical Latin from *glandulae* and καρπος  
*glandulifer* -era -erum, *glanduligerus* -a -um gland-bearing, *glandulae-fero* (*gero*)  
*glanduliflorus* -a -um having sticky, glandular flowers, *glandulae-florum*  
*glandulosissimus* -a -um the most glandular, superlative of *glandulae*  
*glandulosus* -a -um full of glands, glandular (from modern Latin, *glandulae*, for  
throat glands)  
*glareophilus* -a -um liking screes or gravels, botanical Latin from *glarea* and φιλεω  
*glareosus* -a -um gravelly, growing on gravel, *glarea*, *glareae*  
*glasti-* *Isatis*-, woad-like- (from the Latin name, *glastum*, for woad)

- glastifolius* -a -um with woad-like leaves, *glastum-folius*  
*glaucescens*, -*glaucus* -a -um developing a fine whitish bloom, bluish-green, sea-green, glaucous, *glaucus-essentia*  
*glauci*-, *glauco*-, *glaucus* -a -um with a white or greyish bloom, glaucous (from Latin *glaucuma*, a cataract)  
*Glaucidium* *Glaucium*-like  
*glaucifolius* -a -um with grey-green leaves, *glaucus-folius*  
*glaucifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of horned poppy, *Glaucium*  
*glaucinus* -a -um a little clouded or bloomed, diminutive of *glaucus* (milky)  
*Glaucium* Grey-green, γλαυκος (Dioscorides' name, γλαυκιον, for the colour of horned poppy latex)  
*glaucolbus* -a -um having a greyish bloom, *glaucus-albus*  
*glaucocarpus* -a -um having a waxy bloom on the fruits, γλαυκο-καρπος  
*glaucochrous* -a -um sea-green complexioned, γλαυκος-χρως  
*glaucoglossus* -a -um with a glaucous tongue, γλαυκο-γλωσσα  
*glaucopelplus* -a -um robed in sea-green, γλαυκο-πεπλος  
*glaucophylloides* resembling (*Salix*) *glaucophylla*  
*glaucophyllus* -a -um glaucous-leaved, γλαυκο-φυλλον  
*glaucopruinatus* -a -um having a frosting of bluish green bloom, *glaucus-pruinosis*  
*glaucopsis* -is -e glaucous-looking, γλαυκ-οψις  
*glaucopus* -a -um glaucous-stalked, γλαυκο-πους  
*glaucosericeus* -a -um having greyish-blue silky hairs, *glaucus-serricus*  
*glaucovirens* greyish-green, *glaucus-virens*  
*glaucus* -a -um clear, gleaming, sea-green, bluish: with a waxy bloom, γλαυκος, *glaucus*  
*Glaux* a name, γλαυξ, used by Dioscorides  
*glazouanous* -a -um for A. M. F. Glazieu (1828–1906), French director of the Imperial Gardens, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
*glebarius* -a -um lump, clod, sod, forming tumps of tufts, *gleba*, *gleba*  
*Glechoma*, *glechoma* Dioscorides' name, βληχων, γληχων, for penny-royal  
*glechomae* of ground ivy, living on *Glechoma* (*Dasyneuran*, dipteran gall midge)  
*Gleditsia* (*Gleditschia*) for Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch (*Gleditsius*) (1714–86) of the Berlin Botanic Garden, locust trees  
*Gleichenia* for F. W. Gleichen (1717–83), German director of Berlin Botanic Garden (*Gleicheniaceae*)  
*Gliricidia* Dormouse-killer, (*glis*, *gliris*)-*cidium* (the poisonous seed and bark)  
*glischnus* -a -um petty, slippery, glandular bristly, clammy, γλισχνος  
*globatus* -a -um arranged or collected into a ball, *globus*, *globi*  
*Globba* from an Amboina Island vernacular name, *galoba*  
*globiceps* globe-headed, having crowded flower heads, *globus-ceps*  
*globiferus* -a -um, *globigerus* -a -um carrying spheres, *globi-fero* (heads of flowers)  
*globiflorus* -a -um globe-flowered, *globi-florum*  
*globispicus* -a -um having short, globular spikes, *globi-spica*  
*globosus* -a -um, *globularis* -is -e with small spherical parts, spherical, *globus*, *globi* (e.g. flowers)  
*Globularia* Globe, *globulus* (the globose heads of flowers) (*Globulariaceae*)  
*globularifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Globularia*  
*globularis* -is -e globe shaped, *globulus*, *globuli*  
*globulifer* -era -erum, *globuligerus* -a -um carrying small balls, *globuli-fero* (the sporocarps of pillwort)  
*globuligemma* -a -um having spherical buds, *globuli*-(*gemma*, *gemmae*)  
*Globulostylis* Globular-styled-one, *globulus-stylis*  
*globulosus* -a -um small round-headed, diminutive of *globosus*  
*globulus* -a -um round or spherical, *globus*, *globi* (diminutive suffix)  
*glochi*-, *glochis* point-, -pointed, γλωχις  
*glochidiatus* -a -um burred, with short barbed detachable bristles, botanical Latin  
*glochidiatus*

## The Names of Plants

*gloeo-* sticky-, γλοια, γλοιος, γλοιο-

*Gloeocapsa, gloeocapsus -a -um* Sticky-box, γλοιο-καψα (the investing layers of mucilage)

*Gloeophyllum* Sticky-leaf, γλοιο-φυλλον

*Gloeosporium* Sticky-spored, γλοιο-σπορος (the spores of several parasitic imperfect fungi)

*glomeratus -a -um* collected into heads, aggregated, glomerate, *glomero, glomerare, glomeravi, glomeratum*

*glomerulans* clustering, accumulating, forming into balls, present participle of *glomero, glomerare, glomeravi, glomeratum*

*glomerulatus -a -um* with small clusters or heads, from the diminutive of *glomus*

*glomeri-* clustered-, crowded-, *glomero, glomerare, glomeravi, glomeratum*

*glomeruliflorus -a -um* with small flower heads, diminutive of *glomeri-florum*

*gloriana* glorious, a name for several *Saxifraga* hybrids, *glorior, gloriar, glorius*

*Gloriosa, gloriosus -a -um* Superb, full of glory, *gloriosus* (the flowers)

*glossa-, glosso-, -glossus -a -um* tongue-shaped-, -tongued, γλωσσα, γλωσσο-,

*Glossocalyx* Tongue-calyx, γλωσσο-καλυξ (the elongated calyx lobe)

*Glossodia* Tongue-like, γλωσσα-ειδω (the appendages on the labellum)

*glossoides* tongue-like, γλωσσα-οειδης

*glossomystax* having a moustached lip or labellum, γλωσσα-μυσταξ

*Glossonema* Tongue-thread, γλωσσο-νημα (the stamens)

*Glossopetalon, Glossopetalum* Tongue-petalled, γλωσσο-πεταλον (the narrow petals)

*Glossorhyncha* Tongue-snouted, γλωσσα-ρυγχος (the nectary-spur)

*Glossostelma* Tongue-crowned, γλωσσα-στελμα (the corona)

*Glossostemon* Tongue-stamened, γλωσσα-στημων (the androecium)

*Glossostigma* Tongue-stigma, γλωσσα-στιγμα (the compressed stigma)

*glotti-, glotto-, -glottis* -little-tongued, γλωττα, γλωττη, γλωττο- (simile with the epiglottis, separating the oesophagus and trachea, below the tongue)

*Glottidium* Little-tongue, diminutive variant of γλωττα (for the mode of separation of the seeds)

*Glottiphyllum* Tongue-leaved, γλωττο-φυλλον (leaf-shape)

*Gloxineria* the composite name for hybrids between *Gloxinia* and *Gesneria*

*Gloxinia* for Peter Benjamin Gloxin of Comar, eighteenth-century physician and naturalist, author of *Observationes botanicae*, 1785 (florists' *Gloxinia* is *Simningia*)

*glumaceus -a -um* with chaffy bracts, conspicuously glumed, with husks, *gluma*

*glumaris -is -e* husk or chaff-like, *gluma, glumae*

*Glumicalyx* Chaffy-calyx, botanical Latin from *gluma* and καλυξ

*-glumis -is -e* -glumed, *gluma*

*Gluta* Glue, *gluten, glutinis* (for their exudations of Lac)

*glutiniferus -a -um* having a sticky exudate, glue-bearing, *gluten-fero*

*glutinosus -a -um* sticky, viscous, glutinous, with glue, *gluten, glutinis*

*Glyceria* Sweet, γλυκυσ, γλυκερος (the sweet grain of *Glyceria fluitans*)

*glycicarpus -a -um* having sweet fruit, γλυκυσ-καρπος

*Glycine* Sweet, γλυκυσ (the roots of some species) (*Glycine max* seeds are wild soya beans, sauces are prepared by fermentation from *G. soja*)

*glycinoides* resembling *Glycine, Glycine-oides*

*glyciosmus -a -um* sweet-smelling, γλυκο-οσμη

*glyco-, glycy-* sweet-tasting or -smelling, γλυκερος, γλυκυσ, γλυκυ-, γλυκο-

*Glycosmis, glycosmus -a -um* Sweet-smelling, γλυκο-οδη (fragrant flowers)

*glycyphyllus* sweet-leaved, γλυκο-φυλλον (the taste)

*Glycyrrhiza (Glycorrhiza), glycyrrhizus -a -um* Sweet-root, γλυκο-ριζα, γλυκυρριζα (the rhizomes are the source of the cognate, liquorice)

*Glyphia* Engraved, γλυφω (the elongate grooves on the fruit wall, γλυφισ a notch)

*glypho-* marked, etched, engraved, γλυφω

*Glyphochloa* Engraved-grass, γλυφω-χλοη

*glypto-* cut-into-, carved-, γλυπτης, γλυπτο-

*glyptocarya* having deeply grooved kernels, γλυπτο-καρυον

- glyptodontus -a -um* having incised teeth, γλυπτο-οδοντος  
*Glyptopleura* Carved-ribs, γλυπτο-πλευρα (on the walls of the fruits)  
*glyptospermus -a -um* having sculptured seed coats, γλυπτο-σπερμα  
*glyptostroboides* resembling-*Glyptostrobis*, *Glyptostrobis-oides*  
*Glyptostrobis* Carved-cone, γλυπτο-στροβιλος (appearance of female cone scales)  
*Gmelina* for Johann Georg Gmelin (1709–55), German naturalist and traveller in Siberia, professor of botany at Tübingen University  
*gmelinii* for Johann Georg Gmelin (1709–55), and his nephew Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin (1743–74), German naturalist  
*Gnaphaliothamnus* *Gnaphalium*-like shrub, γναφαλλον-θαμνος  
*Gnaphalium* Soft-down, (from a Greek name, γναφαλλον, for a plant with felted leaves)  
*gnaphalobryum* like a felt of moss, γναφαλλο-βρυον  
*gnaphalocarpus -a -um* having fruits with a felty surface, γναφαλλο-καρπος  
*gnaphaloides* felted like *Gnaphalium*, γναφαλλον-οειδης  
*gnemon* from the Malayan vernacular name, genemo, for *Gnetum gnemon*  
*gnetaceus -a -um* resembling *Gnetum*  
*Gnetum* from the Malayan vernacular name, genemo, for *Gnetum gnemon* (*Gnetaceae*)  
*Gnidia*, *gnidium* the Greek name for *Daphne*, from Gnidus, Crete  
*gnomus -a -um* sundial-like, γνωμων (the long, conical pseudobulbs)  
*gobicus -a -um* from the Gobi desert area, Mongolia  
*Godetia* for Charles H. Godet (1797–1879), Swiss botanist  
*Godoya* for E. Godoy (1764–1839), Spanish statesman and patron of Botany.  
*Goethea* for Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832), German philosopher, poet, anatomist and botanist  
*Goldbachia* for Carl Ludwig Goldbach (1793–1824), writer on Russian medicinal plants  
*Gomesa* for Bernardino Antonio Gomez (1769–1823), Portuguese naval surgeon who wrote on medicinal plants of Brazil  
*gomezoides* like *Gomesa*, *Gomesa-oides*  
*Gomphandra* Club-stamened-one, γομφος-ανηρ  
*Gomphichis* Club-like, γομφος (the shape of the column)  
*gompho-* peg-, nail-, bolt- or club-shaped, γομφος, γομπο- (with an enlarged distal part)  
*Gomphocarpus* Club-fruited-one, γομφος-καρπος (the shape of the fruit)  
*gomphocephalus -a -um* club-headed, γομπο-κεφαλη  
*Gomphogyne* Clubbed-stigma, γομπο-γυνη  
*Gompholobium* Club-podded-one, γομφος-λοβος (the shape of the inflated fruit)  
*Gomphostemma* Club-headed-wreath, γομπο-στεμμα (the head of flowers)  
*Gomphostigma* Clubbed-stigma, γομπο-στιγμα  
*Gomphrena* the ancient Latin name used by Pliny, from γομφραενα  
*Gonatanthus* Angled-flower, γονατ-ανθος (the bent spathe)  
*Gonatopus* Jointed-stalk, γονατο-πους (the jointed petiole)  
*-gonatus -a -um* -angled, -kneed, γονυ, γονατος, γονατο-, γονατ-  
*Gonastylis* Jointed-style, γονατο-στυλος  
*gongolanus -a -um* from the environs of the Gongola river basin, NE Nigeria  
*Gongora* for Don Antonio Caballero y Góngora (1740–1818), Viceroy of New Granada, Bishop of Cordoba, and patron of Jose Celestino Mutis  
*Gongronema* Swollen-thread, γογγρος-νημα (the filaments)  
*Gongrostylis* Swollen-style, γογγρος-στυλος  
*Gongylocarpus* Knobbly-fruit, γογγυλη-καρπος  
*gongyloides* roundish, knob-like, swollen, turnip-shaped, γογγυλη-ωδης  
*Gongylolepis* Domed or rounded-scaled-one, γογγυλη-λεπισ  
*Gongylosciadium* Domed-shade, γογγυλη-σκια (the umbrella-shaped umbel)  
*Gongylosperma* Knobbly-seed, γογγυλη-σπερμα  
*goni-, gono-* offspring-, bud-, spore-, productive-, γονη, γονος, γονιμος

## The Names of Plants

*goniatus* -a -um hook-shaped or angled, γωνία  
*gonio-*, *gono-* angled-, prominently angled-, γωνία, γωνιωδης, γωνιο-, γωνο-  
*Gonioanthela* Angled-head-of-small-flowers, γωνιο-ανθημιον  
*Goniocalyx*, *goniocalyx* Angled-calyx, γωνιο-καλυξ  
*goniocarpus* -a -um with angular fruits, γωνιο-καρπος  
*Goniocaulon* Angled-stem, γωνιο-καυλος  
*Goniocheilus* Angular-lipped, γωνιο-χειλος  
*Goniolimon* Angular-fruited-citrus, botanical Latin from γωνία and *limon*  
*Gonioma* Angular-swellings, γωνιο-ομα  
*Goniophlebium* Angle-veined, γωνιο-φλεβος  
*Goniopteris* Angled-wing, γωνιο-πτερυξ (frond morphology)  
*Goniothalamus* Angular-fruiting-body, γωνιο-θαλαμος  
*Gonocalyx* Angular-calyx, γωνο-καλυξ  
*Gonocarpus* Angled-fruit, γωνο-καρπος (raspwort)  
*Gonocaryum* Ridged-fruit, γωνο-καρυον  
*Gonolobus* Angled-fruit, γωνο-λοβος (the fruits of some)  
*gonophorus* -a -um having a gonophore (bearing the stamens and ovary), γωνο-φορεω  
*Gonospermum*, *gonospermus* -a -um Angular-seed, with angular seeds, γωνο-σπερμα  
*-gonus* -a -um angled, with blunt longitudinal ridges, γωνία (number- or feature-)  
*gony-* knee, joint, γονυ, γονατος  
*Gonystylus* Knead-style, γονυ-στυλος  
*Goodenia* for Dr Samuel Goodenough (1743–1827), Bishop of Carlisle, founder member of the Linnaean Society, Vice-President of the Royal Society, monographer of *Carex* (*Goodeniaceae*)  
*Goodia* for Peter Good (d. 1803), plant collector in E Indies and with Robert Brown for Kew in Australia  
*Goodmania* for George Jones Goodman (1904–99), American botanist  
*Goodyera* for John Goodyer (1592–1664), English botanist who translated Dioscorides' *Materia medica* into English  
*Gordonia* for James Gordon (c. 1708–80), English nurseryman of Mile End Nursery, London  
*gorganicus* -a -um from Gurgan or Gorgan, N central Iran  
*gorgoneus* -a -um fierce, terrible, γοργος; gorgon-like, resembling one of the snake-haired Gorgons of mythology (*Gorgo*, *Gorgonis*)  
*gorgonicus* -a -um from Cape Verde islands (*Gorgades*)  
*Gorgonidium* Somewhat-terrible, diminutive of γοργος  
*gorgonis* -is -e wild, of wild appearance, γοργος  
*Gorteria* for David de Gorter (1717–83), Dutch physician, botanist and collector  
*gortynius* -a -um from Άγιοι Dhéka, SW Crete (*Gortyn* or *Gortyna*)  
*goseloides* resembling the S African genus *Gosela*  
*gossipiphorus* -a -um cotton-bearing, *gossypium-fora* (*Saussurea gossipiphora* looks like a ball of cotton-wool)  
*Gossweilera* for John Gossweiler (1873–1952), botanist and collector in Cabinda and Belgian Congo  
*Gossweilerodendron* Gossweiler's tree, botanical Latin from Gossweiler and δένδρον  
*gossypi-*, *gossypinus* -a -um cotton-plant-like, resembling *Gossypium*  
*Gossypoides*, *gossypiodes* Similar-to-*Gossypium*, *Gossypium-oides*  
*gossypiphorus* -a -um bearing cotton, botanical Latin from *gossypium* and φορα  
*Gossypium* Soft (botanical Latin from an Arabic name, goz, for a soft substance) (cotton)  
*gothicus* -a -um from Gothland, Sweden (Jordanes, sixth century, claimed that the (Visigoths) Goth tribe originated in southern Scandinavia)  
*gottingensis* -is -e from the university city of Göttingen, Lower Saxony, Germany  
*Gouania* for Antoine Gouan (1733–1821), French professor of botany at Montpellier, author of *Flora Monspeliaca*  
*Goupia* from the Guyanese vernacular name for cupiuba (*Goupia glabra*)



- gourianus* -a -um from Gour, Bengal  
*Govenia*, *govenianus* -a -um for James Robert Goven, *Rhododendron* specialist of Highclere, Secretary to the RHS 1845–50  
*Goyanzianthus* Flower-of-Goias-state, Brazil, botanical Latin from Goias and αὐθός  
*Grabowskia* for Heinrich Emanuel Grabowski (1792–1842), German apothecary, botanist and collector  
*gracilentus* -a -um slender and recurved, *gracilis*-(*lento*, *lentare*)  
*gracilescens* slenderish, somewhat slender, *gracilis*-*essentia*  
*gracili*-, *gracilis* -is -e slender, graceful, *gracilis*, *gracili*-  
*gracilifolius* -a -um having slender leaves, *gracili*-*folium*  
*gracilior* more slender, more graceful, comparative of *gracilis*  
*gracilistylus* -a -um having a slender style, *gracili*-*stylus*  
*gracillimus* -a -um very slender, most graceful, superlative of *gracilis*  
*Graderia* an anagram of *Gerardia*, for John Gerard (1545–1612), see *Gerardia*  
*graebnerianus* -a -um for Dr K. O. R. P. P. Graebner (1871–1933), of Berlin Botanic Garden  
*graecizans* becoming widespread, *graecisso*, *graecissare* (aping the Greeks)  
*graecus* -a -um Grecian, Greek, *Graecus*  
*grahamii* for Robert Graham (1786–1845), Regius keeper at Edinburgh Botanic Garden  
*grallatorius* -a -um stilt-rooted, having stilts, *grallator*, *grallatoris*  
*gramineus* -a -um greensward, grassy, grass-like, *gramen*, *graminis*, *gramini*-  
*gramini*-, *graminis* -is -e grass-like, *gramen*, *graminis*, of grasses (e.g. symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*graminifolius* -a -um having grass-like leaves, *gramini*-*folium*  
*graminoides* grass like, *gramen*-*oides*  
*gramma*-, *grammus* -a -um outline-, lined-, γραμμη, -figured, -lettered, γραμμα, γραμματος  
*Grammangis* Lined-receptacle, γραμμα-αγγιον (the perianth markings)  
*Grammatophyllum*, *grammatophyllus* -a -um Figured-leaf, γραμματο-φυλλον (coloured markings or stripes of the perianth lobes, or leaves)  
*grammatus* -a -um marked as with letters or raised lines or stripes, γραμματα, γραμματο-  
*grammicus* -a -um from the Grámmos mountains of the Pindus range, on the Greek–Albanian border  
*Grammitis* (*Grammites*) Short-line, diminutive of γραμμα (sori appear to join up like lines of writing at maturity) (*Grammitidaceae*)  
*grammopodius* -a -um having linear marks on the stipe, γραμμα-ποδιον  
*Grammosciadium* Lined-shade, γραμμη-σκιαδειον (the disposition of the umbels)  
*Grammosolen* Figured-pipe, γραμμα-σωλην (the corolla tube)  
*Grammosperma* Figured-seed, γραμμα-σπερμα  
*granadensis* -is -e, *granatensis* -is -e either from Granada in Spain, or from Colombia, S America, formerly New Granada  
*Granadilla*, *granadilla* Spanish diminutive of Granada, many seeds (pomegranate), for the fruit of *Passiflora edulis*  
*granatinus* -a -um pale-scarlet, the colour of pomegranate, *Punica granatum*, flowers  
*granatus* -a -um many-seeded (*Punica granatum*, apple with many seeds)  
*grandi*- large-, great-, strong-, showy-, *grandis*, *grandi*-  
*grandiceps* having a showy head (of flowers), large-headed, *grandis*-*caput*  
*grandidens* with large teeth, *grandis*-(*dens*, *dentis*)  
*grandidentatus* -a -um with large teeth, *grandis*-(*dens*, *dentis*)  
*grandiflora-alba* with large white flowers, *grandis*-*florum*-*albus*  
*grandiflorus* -a -um with large flowers, *grandis*-*florum*  
*grandifolius* -a -um with large leaves, *grandis*-*folium*  
*grandilimosus* -a -um of large muddy areas, swamps or marshes, *grandi*-*limosus*  
*grandis* -is -e large, powerful, full-grown, showy, big, *grandis*

## The Names of Plants

*grandissimus* -a -um most spectacular or imposing, superlative of *grandis*  
*Grangea* an Adansonian name, possibly commemorative for Grange  
*Grangeopsis* resembling *Grangea*, *Grangea-opsis*  
*Grangeria* for N. Granger, an eighteenth-century traveller in Indian Ocean area  
*graniticolus* -a -um of soils on granitic rock, *graniticus*-colo  
*graniticus* -a -um of granitic rocks, grained, *graniticus* (modern Latin)  
*grantii* for James Augustus Grant (1827–92), Scottish explorer of the Nile  
*granularis* -is -e as if composed of granules, knots or tubercles, *granularis*  
*granulatus* -a -um, *granulosus* -a -um as though covered with granules, tubercled, granulate, *granum*  
*granuliferus* -a -um bearing granules of epidermal excretions, *granum-fero*  
*granum-paradisi* grains of paradise (but more probably for the aromatic seeds of another species, *Aframomum melegueta*)  
*graph-*, *-graphys* marked with lines, as though written on, γραφω, γραφίς  
*Graphistylis* Marked-style, γραφίς-στυλος  
*Graphorkis* Written-on-orchis, γραφίς-ορχίς (the marking on *G. scripta*)  
*grapo-* lined-, marked-, γραπτος, γραπτο-  
*Graptopetalum* Written-on-petalled-one, γραπτο-πεταλον (the bands across the petals of some)  
*Graptophyllum* Written-on-leaf, γραπτο-φύλλον (the lines marking the leaves)  
*grat-* pleasing, graceful, *gratus*  
*gratianopolitanus* -a -um from Grenoble, France (*Gratianopolis*)  
*Gratiola* Agreeableness, diminutive from *gratia* (medicinal effect)  
*gratiosus* -a -um obliging; favoured, popular, *gratiosus*  
*gratissimus* -a -um most pleasing or agreeable, superlative of *gratus*  
*gratus* -a -um pleasing, agreeable, *gratus*  
*graveolens* strong-smelling, *gravis-oleo*, rank-smelling, heavily scented, *graveolens*, *graveolentis*  
*gravesii* for Robert Graves, surgeon and *Iris* grower  
*gravi-* heavy-, strong-, offensive-, *gravis*  
*gravidus* -a -um pregnant; laden, full, loaded, *gravidus*  
*Grayia*, *grayanus* -a -um (*Graya*) for Asa Gray (1810–88), American Professor of Systematic Botany at Harvard, USA, author of *Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States* (1848)  
*Greenea*, *greenei* for Dr David Greene (1793–1862), American botanist of Boston, USA  
*Greenovia* for George Bellas Greenough (1778–1855), English geologist, founder of the Geological Society, London  
*Greenwayodendron* Greenway's-tree, for P. J. Greenway (1897–1980), systematist with the E African Agricultural Research Station  
*gregarius* -a -um growing together, common, *gregarius*  
*Greigia*, *greigii* for General Samuel Alexjewitsch Greig (1827–87), President of the Russian Horticultural Society  
*grenadensis* -is -e from the Caribbean Isle of Spice, Grenada, Lesser Antilles  
*Grevillea*, *grevilleanus* -a -um for Charles F. Greville FRS, Earl of Warwick (1749–1809), Lord of the Admiralty, founder member of the RHS in 1804, Vice-President of the Royal Society  
*Grewia* for Nehemiah Grew (1641–1712), British physician, plant anatomist and pioneer microscopist, author of *The Anatomy of Plants* (1682)  
*Greyia*, *greyi* for Sir George Grey (1812–98), collector and patron of botany, Governor of S Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony  
*Grias* Edible, γρᾶω, *grias*, *griadis* (cognate with graze) (fruit of anchovy pear)  
*Grielum* Aged(-looking), γρηύς, γρᾶυς (because of the grey indumentum)  
*Griffinia* for William Griffin (d. 1827), English nurseryman, collector and patron  
*Griffithella*, *griffithianus* -a -um, *griffithii* either for William Griffiths (1810–45), English botanist, Superintendent of Calcutta Botanic Garden, or for J. E. Griffith (1843–1933) of Bangor, Wales (*Potamogeton griffithii*)

- grignonensis* -is -e from Grignon, France
- Grindelia* for David Hieronymus Grindel (1766–1836), Latvian physician and botanist of Dorpat, Riga, professor at Tartu (Californian gum)
- Grisebachia*, *grisebachianus* -a -um, *grisebachii* for Heinrich Rudolf August Grisebach (1814–79), Professor of Botany at Göttingen, traveller in Balkans and S America
- Griselinia* for Francesco Grisellini (1717–83), Italian botanist
- griseoargenteus* -a -um silvery-grey-coloured, *griseo-argenteus*
- griseofulvus* -a -um silvery-reddish-yellow, *griseo-fulvus* (*griseofulvus* is used to treat fungal infections of the hair)
- griseolilacinus* -a -um silvery-lilac-coloured, *griseo-lilacinus*
- griseolus* -a -um somewhat greyish, diminutive of *griseus*
- griseopallidus* -a -um pearly-coloured, *griseo-pallidus*
- griseus* -a -um, (*grizeus*) bluish- or pearl-grey, *griseus*, *griseo-* (relates with grizzled)
- Grobya* for Lord Grey of Groby, English orchidologist and horticultural patron
- Groenlandia* for Johannes Groenland (1824–91), German Parisian gardener (*Potamogeton*-like aquatic)
- groenlandicus* -a -um from Grønland, Greenland (*Groenlandia*)
- Gronovia* for Johan Frederik Grovovius (1690–1760), botanist of Leiden, Holland, author of *Flora Virginica* (1739–43)
- grosse*-, *grossi*- very large, thick, coarse, from French *gros*, *grosse*, late Latin *grossus*
- grossefibrosus* -a -um being coarsely fibrous, *grossus-fibrosus*
- grosseserratus* -a -um having large teeth, *grossus-serratus* (leaf margin)
- Grossularia*, *grossularia* modern Latin from the French name, *groseille*, for the gooseberry (*Grossulariaceae*)
- grossularifolius* -a -um *Grossularia*-leaved, *Grossularia-folium*
- grossularioides*, *grossuloides* gooseberry-like, *Grossularia-oides*
- grossus* -a -um large, late Latin *grossus*
- Grubbia* for Mikael Grubb (1728–1808), Swedish mineralogist and botanist, collector in the Cape area of S Africa (*Grubbiaceae*)
- gruinus* -a -um crane-like, *grus*, *gruis*
- grumosus* -a -um appearing as clusters of grains, tubercled, granular, *grumus*, a little hill
- gryllus* -a -um of the cricket, *gryllus* (haunt and scabrid texture)
- grypoceras* griffin-horned, γρυπός-κερας (γρυψ, γρυπος, *gryps*, *grypis* a griffin)
- grypos* griffin-like, *grypis* (the inflorescence of distant star-shaped spikes)
- gryposepalus* -a -um having hooked sepal-apices, *grypis-sepalus*
- guacayanus* -a -um from the area of the Guacaya river (named for the many *gaucas*, Colombian Indian graves, plundered for gold artefacts)
- guadalupensis* -is -e from Guadeloupe Island off lower California, USA, or from any of at least 10 other Guadeloupe states, counties, towns, rivers, mountains or islands
- Guaiacum* from the S American name, *guayac*, for the wood of life (*lignum vitae*) tree and its resin
- guainiensiensis* -is -e from the Guainia department of E Colombia
- guajava* S American Spanish name, *guayaba*, for the guava, *Psidium guajava*
- guamensis* -is -e from Guam, Marianas island, S Pacific Ocean
- Guamatela* anagram of Guatemala
- Guarea* a S American vernacular name, *guara*, for one species
- Guatteria* for Giovanni Battista Guatteri, eighteenth-century Italian botanist
- guaricanus* -a -um, *guaraniticus* -a -um of the Guarani, S American Indians, of the Venezuelan Guarico area
- guatamalensis* -is -e from Guatemala, Central America
- guavirobus* -a -um from a Tupi-Guarani vernacular for the fruit of *Campomanesia guaviroba*
- Guayania* of the Guyana Highlands, Guyana region of the Guianas, northern S America

## The Names of Plants

- Guazuma* the Mexican vernacular name for bastard cedar (*Guazuma ulmifolia*)  
*Gueldenstaedtia*, *gueldenstaedtianus* -a -um for A. J. von Güldenstädt (1741–85),  
botanist in the Caucasus  
*Guettarda* for Jean Etienne Guettard (1715–86), French natural historian, physician  
to Louis Duke of Orleans, involved with Lavoisier in the mapping of the geology  
of France  
*guianensis* -is -e from Guiana, northern S America  
*Guibourtia* for Nicholas Jean Baptiste Gaston Guibourt (1790–1861), French phar-  
macologist, author of *Histoire abregee des drogues simples* (1849–51)  
*guicciardii* for Jacops Guicciard, who collected plants in Greece  
*Guichenotia* for Antoine Guichenot, a French gardener and traveller on the  
Nicholas Baudin expedition to New Holland, NW Australia (1800–03)  
*Guilfoylia* for William Robert Guilfoyle (1840–1912), Australian botanist, director  
of Melbourne Royal Botanic Garden  
*Guillenia* for C. Guillen, seventeenth-century Mexican Jesuit missionary  
*guineensis* -is -e from W Africa (Guinea Coast)  
*guizhouensis* -is -e from Kweichow province, SW China (Guizhou)  
*Guizotia* for François Pierre Guillaume Guizot (1787–1874), French historian and  
deposed from Premiership in 1849  
*gulestanicus* -a -um from Guleston or Gulestan, E Uzbekistan  
*Gulubia* New Guinea vernacular name for the gulubi palm  
*gummifer* -era -erum producing gum, *gummi-fero*  
*gummi-gutta* having drops of sticky exudate, *gummi-gutta*  
*gummosus* a -um gummy, with a sticky exudate, comparative of *gummi*  
*Gundlachia* for Johannes Christoph Gundlach (1810–96), German naturalist in  
Cuba  
*Gunnarella* for Gunnar Seidenfadden, Danish botanist and orchidologist  
(*Siedenfaddenia*) (the feminine diminutive suffix emphasizes that it is a genus of  
small epiphytic orchids)  
*Gunnera* for Johann Ernst Gunnerus of Trondheim (1718–73), Norwegian botanist,  
Bishop of Trondheim, author of *Flora Norvegiaca* (*Gunneraceae*)  
*Gunnia*, *gunnii* for Ronald Campbell Gunn (1808–81), S African editor of the  
*Tasmanian Journal of Natural Sciences*, collector for William Jackson Hooker  
*Gurania* anagram of *Angura*  
*gussonii* for Giovanni Gussone (1787–1866), Director of the Botanic Garden at  
Palermo  
*Gustavia* for Linnaeus' patron, King Gustavus III of Sweden (1746–92)  
*Gutierrezia* for P. Gutierrez, Spanish nobleman  
*gutta* drop, *gutta*, *guttae* (*Dichopsis gutta* yields a latex, *gutta percha*, or  
*chaoutchouc*); some derive from Malay, *getah*  
*guttatus* -a -um spotted, covered with small glandular dots, *gutta*  
*guttiferus* -a -um gum- or resin-producing, *gutta-fero*  
*guttulatus* -a -um slightly glandular, marked all over with small dots, diminutive  
of *gutta*  
*Guzmania* for Anastasio Guzman (d. 1807), Spanish naturalist in S America  
*Gyminda* anagram of *Myginda*  
*gymn-*, *gymno-* exposed-, naked-, γυμνος, γυμνο-, γυμν-  
*Gymnacranthera* Apical-exposed-stamen, γυμν-ακρα-ανθερος  
*Gymnadenia* Naked-gland, γυμνος-αδην (exposed pollen viscidia)  
*gymnandrus* -a -um with naked stamens, with exposed anthers, γυμν-ανδρος  
*Gymnanthera*, *gymnantherus* -a -um Exposed stamens, γυμν-ανθηρος  
*Gymnanthes*, *gymnanthus* -a -um Naked-flowered, γυμν-ανθος  
*Gymnarrhena* Exposed androecium, γυμν-αρρηνη  
*Gymnema* Naked-threads, γυμν-νημα (the exposed filaments)  
*Gymnemospis* Looking-like-Gymnema, γυμν-νημα-οφης  
*Gymnocalycium* Exposed-calyx, γυμνο-καλυξ (the protruding flower-buds)  
*Gymnocarpium* Naked-fruit, γυμνος-καρπος (oak fern sori lack indusia)

- gymnocarpus* -a -um with naked carpels, with exposed ovary, γυμνο-καρπος  
*gymnocaulon* with a clear stem, γυμνο-καυλος  
*Gymnocheilus* naked-lip, γυμνο-χειλος (unmarked labellum)  
*Gymnocladus* Bare-branch, γυμνο-κλαδος (foliage of Kentucky coffee-tree is mainly towards the ends of the branches)  
*Gymnocoronis* Exposed-halo, γυμνο-κορωνις  
*Gymnodiscus* Exposed-disc, γυμνο-δισκος (the receptacle)  
*gymnodontus* -a -um with naked teeth, γυμνο-οδοντος  
*Gymnogramma* (*Gymnogramme*) Naked-line, γυμνο-γραμμη (the sori lack a covering indusium)  
*Gymnogrammitis* Exposed-lines, γυμνο-γραμμα (the naked sori)  
*Gymnomitrium* Exposed-turban, γυμνο-μιτρα (the peristome)  
*Gymnopetalum* Naked-petal, γυμνο-πεταλον  
*gymnophyllus* -a -um with naked leaves, γυμνο-φυλλον  
*Gymnophyton* Exposed-plant, γυμνο-φυτον (habitat)  
*Gymnopodium* Naked-extremity, γυμνο-ποδεων  
*Gymnopogon* Exposed-beard, γυμνο-πωγων (the excurrent leaf vein)  
*Gymnopteris* Naked-fern, γυμνο-πτερυξ (the linear sori do not have an indusium)  
*gymnorrhizus* -a -um having exposed roots, buttress-rooted, γυμνο-ριζα  
*Gymnoschoenus* Exposed-*Schoenus*, γυμνο-σχοινος (the conspicuous inflorescences of button grass reed)  
*Gymnosiphon* Naked-tube, γυμνο-σιφον (colourless parasite)  
*gymnosorus* -a -um having non-indusiate sori, naked sori, γυμνο-σορος  
*Gymnosperma*, *Gymnospermium* Naked-seed, γυμνο-σπερμα  
*Gymnosporangium* Naked-sporangium, γυμνο-σπορα-αγγειον (the emergent spatulate structures containing the telutospore stage)  
*Gymnostachys*, *Gymnostachium* Naked-spike, Exposed-spike, γυμνο-σταχυς  
*Gymnostemon* Exposed-stamens, γυμνο-στεμων  
*Gymnostephium* Exposed-crown, γυμνο-στεφανος  
*Gymnostoma*, *Gymnostomium* Naked-mouth, γυμνο-στομα (the mouth of the capsule of the beardless-moss lacks a fringe of teeth)  
*Gymnotheca* Exposed-box, γυμνο-θηκη (ovaries of achlamydeous flowers)  
*gyn-, gyno-, gynus* -a -um relating to the ovary, female-, -pistillate, -carpelled, γυνη  
*Gynadropsis* Female-and-male, γυνη-ανηρ-οψις (the disposition of the stamens and style)  
*Gynandriris* Woman-man-*Iris*, γυνη-ανηρ-ιρις (the united stamens and pistil, = *Iris*)  
*gynandrus* -a -um having filaments and styles fused into a column, γυνη-ανηρ  
*Gynatrix* Hairy-ovary, γυνη-(θριξ, τριχος)  
*Gynierum* Woolly-ovary, γυν-εριον  
*Gynocardia* Heart-of-the ovary, γυνη-καρδια (the seeds provide the one-time leprosy medicinal chaulmoogra oil, = *Hydnocarpus*)  
*gynochlamydeus* -a -um female cloak, γυνη-χλαμυς (enlarged calyx)  
*Gynochthodes* Bank-like-ovary, γυν-οχθη-ωδης (the humped appearance)  
*Gynoxis* Pointed-ovary, γυν-οξυς (the fruit shape)  
*Gynura* Female-tail, γυν-ουρα (the elongated stigma)  
*gyro-* vulture-, γυψ, γυπος a vulture (suggesting desolate habitats)  
*Gypothamnium* Vulture-bush, (γυψ, γυπος)-θαμνος (provenance, the Atacama Desert, S Chile)  
*Gypsacanthus* Vulture's-*Acanthus*, γυψ-ακανθος (provenance, the Mexican deserts)  
*gypsi-* -chalk, γυψ, *gypsum*, *gypsi*  
*gypsicolus* -a -um living on gypsum, living on calcium, *gypsum-colo*  
*Gypsophila* Lover-of-chalk, γυψος-φιλος (the natural habitat)  
*gyrans* revolving, moving in circles, γυρος, *gyrus*  
*Gyranthera* Circled-stamens, γυρος-ανθερα (arrangement of the androecium)  
*Gyrinops*, *Gyrinopsis* None-apparent-circle, γυρ-iv-οψις (lacking or with a reduced corolla)  
*gyro-, -gyrus* -a -um bent-, twisted-, -round, γυρος

## The Names of Plants

*Gyrocarpus* Turning-fruit, γυρο-καρπος (the winged, dipterocarp-like fruit)  
*gyroflexus* -a -um bent around, turned in a circle, γυρο-πλεξω  
*Gyromitra* Curved-girdle, γυρο-μιτρα  
*Gyroporus* Curved-pore, γυρο-πορος (opening of polypore tube)  
*Gyrostemon* Turned-stamen, γυρο-στεμον (ring of divided stamens)  
*gyrosus* -a -um bent backwards and forwards (cucurbit anthers)  
*Gyrotaenia* Turned-filament, γυρο-ταινια (incurved tactic filaments)

*haageanus* -a -um for J. N. Haage (1826–78), seedsman of Erfurt, Germany  
*Haageocereus* Haage's-*Cereus*, for Frederick Adolph Haage (1796–1866), botanist, collector and nurseryman of Erfurt  
*Haastia, haastii* for Sir Johann Franz Julius von Haast (1824–87), government geologist in New Zealand, explored S Island  
*Habenaria* Thong, *habena* a strap (the spur of some is long and flat)  
*Haberlea* for Karl Konstantin Christian Haberle (1764–1832), Professor of Botany at Pest, now part of Budapest in Hungary  
*Hablitzia* for Carl Ludwig van Hablitz (1752–1821), naturalist traveller in the Middle East  
*habr-, habro-* soft-, graceful-, delicate-, luxuriant-, αβρος, αβρο-  
*Habracanthus* Delicate-*Acanthus*, αβρο-ακανθος  
*Habranthus* Elegant-flower, αβρο-ανθος  
*Habrochloa* Graceful-grass, αβρο-χλοη  
*Habropetalum* Delicate-petalled-one, αβρο-πεταλον  
*habrotrichus* -a -um soft-haired, softly hairy, αβρο-τριχος  
*habyssinicus* -a -um from Abyssinia (Ethiopia)  
*hachijoensis* -is -e from Hachijo island, Izu archipelago, Japan  
*Hackelia, hackelii* for either Joseph Hackel (1783–1869), an E European botanist, or P. Hackel, Professor of Agriculture at Leitmeritz, Bohemia (Czech Republic)  
*Hackelochloa* Hackel's-grass, botanical Latin from Hackel and χλοη, for Eduard Hackel (1850–1926), Austrian grass taxonomist  
*Hacquetia* for Balthasar Hacquet de la Molte (1740–1815), French-born naturalist, professor at Lemberg, author of *Plantae Alpinae Carniolica*  
*hadramauticus* -a -um from Hadramaut (Hadramawt or Hadramout) Yemen  
*hadriaticus* -a -um from the area around the Adriatic Sea (*Mare Hadriaticus*)  
*Haekeria* for Gottfried Renatus Haeker (1789–1864), German pharmacist and botanist  
*haema-, haemo-, haemato-* blood-red, the colour of blood, αιμα, αιμ-, αιματο-  
*haemaleus* -a -um blood-red, αιμα  
*haemalus* -a -um, *haematodes* blood-coloured, αιμα-ωδες  
*Haemanthus* Blood-flower, αιμ-ανθος (for the red species called fireball lilies)  
*haemanthus* -a -um with blood-red flowers, αιμ-ανθος  
*haemastomus* -a -um with a blood-red mouth, αιμα-στομα  
*haematinus* -a -um bluish-black coloured, αιμα, αιματο-  
*haematocalyx* with a blood-red calyx, αιματο-καλυξ  
*Haematocarpus, haematocarpus* -a -um Blood-red-berries, αιματο-καρπος  
*haematocephalus* -a -um with blood-red heads, αιματο-κεφαλη (of flowers)  
*haematochilos* with a blood-red lip or lips, αιματο-χειλος  
*haematochiton* with a blood-red cloak, αιματο-χιτων (sheath of the inflorescence)  
*haematocodon* having red bells, αιματο-κωδων (flowers)  
*Haematodendron* Blood-tree, αιματο-δενδρον (the slash exudate)  
*haematodes* blood-red, blood-like, αιματο-ωδες  
*haematopus* -a -um appearing to have blood, with bleeding stalks, αιματο-πους (the red sappy exudate)  
*haematosiphon* having a red (corolla) tube, αιματο-σιφων  
*haematospermus* -a -um having blood-red seeds, αιματο-σπερμα  
*Haematostaphis* Blood-grapes, αιματο-σταφυλη (fruit of blood-plum)

- Haematostemon* Blood-threads, αιματο-στεμον (inflorescence bracteoles)
- Haematoxylon* Blood-wood, αιματο-ζυλον (the heartwood, which is the source of the dye-stuff haematoxylin)
- Haemodorum* Blood-gift, αιματο-δωρον (Australian aboriginal use of blood-root-lily as food) (*Haemodoraceae*)
- haemorrhoidalis* -is -e blood-red (bleeding), αιμορροειδης (veins)
- haemorrhoidarius* -a -um having a blood(-like) flow, αιμορροεω (the cut flesh of *Agaricus haemorrhoidarius* turns red)
- Hagenbachia* for Karl Friedrich Hagenbach (1771–1849), Swiss professor of botany and anatomy at Basle
- Hagenia* for Karl Gittfrie Hagen (1749–1829), German pharmacist and botanist
- hagenii* for B. Hagen (1853–1919), physician and collector in the Pacific islands
- hageniorus* -a -um from Hagen Mountain of the central highlands of New Guinea
- haichowensis* -is -e from Lien-yün-kang, E China (salt area formerly Hai Chow)
- Hainania*, *hainanensis* -is -e from Hainan province of S China
- Haitia*, *hاتيensis* -is -e from Haiti, W Indies
- hajastanus* -a -um from Armenia, the land of the Hauq people
- Hakea* for Baron Christian Ludwig von Hake (1745–1818), German horticulturalist and patron of botany
- hakeifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Hakea*
- hakeoides* resembling *Hakea*, *Hakea-oides*
- hakkodensis* -is -e from the Hakkodo mountains, N Honshu, Japan
- Hakonechloa* Hakone-grass, botanical Latin from Hakone and χλοη, from the hot spring area of Mount Hakone, Honshu, Japan
- hakonecolus* -a -um living in the Hakone hot-spring area, Honshu, Japan, botanical Latin from Hakone and *colo*
- hakusanensis* -is -e from Haku San, Honshu, Japan
- hal-*, *halo-* saline-, salt-, αλς
- Halanthium* Sea-flower, αλς-ανθος (strand habitat)
- Halarchon* Ruler-over-salt, αλς-αρχων (dominates saline habitats)
- Halenia* for Jonas Petrus Halenius, student of Linnaeus
- halepensis* -is -e, *halepicus* -a -um from Aleppo (Halab), northern Syria
- Halesia* for the Reverend Dr Stephen Hales (1677–1761), experimentalist and writer on plants (snowdrop trees)
- halicacabus* -a -um from an ancient Greek name, from *Halicarnassus*, Bodrum, Turkey
- halicarnassius* -a -um from Bodrum, SW Turkey (Caria or Halicarnassus, Gulf of Cerameicus)
- halimi-* orache-like, with silver-grey rounded leaves, of the sea, αλιμος
- halimifolius* -a -um *Atriplex-halimus*-leaved, *Halimium-folium*
- Halimiocistus* the name for hybrids between *Halimium* and *Cistus*
- Halimione* Daughter-of-the-sea, αλιμος-ωνη
- Halimiphyllum* *Halimium*-leaved, αλιμον-φυλλον
- Halimium* Dioscorides' name, αλιμον, for *Atriplex halimus* (≡ *Cistus*, with leaves resembling those of *Atriplex halimus*)
- halimo-* maritime-, saline-, αλς, αλος, αλιμος, αλιμο-
- Halimocnemis* Maritime-leggings, αλιμο-κνημις (habitat and internodes)
- Halimodendron* Maritime-tree, αλιμο-δενδρον (the habitat on saline soils)
- halimus* -a -um with silver-grey foliage, orache-like, αλιμον
- halipedicolus* -a -um living on saline plains, botanical Latin from αλιμος-πεδιον and *colo*
- haliphloeos*, *haliphleas* with salt-covered bark, αλιμος-φλοιος
- Halleria*, *halleri* for Albrecht von Haller (1708–77), Swiss polymath who wrote *Stirpes Helvetica*, professor at Göttingen and founder member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Science
- Hallia* for Birger Marten Hall (1741–1841), Swedish physician and botanist

## The Names of Plants

- hallianus* -a -um for R. G. Hall, American physician in China  
*hallii* for Elihu Hall (1822–82), American Rocky Mountains botanist, or Sir Daniel Hall (1864–1942), author of *The Genus Tulipa* (1940)  
*halo-*, salt, saline, αλς, αλος, αλο- (the habitat), corn-, αλως  
*Halocarpus* Corn-fruited, αλως-καρπος; some interpret as Sea-fruit  
*Halocharis* Sea-beauty, αλο-χαρις  
*Halocnemum* Sea-leggings, αλο-κνημις (jointed stems and habitat)  
*halodendron* maritime tree, tree of saline soils, αλιμος-δενδρον  
*Halodule* Salt-forest, αλος-υλη; or Enslaved-by-the-sea, αλο-δουλος (a sea grass or shoalweed)  
*Halogeton* Sea-neighbour, αλο-γειτων  
*Halopegia* Sea-fountain, αλο-πηγη (marantaceous continuity of emergent flowers); some interpret as Another-spring, αλλος-πηγη  
*Halopeplis* Sea-spurge, αλο-πεπλις  
*Halophila*, *halophilus* -a -um Salt-loving, αλο-φιλος (sea grass)  
*halophyticus* -a -um salt-plant, halophyte, αλο-φυτον  
*Halophytum* Salt-plant, αλο-φυτον  
*Halopyrum* Sea-wheat, αλο-πυρος (dune grass)  
*Haloragis* (*Halorrhagis*) Seaside-berry, αλο-(ρακ, ραγος) (the fruits of the coastal species) (**Haloragaceae**)  
*Halosicyos* Sea-cucumber, αλο-σικυος (habitat and fruit)  
*Halothamnus* Maritime-bush, αλο-θαμνος (habitat and habit)  
*Halotis* Of-saline-habitats, αλς, αλος  
*Haloxylon* Salt-wood, αλο-ζυλον (the habitat)  
*hama-* together with-, αμα-  
*hamabo* from Hama, N Syria  
*hamadae* together, neighbours, αμα (the use of rattan to join things)  
*Hamadryas*, *hamadryas* Wood-nymph (in mythology, dying at the same time as its associated tree, αμα-δρυς) (also used for a N African baboon of the stony deserts, hamada, and the king cobra)  
*Hamamelis* Greek name, αμαμελις, for a tree with pear-shaped fruits, possibly a medlar, some interpret as At-the-same-time-tree-fruit, αμα-μηλον (**Hamamelidaceae**)  
*hamatocanthus* -a -um with hooked spines, *hamatus-acanthus*  
*hamatopetalus* -a -um having hook(-tipped) petals, botanical Latin from *hamatus* and πεταλον  
*hamatus* -a -um, *hamosus* -a -um hooked at the tip, hooked, *hamatus*  
*hamiltonianus* -a -um, *hamiltonii* for William Hamilton, American naturalist  
*Hammarbya* Kuntze's name for Linnaeus, who had a house at Hammarby in Sweden  
*Hammatolobium* Knotted-pod, (αμμα, αμματο)-λοβος (contorted legume)  
*hamosus* -a -um hooked, *hamatus*  
*Hampea* for Georg Ernst Ludwig Hampe (1795–1880), German botanist  
*hamulatus* -a -um having a small hook, clawed, taloned, diminutive of *hamus*  
*hamulosus* -a -um covered with little hooks, *hamus*, *hami*  
*Hanburya* for Daniel Hanbury (1825–75), brother to Sir Thomas Hanbury (1832–1907), with whom he created La Mortola garden on the Italian Riviera, patrons of horticulture  
*Hancockia* for William Hancock (1847–1914), Irish botanist and collector for Kew  
*Handelia* for Heinrich Freiherr von Handel-Mazzetti (1882–1940), Austrian botanist, collector in China, keeper of Vienna Natural History Museum  
*hannibalensis* -is -e from the environs of Hannibal, Missouri, USA  
*hapalacanthus* -a -um with soft thorns, απαλο-ακανθα  
*Hapaline* Delicate-one, απαλος (epiphytic aroid)  
*hapalus* -a -um, *hapal-* soft, απαλος, απαλ-  
*hapl-*, *haplo-* simple-, single-, plain-, απλοος, απλους, απλο-, απλ-  
*haplanthus* -a -um having a single flower, απλ-ανθος



- haplocalyx* having the sepals united into a single structure, απλο-καλυξ  
*Haplocarpha* Single-scaled-one, απλο-καρφη (the pappus)  
*Haplocoelum* Single-chamber, απλο-κοιλος (the ovary)  
*Haploesthes* Single-garment, απλο-εσθης (involucral bracts)  
*Haplolophium* One-crested, απλο-λοφος (the seed wing)  
*Haplopappus* Single-down, απλο-παππος (its one-whorled pappus)  
*Haplophragma* Half-partitioned, απλο-φραγμα  
*Haplophyllum* Simple-leaved, απλο-φυλλον (undivided leaves)  
*Haplophytum* Simple-plant, απλο-φυτον  
*Haplosciadium* Simple-umbel, απλο-σκιαδος  
*Haplostichanthus* Single-rowed-flowers, απλο-στιχος-ανθος (inflorescence of island mint)  
*hapto-* fastening-, attaching-, touching-, απτω, απτο-  
*Haptocarpum* Attaching-fruit, απτο-καρπος (glandular)  
*Haraella* Little-Hara, feminine diminutive for Yoshie Hara, Japanese botanist  
*Harbouria* for J. Harbour, American naturalist and collector  
*Hardenbergia* for Countess Franziska von Hardenberg von Huegel (1794–1870), sister of the traveller Count Hugel, and patron of science  
*Hardwickia* for Thomas Hardwicke (1755–1835), General of Bengal artillery, botanist and collector for East India Company  
*Hariota* for Thomas Harriot (1560–1621), English polymath, explorer, mentor of Sir Walter Raleigh  
*harlandii* for Dr W. A. Harland (d. 1857), who collected in China  
*harmalus -a -um* from an Arabic vernacular name, harmil, for its medicinal use  
*Harmsia, harmsii* for Hermann August Theodore Harms (1870–1942), German professor at Prussian Academy of Sciences, editor of *Pflanzenreich*, Botanic Museum in Berlin  
*Harmsiodoxa* Harms'-glory, for Hermann Harms (*supra*), botanical Latin from Harms and δοξα  
*harp-, harpago-* snatching-, robbing-, αρπαξ, αρπαγος (covering of small hooks, burred)  
*Harpachne* Snatching-chaff, (αρπαξ, αρπαγος)-αχνη (the glumes)  
*Harpalyce* for the mythological amazon, daughter of Harpalycus of Thrace  
*Harpagophytum* Grapple-plant, αρπαγος-φυτον, rapacious-plant, (the fruit is covered with barbed spines)  
*Harpanema* Curved-threads, αρπα-νημα (staminal coronna)  
*harpe-, harpeodes* sickle-, sickle-like, *harpe*, αρπη, αρπηωδης  
*Harpophyllum* Sickle-leaved, αρπη-φυλλον  
*Harpochloa* Sickle-grass, αρπη-χλοη  
*harpophyllus -a -um* with sickle-shaped leaves, αρπη-φυλλον  
*Harpullia* a Bengali vernacular name  
*Harrimanella* feminine diminutive for Edward Henry Harriman (1848–1909), American founder of the Union Pacific Railroad, philanthropist  
*Harrisella, Harrisia* for William Harris (1860–1920), Irish botanist, superintendent of Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica  
*harrisianus -a -um* for T. Harris of Kingsbury, importer of Mexican plants c. 1840  
*Harrisonia, harrisonianus -a -um* for Arnold Harrison and for his wife, of Aigburth, Liverpool  
*harrovianus -a -um* for George Harrow (1858–1940), of Veitch's Coombe Wood nursery, Chelsea  
*harryanus -a -um* for Sir Harry James Veitch (1840–1924), head of Veitch & Sons, nurserymen of Chelsea  
*Hartogia* for J. Hartog (c. 1663–1722), early Dutch gardener in S Africa and Ceylon  
*Hartwegia, hartwegii* for Carl Theodor Hartweg (1812–71), who collected for the RHS in Central America  
*hartwigii* for Augustus Karl Julius Hartwig (1823–1913), German writer on horticulture

## The Names of Plants

- Harungana* from the vernacular name, aronga, of the monotypic genus in Madagascar
- Harveya* for William Henry Harvey (1811–66), Irish systematic botanist, phycologist and artist, Colonial Secretary in S African Cape, curator at Trinity College Dublin, author on phycology etc
- harveyanus -a -um* for either J. C. Harvey, who collected in Mexico c. 1904, or W. H. Harvey (see above)
- hascombensis -is -e* from the garden at Hascombe Park, Godalming, of C. T. Musgrave, lawyer and RHS treasurer
- haspan* from a Ceylonese vernacular name
- Hasseltia, Hasseltiopsis* for Johan Conraad van Hasselt (1797–1823), Dutch surgeon and botanist
- hastati-, hastatus -a -um* formed like an arrow-head, spear-shaped, *hasta, hastae* (see Fig. 6a), hastate
- hastatulus -a -um* with small arrow-like thorns, diminutive of *hasta*
- hastifer* bearing a spear, *hasta-fero*
- hastifolius -a -um* having spear-shaped leaves, *hasta-folius*
- hastiformis -is -e* spear-shaped, *hasta-forma*
- hastilabius -a -um* having a hastate labellum or lip, *hasta-labellum*
- hastilis -is -e* like a long pole, shaft, javelin or vine prop, *hastile, hastilis*
- hastulatus -a -um* like a short spear, diminutive of *hasta, hastae*
- Hatiota* an anagram of *Hariota*
- Hausknechtia* for Heinrich Karl Haussknecht (1838–1906), German pharmacist, botanist and collector in the Middle East
- havanensis -is -e* from Havana, Cuba
- hawkeri* for Lieutenant Hawker, who collected on the South Sea Islands c. 1886
- Haworthia, haworthii* for Adrian Hardy Haworth (1765–1833), English naturalist, an authority on succulent plants, author of *Synopsis plantarum succulentarum* (1812)
- hayachinensis -is -e* from the environs of Hyachine-san, highest mountain of the Kitakami-Sammyaku range, NE Honshu, Japan
- Hayataella* feminine diminutive for Bunzo Hayata (1874–1934), Japanese botanist
- Haylockia* for Matthew Haylock, gardener to Dean Herbert at Spofforth
- Haynaldia, haynaldii* for Stephen Franz Ludwig Haynald (1816–91), botanist and Cardinal Bishop of Koloesa
- Hazardia* for Barclay Hazard (1852–1938), American botanist
- Hebe* for Hebe, Greek goddess of youth, daughter of Jupiter and wife of Hercules
- hebe-* pubescent-, sluggish-, soft-, ηβη
- hebecarpus -a -um* pubescent-fruited, ηβη-καρπος
- hebecaulis -is -e* slothful-stemmed, *hebes-caulis* (prostrate stems of *Rubus hebecaulis*)
- Hebeclinium* Downy-couch, ηβη-κλινη (the common receptacle)
- hebegynus -a -um* with a blunt or soft-styled ovary, with part of the ovary glandular-hairy (*Aconitum hebegynum*)
- Hebeloma* Pubescent-border, ηβη-λωμα
- Hebenstreitia* for Johan Ernst Hebenstreit (1703–57), Professor of Botany at Leipzig
- hebetatus -a -um* with pubescent petals, with dull petals, ηβη-πεταλον
- hebephyllus -a -um* with pubescent leaves, with leaves resembling those of a *Hebe*
- Heberdenia* for William Heberden the Elder (1710–1801), ‘learned physician’ (Samuel Johnson)
- Hebestigma* Downy-stigma, ηβη-στιγμα
- hebetatus -a -um* dull, blunt, soft pointed, *hebes, hebetis*
- hebraicus -a -um* (*hebraicus*) Hebrew, *Hebrus, Hebri*
- Hecastocleis* Each-enclosed, εκαστος-κλειω (involucrate florets)
- hecat-, hecato-* one hundred, εκατοντας, εκατομ-, εκατον-, εκατο-
- hecatensis -is -e* from the Hecate Strait, British Columbia, between Queen Charlotte Island and mainland Canada
- Hecatonia* Hundreds, εκατον (a Sectional name in *Ranunculus* for species with numerous carpels)

- hecatophyllus* -a -um many (one hundred)-leaved, εκατον-φυλλον  
*hecatopterus* -a -um many (one hundred)-winged, εκατον-πετερον  
*Hecatostemon* Hundred-stamens, (εκατοντας, εκατο-)-στημων  
*Hechtia* for Julius Konrad Gottfried Hecht (1771–1837), Prussian counsellor and knight  
*hecisto-* least-, smallest-, ηκιστος, ηκιστο-; ηκιστα  
*Hecistopteris* Smallest-fern, ηκιστο-πετερος (the minute moss fern)  
*Hectorella*, *hectori*, *hectorii*, *hectoris* -is -e for Sir James Hector (1843–1907), Director of New Zealand Geological Survey (Hector, son of Priam of Troy, was killed by Achilles)  
*Hedeoma* Sweet-fragrance, ηδυσ-οδη (a name, ηδυοσμον, in Pliny for a wild mint)  
*Hedera* the Latin name, *hedera*, for ivy  
*hederaceus* -a -um, *hederi-* ivy-like, resembling *Hedera* (usually in the leaf-shape)  
*hederae* of ivy, *Hedera* (host to *Orobanche*)  
*hederi-* ivy-like, *hedera* (mostly leaf shape but also for climbing)  
*hederifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Hedera*, *Hedera-folius*  
*Hederorkis* Climbing-orchid, *hedera-orchis*  
*hedraeanthus* -a -um (*hedraianthus*) sedentary-flowered, with sessile flowers, εδραι-ανθος  
*hedwigii* for Professor John Hedwig (1730–99), Leipzig bryologist  
*hedy-*, *hedys-* sweet-, of pleasant taste or smell, ηδυσ, ηδυνος, ηδυ-  
*hedyanthus* -a -um having sweetly fragrant flowers. ηδυ-ανθος  
*hedycarpus* -a -um with sweet fruits, ηδυ-καρπος  
*Hedycarya* Sweet-nut, ηδυ-καρυον  
*Hedychium* Sweet-snow, ηδυ-χιον (some have fragrant white flowers)  
*Hedysomum*, *hedysomus* -a -um Sweet-smelling-one, ηδυ-οσμη (ηδυοσμον mint)  
*Hedyotis* Sweetness, ηδυ-(ους, ωτος)  
*Hedypnois* Sweet-breath, ηδυ-(πνοη, πνοη) (πνεω, πνευμα)  
*hedysaroides* resembling *Hedysarum*, *Hedysarum-oides*  
*Hedysarum* Dioscorides' name, ηδυσαρον (meaning uncertain, ηδυσ sweet)  
*Hedyscepe* Sweet-cover, ηδυ-σκεπη (umbrella palms)  
*Hedythyrus* Sweet-thyrse, ηδυ-θυρσος  
*heeri* for Oswald Heer (1809–83), Director of Zurich Botanic Garden  
*Heimia* for Genheimerat (Privy Counsellor) Dr Ernst Ludwig Heim (1774–1834), German physician  
*Heinsia* for *Heinsius*, philologist and translator of Theophrastus  
*Heisteria* for Lorenz Heister (1683–1758), German anatomist  
*hekisto-* least-, slowest-, slackest-, ηκιστος, ηκιστο-; ηκιστα  
*Hekistocarpa* Smallest-fruit, ηκιστος-καρπος  
*Heldreichia*, *heldreichianus* -a -um, *heldreichii* for Theodor Heinrich Hermann von Heldreich (1822–1902), Director of the Athens Botanic Garden  
*helenae* from Helenendorf, Transcaucasia  
*helenae* for either Helen, the daughter of Sir W. Macgregor of Australia, or Helen, wife of Dr E. H. Wilson  
*helenioides* resembling *Helenium*, *Helenium-oides*  
*Helenium*, *helenium* for Helen of Troy (a name, ηλενιον, used by the Greeks for another plant and reapplied by Linnaeus) (*Inula helenium*, elecampane, is supposed to have been taken to Pharos by Helen of Troy)  
*heleo-* marsh-, ελος, ελεο-  
*Heleocharis*, *heleocharis* Marsh-favour, ελεο-χαρις (*Eleocharis*)  
*heleogenus* -a -um whose home is the marsh, ελεο-γενεα  
*Heleogiton* Marsh-neighbour, ελος-γειτων  
*heleonastes* confined to marshes, ελεο-ναστος (νασσειν)  
*heleophilus* -a -um marsh-loving, ελεο-φιλεω  
*heli-*, *helio-* sun-loving-, sun-, ηλιος, ηλιο, ηλι-  
*Heliamphora* Sun-pitcher, ηλι-(αμφιφορεus, αμφορεus) (pitcher plant)  
*Helianthella* feminine diminutive from *Helianthus*

## The Names of Plants

- helianthemoides* resembling *Helianthemum*, *Helianthemum-oides*  
*Helianthemum* Sun-flower, ηλι-ανθεμιον (rock rose)  
*helianthi* resembling *Helianthus*  
*helanthoides* resembling *Helianthus*, *Helianthus-oides*  
*Helianthus* Sun-flower, ηλι-ανθος (the large golden heads of many species tend to follow the sun, *girare-sole*, cognate with Jerusalem [artichoke])  
*helianthus-aquatica* humid or aquatic sunflower, *Helianthus-aquaticus*  
*helicanthus -a -um* twisted-flower, ελικ-ανθος  
*helichrysoides* resembling *Helichrysum*  
*Helichrysopsis* Resembling *Helichrysum*, ηλι-χρυσους-οψις  
*Helichrysum* Golden-sun, ηλι-χρυσους  
*helici-* coiled like a snail-shell, wreathed, twisted, ελιξ, ελικος, ελικο-, ελικ-  
*Helicia* Spiralled, ελικος (perianth lobes)  
*helicocephalus -a -um* having a twisted (flowering) head, ελικο-κεφαλη  
*Helicodiceros* Two-twisted-horns, ελικο-δισ-κερας (the basal lobes of the leaves)  
*helicoides, helicoideus -a -um* of a coiled or twisted appearance, ελιξ-οειδης  
*Heliconia* for Mount Helicon, Boetia, Greece, sacred to the Muses of mythology  
(**Heliconiaceae**)  
*Helicostylis* Coiled-style, ελικο-στυλος  
*Helicteres* Ear-drop, ελικτηρ (the screw-shaped ear-ring-like carpels)  
*Helicteropsis* resembling *Helicteres*. ελικτηρ-οψις  
*helicto-* twisted-, wreathed-, rolled-, ελικτος, ελικο-  
*Helictonema* Twisted-threads, ελικοτο-νημα (filaments)  
*Helictotrichon (um)* Twisted-hair, ελικοτο-τριχος (the geniculate awns)  
*Helinus* Tendrilled, ελιξ (climbing by spiral tendrils)  
*helio-* sun-like, sun-, ηλιος, ηλιο-  
*Heliocharpus* Sun-fruit, ηλιο-καρπος (the fringed fruits)  
*heliopsis -is -e* sun-scaled, with golden scales, ηλιο-λεπιδες  
*Heliophila* Sun-lover, ηλιο-φιλος (exposed habitats)  
*heliophyllus -a -um* having leaves adapted to full sun, ηλιο-φυλλον  
*heliopsis* Sun-like, ηλιο-οψις (for the yellow flower-heads)  
*heliocopius -a -um* sun-observing, sun-watching, Dioscorides' name, ηλιοσκοπιον  
(the flowers track the sun's course)  
*heliospermus -a -um* having flat and round seeds, ηλιο-σπερμα  
*Heliotropium* Turn-with-the-sun, ηλιο-(τροπη, τροπεω, τρεπειν) (turnsole)  
*Helipterum* Sun-wing, ηλι-πτερον (the fruit's plumed pappus)  
*helix* winding, ελιξ, ελικος ancient Greek name for twining plants  
*Helixanthera* Twisted-anther, ελιξ-ανθερα  
*helleborifolius -a -um* with *Helleborus*-like leaves, *Helleborus-folium*  
*helleborine* hellebore-like, adjectival suffix *Helleborus-ina*  
*Helleborus* Poison-food, ηλλειμ-(βορα, βοσις) (the ancient Greek name for the medicinal *H. orientalis*)  
*hellenicus -a -um* from Greece, Grecian, Greek, Hellenic (*Hellas, Helladis*)  
*Helleriella* for Alfonse Heller, botanist in Nicaragua (diminutive suffix for Heller's dotted orchid)  
*helmandicus -a -um* from the environs of the Helmand river (*Erymandrus*), Afghanistan  
*Helmholtzia* for Herman Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821–94), German physicist and physiologist  
*helminth-, helmintho-* worm-, ελμινθος, ελμινθο-  
*Helminthia (Helmintia)* Worm, ελμινς, ελμινθος (≡ *Picris*, for the elongate wrinkled fruits)  
*helminthorrhizus -a -um* having worm-like roots, ελμινθο-ριζα  
*Helminthostachys* Worm-like-spike, ελμινθο-σταχυς (the fertile spike of the 'flowering' fern)  
*Helminthotheca* Worm-like-case, ελμινθο-θηκη (the beaked fruits)  
*helo-, helodes* of bogs and marshes, ελωδης, ελοδες

- Helobiae* Marsh-life, ελος-βιοω  
*Helodea* vide *Elodea*  
*helodes* marshy, growing in marshes, ελωδης  
*helodoxus -a -um* marsh-beauty, glory of the marsh, ελο-δοξα  
*Helonias* Swamp-pasture, ελος-νομη  
*Heloniopsis* resembling *Helonias*, ελος-οψις  
*helophorus -a -um* thicket-forming, ελος-φορεω  
*Helosciadium* Marsh-umbel, ελο-σκιαδειον  
*Helosis* Marsh, ελος  
*helveticus -a -um* from Switzerland, Swiss (*Helvetia*)  
*helvolus -a -um* pale yellowish-brown, *helvus*  
*helvus -a -um* dimly yellow, honey-coloured, dun-coloured, *helvus*  
*Helwingia* for George Andreas Helwing (1666–1748), Prussian cleric, botanist and botanical writer  
*Helxine* a name, ελξινη, used by Dioscorides formerly for pellitory  
*Hemarthria* Half-joined, ημι-αρθρον (the pedicels are fused to the rachis)  
*Hemerocallis* Day-beauty, ημερο-καλος, the Greek name, ημεροκαλλες (reflects that the flowers are short-lived)  
*hemi-* half-, ημι, *hemi-* (used in the sense of looking-like, or half-way-to)  
*Hemiandra* Halved-male, ημι-ανδρος (the dimidiate stamens)  
*Hemiboea* Half-Boea, *hemi-boea*, (a related genus)  
*Hemibotrya* Half-cluster, ημι-βοτρυσ (staminate flowers have aborted ovules – and pistillate flowers have sterile anthers) (section of *Saxifraga*)  
*Hemichaena* Half-agape, ημι-χαινα (the mouth of the corolla)  
*Hemichroa* Half-coloured, ημι-χροα  
*hemicyptus -a -um* half- or partially concealed, ημι-κρυπτος  
*hemidartus -a -um* patchily covered with hair, half-flayed, ημι-δαρτος  
*Hemidesmus* Half-banded, ημι-δεσμα  
*Hemidictyum* Half-netted, ημι-δικτυον  
*Hemigenia* Half-home, ημι-γενεα (the androecium lacks two stamens)  
*Hemigraphis* Half-writing, ημι-γραφις (the filaments of the outer stamens bear ‘brushes’)  
*Hemimeris* Half-portioned, ημι-μερις (the two apparent halves of each flower)  
*hemionitideus -a -um* barren, like a mule, ημι-ονος, *hemicillus*  
*Hemionitis, hemionitis* Mule, ημι-ονος, half an ass (barren-fern, non-flowering)  
*Hemiorchis* Half-orchis(-like), ημι-ορχις (distinctive zingiberaceous flower structures)  
*hemiphloius -a -um* partially covered in bark, ημι-φλοιος (stripping bark)  
*Hemiphragma* Half-separated, ημι-φραγμα (the ovarian septum)  
*Hemipilia* Half-felt-covered, ημι-πιλος (the partially covered pollinia)  
*hemipoa* half-Poa, ημι-ποα  
*Hemipogon* Half-bearded, ημι-πωγων (the anthers)  
*Hemiptelea* Half-elm, ημι-πτελεα (the fruit has a crest-like wing only in the upper half)  
*Hemisphace* name, ημι-σφακος, of a section of *Salvia*, perhaps *sedī incertis*  
*hemisphaericus -a -um* hemispherical, ημι-σφαιρα (fruit or flower-head)  
*Hemistylus* Half-styled, ημι-στυλος (the short style)  
*Hemitelia* Half-complete, ημι-τελειος (indusium scale-like at lower side of the sorus and caducous)  
*hemitomus -a -um* cut into two, ημι-τομη (deeply lobed along the length)  
*hemitrichotus -a -um* half hairy, ημι-(θριξ, τριχος)  
*Hemizonia* Half-embraced, ημι-ζωνη (the outer achenes)  
*Hemizygia* Half-yoked, ημι-ζυγος  
*Hemsleya, hemsleyanus -a -um, hemsleyi* for William Boting Hemsley (1843–1924), of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew  
*henchmanii* for Francis Henchman (fl. 1824), nurseryman of Clapton, Middlesex  
*hendersonii* for either A. Henderson of the RHS gardens at Chiswick (d. 1879), or for Louis Fourniquet Henderson (b. 1853), who collected in Oregon, USA

## The Names of Plants

- henryanus* -a -um, *henryi* for Augustine Henry (1857–1930), Irish botanist who collected in China and co-authored *Trees of Great Britain and Ireland* with Elwes
- Hepatica* Of-the-liver, ηπαρ, ηπατος (medieval signature of leaf or thallus shape of *herba hepatica* as of use for liver complaints)
- hepaticifolius* -a -um with *Hepatica*-like leaves, *Hepatica-folium*
- hepaticus* -a -um dark purplish red, liver-coloured, ηπατος
- Heppiella* for Johann Philipp Hepp (1797–1867), German physician and botanist (with feminine diminutive suffix)
- Heppimenes* the composite name for hybrids between *Heppiella* and *Achimenes*
- hepta-*, *hepto-* seven-, επτα
- Heptacodium* Seven-headed-one, επτα-κωδεια (the inflorescence)
- heptamerus* -a -um having the parts arranged in sevens, επτα-μερος (μερις)
- heptandrus* -a -um having seven stamens. επτα-ανηρ
- Heptanthus* Seven-flowered, επτα-ανθος
- heptapeta* a misnomer by Buc'hoz, who described *Lassonia heptapeta* from a picture that showed only five erect tepals
- heptaphyllus* -a -um having seven leaves or leaflets, επτα-φυλλον
- Heptapleurum* Seven-ribs, επτα-πλευρα (= *Schefflera*)
- Heptaptera* Seven-winged, επτα-πτερον (the fruits)
- heptemerus* -a -um with parts arranged in sevens, επτα-μερος
- heracleifolius* -a -um with *Heracleum*-like leaves, *Heracleum-folium*
- heracleioides* resembling *Heracleum*, *Heracleum-oides*
- heracleoticus* -a -um from Iráklion (*Heracleum*), Crete
- Heracleum* Hercules' (Heracles')-all-healer (a name, πανακες ηρακλειον, used by Theophrastus)
- heracleus* -a -um resembling *Heracleum*
- herae* for the Greek goddess Hera (*Juno*)
- herba* weed, grass, young plant, herb, *herba*, *herbae*
- herba-alba* white-herb, *herba-albus* (*Artemisia*)
- herba-barona* fool's-herb, *herba-(baro, baronis)* (of the dunce or common man)
- herbaceus* -a -um not woody, low-growing, herbaceous, *herba*, *herbae*
- herba-sardoa* Sardinian poison, *herba-(Sardinia, Sardiniae)* (the island was famed for producing poisons)
- herba-venti* wind-herb, *herba-(ventus, venti)* (of the steppes)
- Herbertia*, *herbertii* for Reverend Dr William Herbert (1778–1847), botanist and Dean of Manchester, specialized in bulbous plants
- herbiolus* -a -um vegetable-herb, *herba-holus*
- herbstii* for Messrs Herbst & Rossiter of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, c. 1859
- hercegovinus* -a -um from the Balkans around Mostar, Bosnia–Herzegovina
- herco-* fenced, a barrier, εκκιον, εκκος, εκκο-
- hercoglossus* -a -um with a coiled tongue, εκκο-γλωσσα
- hercynicus* -a -um from the Hertz mountains (*Hercynia silva*), central Germany
- Heritiera*, *heritieri* for Charles Louis l'Héritier de Brutelle (1746–1800), French botanist and patron of the flower illustrator Pierra Joseph Redouté
- hermaeus* -a -um from Mount Hermes, Greece
- Hermannia*, *hermanniae* for Paul Hermann (1646–95), Professor of Botany at Leiden, traveller in the Cape and Ceylon, and physician to East India Company in Djakarta
- hermaphroditicus* -a -um, *hermaphroditus* -a -um hermaphrodite, with flowers containing both stamens and ovary, ηρμαφροδιτος
- Hermbsaedtia* for Sigismund Friedrich Hermbsaedt (1760–1833), Prussian court physician and botanist
- Herminium* Buttress, ερμιν, ερμις (the pillar-like tubers, some liken them to bedposts)
- Hermodactylus* Hermes'-fingers, Ερμης-δακτυλος, the Greek name for several *Colchicum*s with palmate (hand-like) tubers
- hormoneus* -a -um from Mount Hermon, Syria

- Hernandia* for Francisco Hernandez (1514–78), physician to Philip II of Spain and botanist, explorer and collector in S America
- Herniaria* Rupture-wort (*hernia*), Dodoens' name (1583) for its former medicinal use; some derive from Greek ερνος for a bud or shoot
- herpe-*, *herp-* creeping, ερπω, ερπειν, ερπυζω; reptile, worm, ερπετον
- Herpetacanthus* Creeping-Acanthus, ερπετον-ακανθος
- herpeticus -a -um* ringworm-like, (from ερπω I creep, ερπειν creeping); ερπετον a creeping animal
- Herpolirion* Creeping-lily, ερπω-λειριον (the rhizomes)
- Herpysma* Creeping, ερπυζω (the rhizomes)
- Herrania* for General Pedro Alcantara Herran (1800–45), President of the State of New Granada (Colombia) (the state existed from 1830 to 1858)
- Herreanthus* for Hans Herre (1895–1979), German botanist, author of *The Genera of Mesembryanthemaceae* (1971)
- hersii* for Joseph Hers, who collected for the Arnold Arboretum in China c. 1920
- hesper-* evening-; western-, εσπεριος, *hesperius*
- Hesperaloe* Western-aloe, εσπερ-αλοη (*Aloe*-like with Texan–Mexican provenance, false *Yucca*)
- Hesperantha* Evening-flower, εσπερ-ανθος (time of anthesis)
- Hesperexax* Western-*Evax*, *hesperius-Evax* (American genus resembling former genus *Evax* (= *Filago*))
- hesperides* of the far west (for the classical world being the Iberian peninsula), εσπεριος, *hesperides*
- hesperidius -a -um* of the evening, *hesperus* (cognate with *vespers*)
- hesperidus -a -um* from the far west, of the nymph guardians of the golden apple tree; *Citrus*-fruited (Iberia and N Africa), εσπεριδος, *hesperides*
- Hesperis* Evening, εσπερος, *hesperus* (Theophrastus' name, also the name for Venus or Hesperis the evening star, of the west, becoming Lucifer, the morning star, of the east)
- hespero-, hesperius -a -um* western-, evening-, εσπερα, εσπερος, εσπεριος (*Hesperia* was the land of the west)
- Hesperocallis* Western-beauty, εσπερο-καλος (American desert lily)
- Hesperochiron* Western-*Chironia*, *hespero-Chironia*
- Hesperocnide* Western-nettle, εσπερο-κνιδη
- Hesperodoria* Gift-of-the-west, εσπερο-δωρον
- Hesperolinon* Western-flax, εσπερο-λινον
- Hesperomecon* Western-poppy, εσπερο-μηκων
- Hesperopeuce* Western-fir, εσπερο-πευκη
- Hesperoxiphion* Western-sword (Western-*Iris*), εσπερο-ξιφος
- hessei* for Paul Hesse, botanist and traveller
- Hetaeria* Companionship or Brotherhood, εταιρεία, εταιρια
- heter-, hetero-* varying-, differing-, diversely-, other-, ετερος, ετερο-
- heteracanthus -a -um* having variously shaped spines, ετερο-ακανθος
- Heterachne* Differing-chaff, ετερο-αχνη (the differing fertile and sterile lemmas)
- heteradenus -a -um* with varying glands, ετερο-αδην
- heterandrus -a -um* having variable stamens, ετερο-ανηρ
- Heteranthemis* Different-oxeye, ετερο-ανθεις
- Heteranthera, heteranthus -a -um* Differing-anthers, ετερο-ανθερα (mud plantain has one only in cleistogamous flowers but three in normal flowers)
- Heteranthoecia* Varying-spikelets, ετερο-ανθ-οικος (the unequal glumes and lemmas)
- heterocarpus -a -um* having variably shaped fruits, ετερο-καρπος (the two halves of the binary fruits of *Turgenia heterocarpa*)
- Heterocentron* Variable-spurred-one, ετερο-κεντρον (the two processes on the larger anthers)
- heterochlamydius -a -um* with different cloaks, with both calyx and corolla, ετερο-χλαμυς

## The Names of Plants

- heterochromus* -a -um of varying colour, ετερο-χρωμα  
*heterochrous* -a -um having a variable surface covering, ετερο-χρως  
*heterocladus* -a -um with diverse branching, ετερο-κλαδος  
*heteroclinus* -a -um different-beds, having staminate and pistillate organs on separate receptacles, ετερο-κλινη  
*heteroclitus* -a -um different-declensions; anomalous in formation, ετεροκλιτος  
*Heterocodon* Differing-bells, ετερο-κωδων (enantiostyly of the dimorphic corollas)  
*heterocyclus* -a -um with varying circles, ετερο-κυκλος (the zigzagging scars around the stems of tortoise shell bamboo)  
*Heterodelphia* Much-related, ετερο-αδελφος  
*heterodontus* -a -um with varying teeth, ετερο-(οδους, οδοντος)  
*heterodoxus* -a -um of changing glory, ετερο-δοξα  
*Heterodraba* Differing-*Draba*, ετερο-δραβη  
*heterogamus* -a -um having variation in flower sexuality in the same inflorescence; having abnormal arrangement of the stamens and ovary; heterogamic, ετερο-γαμος  
*Heterogonium* Varying-angles, ετερο-γωνια  
*Heterolepis, heterolepis* -is -e Differing scales, ετερο-λεπιδες (of strobili or spikelets)  
*heterolobus* -a -um with variable lobing, ετερο-λοβος  
*heteromallus* -a -um with variable woolly indumentum, ετερο-μαλλος  
*Heteromeles* Different-*Meles*, ετερο-μηλον  
*heteromerus* -a -um having variable numbers of floral parts; having different numbers of parts (petals and sepals); heteromerous, ετερο-μερος  
*Heteromma* Different-appearances, ετερο-ομμα  
*Heteromorpha* Differing-forms, ετερο-μορφη  
*heteronemus* -a -um diverse-stemmed, ετερο-νημα  
*Heteropanax* Different-*Panax*, ετερο-παναξ  
*Heteropappus* Variable-pappus, ετερο-παππος (the two forms of pappus)  
*heteropetalus* -a -um having unequal or variable petals, ετερο-πεταλον  
*heterophyllus* -a -um diversely-leaved, ετερο-φυλλον  
*heteropodus* -a -um with variable stalks, ετερο-(πους, ποδος)  
*Heteropogon* Varying-beard, ετερο-πωγων (the twisting awns of the female spikelets)  
*Heteroporus* Variable-pored-one, ετερο-πορος (the pores of the tubules)  
*Heteropterys* Variable-winged, ετερο-πετρον  
*Heteropyxis* Different-box, ετερο-πυξιδες (the capsules)  
*Heterorachis* Variable-rachis, ετερο-ραχιδες  
*Heterosmilax* Different-*Smilax*, ετερο-συμιλαξ  
*Heterospathe* Variable-spathe, ετερο-σπαθη (the length varies)  
*Heterosperma* Variable-seed, ετερο-σπερμα  
*Heterostemma* Variable-crown, ετερο-στεμμα (the corona)  
*Heterostemon* Differing-stamens, ετερο-στημων (different lengths)  
*Heterothalamus* Varying-receptacles, ετερο-θαλαμος  
*Heterotheca* Variable-cases, ετερο-θηκη (the honeycombed receptacle)  
*Heterotoma* Various-cut, ετερο-τομη (the corolla lobes)  
*Heterotrichum* Varied-hairiness, ετερο-τριχος (the leaf indumentum)  
*Heterozostera* Different-*Zostera*, ετερο-ζωστηρη (Tasmanian eel grass)  
*Heuchera* for Johann Heinrich von Heucher (1677–1747), German professor of medicine at Wittenberg (coral flowers)  
*Heuchera* the composite name for hybrids between *Heuchera* and *Tiarella*  
*heucherifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Heuchera*  
*heucheriformis* -is -e looking like *Heuchera*  
*heuffelianus* -a -um, *heuffelii* for Johann Heuffel (1800–57), Hungarian physician and botanist  
*Hevea* from the Brazilian vernacular name, heve, for the Para-rubber tree (called rubber from its use to make pencil erasers)  
*Hewittia* for Mr Hewitt, editor of the *Madras Journal of Science* (1837)



- hex-*, *hexa-*, *hexae-* six-, εξ-, εξα-  
*hexacanthus* -a -um having spines in groups of six, εξ-ακανθος  
*Hexachlamys* Six covers, εξ-χλαμυς (the ovary)  
*hexaedropus* -a -um having a stalk with six flattened sides, εξ-εδρος-πους  
*hexafarreri* name of a hybrid *Gentiana farreri*  
*Hexaglottis* Six-tongued, εξα-γλωττα (the stigma)  
*hexagonopterus* -a -um six-angled-wing (frond), εξα-γωνια- πτερον  
*hexagonus* -a -um six-angled, εξα-γωνια  
*Hexalectris* Six-cock-combed, εξ-(αλεκρυων, αλεκτρονος; αλεκτωρ, αλεκτορος) (the six-crested labellum)  
*Hexalobus* Six-lobed, εξα-λοβος (the six equal petals)  
*hexamerus* -a -um six-partite, εξα-μερος  
*hexandrus* -a -um six-stamened, εξ-ανηρ  
*hexapetalus* -a -um with six petals, εξα-πεταλον  
*hexaphyllus* -a -um six leaved, εξα-φυλλον  
*Hexatheca* Six-thecae, εξα-θηκη  
*Hexisia* Look-alike, εξις-ιδεα (morphology of lip and sepals)  
*Heyderia*, *heyderi* for Herr Heyder (1808–84), Berlin cactus specialist  
*Heynea*, *heyneanus* -a -um for Dr Benjamin Heyne (1770–1819), German botanist, missionary and collector near Travancore, Kerala, SW India  
*hians* gaping, present participle of *hio*, *hiare* (*hiatus* or gaping corolla)  
*Hibbertia* for George Hibbert (Hibbard) (1715–1838), English merchant with the East India Company, patron of botany, Member of Parliament (1806)  
*hibernalis* -is -e of winter, *hiberna*, *hibernorum* (flowering or leafing)  
*hibernicus* -a -um from Ireland, Irish (*Hibernia*)  
*hiberniflorus* -a -um winter-flowering, *hiberna-floris*  
*hibernus* -a -um of winter, flowering or green in winter, *hibernus*  
*Hibiscus* an old Greek name, ιβισκος, from Virgil, *hibiscum* for marsh mallow, *Althaea officinalis*  
*Hicoria* from the Algonquin vernacular, pawcohiccora, for Hickory (≡ *Carya*)  
*hidakanus* -a -um from Hidaka region, Hokkaido, Japan  
*hidalgensis* -is -e from Hidalgo state, Mexico, or Hidalgo county New Mexico  
*Hidalgoa* for Miguel Gregorio Ignacio Hidalgo, nineteenth-century Mexican naturalist, or from the eponymous Hidalgo, Mexico (climbing *Dahlia*) (*hidalgo* is Spanish for ‘a man of substance’)  
*hiemalis* -is -e of winter, *hiems*, *hiemis* (persisting or flowering)  
*hieraci*- *Hieracium*-, hawkweed-like-  
*hieracifolius* -a -um, *hieraciifolius* -a -um with leaves similar to those of *Hieracium*, *Hieracium-folium*  
*hieracii* of hawkweeds, living on *Hieracium* (*Aulacidea*, hymenopteran gall wasp)  
*hieracioides* resembling *Hieracium*, *Hieracium-oides*  
*Hieracium* Hawkweed (Dioscorides’ name, ιερακιον, which Pliny claimed was used by hawks, ιεραξ, ιερακος, to give them acute sight)  
*Hierochloe* Holy-grass, ιερο-χλοη (religious use and association)  
*hierochunticus* -a -um from the classical name, *Hierochuntia*, for Jericho (*Anastatica hierochuntica* is the rose of Jericho)  
*hieroglyphicus* -a -um with sacred-carvings; marked as if with signs, ιερο-γλυφη  
*hierosolymitanus* -a -um from Jerusalem (the Roman name, *Hierosolyma*)  
*hifacensis* -is -e from Haifa, Israel (*Hefa*)  
*highdownensis* -is -e connected with Sir Frederick Stern’s garden at Highdown, Worthing, from Highdown nursery, Goring by Sea, W Sussex  
*higoensis* -is -e from Higo province, Kyushu, Japan  
*Hilaria* for Auguste François de Saint-Hilaire (1779–1853), French botanist and explorer in S America  
*hilaris* -is -e cheerful, merry, *hilaris*  
*Hildebrandtia*, *hildebrandtii* for Johann Maria Hildebrandt (1847–81), collector on the E African coast and Madagascar c. 1872–81

## The Names of Plants

- Hildegardia* for Saint Hildegard (1098–1179), German Abbess Hildegard von Bingen, polymath and writer
- Hillebrandia*, *hillebrandii* for Wilhelm Hillebrand (1821–86), author of a Flora of Hawaii
- Hillia* for Sir John Hill (1716–75), English apothecary, naturalist and botanical writer, editor of *The British Magazine* (1746–50)
- hillieri* for Sir Harold Hillier (1905–85), of Jermyn House, or the Hillier arboretum and nursery
- himalaicus -a -um*, *himalayae* from the Himalayan mountains
- Himalayacalamus* botanical Latin from Himalaya and *Calamus*
- himalayanus -a -um*, *himalayensis -is -e* from the Himalayan mountains, Sanskrit, hima-alaya, land of snow
- himalensis -is -e* from the Himalayan mountains
- himanto-* leather thong, strap-, ἵμας, ἵμαντος
- himantodes* strap-like, ἵμαντο-ωδής
- Hinantoglossum* Strap-tongue, ἵμαντος-γλωσσοα, (lizard orchid's narrow labellum)
- Himatanthus* Cloak-flower, ἵματιον-ανθος (the floral bracts)
- Hintonella* for George Hinton (1882–1943), metallurgist and botanist in Mexico (feminine diminutive suffix)
- Hindsia*, *hindsii* for Richard Brinsley Hinds, surgeon naturalist on the HMS *Sulphur* expedition (1836–42) under Sir Edward Belcher
- hindustanicus -a -um* from N India, the land of the Hindus, Hindustan
- hinnuleus -a -um* tawny-cinnamon-coloured (like a fawn)
- hinnuleus*, *hinnulei* *Hippeasprekelia* the composite name for hybrids between *Hippeastrum* and *Sprekelia*
- Hippeastrum* Knight-star, (ἵππειος, ἵππικος)-αστερος (the equitant leaves suggest being astride a horse)
- Hippeophyllum* Equitant-leaved-one, ἵππειος-φυλλον
- Hippia* etymology uncertain; some suggest for Hippias of Elis, Greek contemporary of Socrates
- hippo-* horse-, ἵππειος, ἵππικος, ἵππο- (usually infers coarseness or inferiority)
- Hippobromus* Horse-stench, ἵππο-βρωμα (the odour of bruised horsewood)
- Hippocastanum* Horse-chestnut, ἵππο-καστανον (Matthioli attributed the name to the Turk's use of the fruits to treat breathing problems in horses, see *Aesculus*) (***Hippocastanaceae***)
- hippocastanus -a -um* resembling horse chestnut, chestnut-brown, ἵππο-καστανον
- Hippocratea* for Hippocrates (460–377 BC), Greek physician who first divorced medicine from myth and suspicion and is regarded as the father of medicine
- Hippocrepis* Horse-shoe, ἵππο-κρηπις (the shape of the fruit)
- Hippolytia*, *hippolytii* for Hippolytus (in mythology, Hippolytus was son of Theseus and the Amazon Hippolyte)
- Hippomane*, *hippomanes* Horse-madness, ἵππο-μανία, Theophrastus' name, ἵππο-μάνης, for a spurge causing horses to become frenzied
- hippomanicus -a -um* eagerly eaten by horses, ἵππο-μανίος
- hippomarathrum* horse-fennel, ἵππο-μαραθρον, Dioscorides' name for an Arcadian plant which caused madness in horses
- Hippophae* Horse-killer, ἵππο-φένω (name, ἵπποφαες, used by Theophrastus for a spiny plant); some interpret as ἵππο-φάους, horse deliverance?
- hippophaeoides* resembling *Hippophae*
- hippophaeifolius -a -um* with *Hippophae*-like leaves
- Hippuris* Horse's-tail, ἵππο-ουρα (for the tail of a horse, ἵππουρις, also for *Equisetum*) (***Hippuridaceae***)
- Hiptage* Flying-one, ἵπταμαι (the three-winged samaras)
- Hiraea* for Jean Nicolas de la Hire, French physician and botanist
- hircanicus -a -um* from the environs of Gorgan, SE of the Caspian, northern Iran (*Hyrcania* or Varkana)
- hircinicornis -is -e* goat-horned, *hircus-cornu*

- hircinus* -a -um of goats, smelling of a male goat, *hircus*, *hirci*  
*hirculus* from a plant name, diminutive of *hircus*, in Pliny (a small goat)  
*Hirschfeldia* for Christian Cayus Lorenz Hirschfeld, eighteenth-century Austrian botanist and horticulturalist of Holstein  
*hirsutellus* -a -um somewhat hairy, with very short hairs, diminutive of *hirsutus*  
*hirsutiformis* -is -e with a hairy appearance, *hirsuti-forma*  
*hirsutipetalus* -a -um with hairy petals, *hirsuti-petalus*  
*hirsutissimus* -a -um very hairy, hairiest, superlative of *hirsutus*  
*hirsutulus* -a -um, *hirtellus* -a -um, *hirtulus* -a -um somewhat hairy (diminutive suffix)  
*hirsutus* -a -um rough-haired, covered in long hairs, *hirsutus*  
*Hirtella* Hairy, feminine diminutive of *hirtus*  
*hirtellus* -a -um somewhat hairy, diminutive of *hirtus*  
*hirti*- having shaggy hair, hairy-, *hirtus*  
*hirticaulis* -is -e hairy-stemmed, *hirtus-caulis*  
*hirtifolius* -a -um having a hairy leaf, *hirtus-folium*  
*hirtipes* hairy-stemmed, *hirtus-pes*  
*hirtovaginata* -a -um hairy-sheathed, *hirtus-vagina*  
*hirtulus* -a -um weakly hairy, diminutive of *hirtus*  
*hirtus* -a -um hairy, shaggy-hairy, *hirtus*  
*hirundinaceus* -a -um, *hirundinarius* -a -um pertaining to swallows, *hirundo*, *hirundinis*  
*hirundinis* -is -e, *hirundo* swallow-like, *hirundo* (curved)  
*hispalensis* -is -e from Seville, southern Spain (*Hispalis*)  
*hispanicus* -a -um from Spain, Spanish, Hispanic (*Hispania*)  
*hispaniolicus* -a -um from Haiti and the Dominican Republic, Hispaniola (Española), Greater Antilles, W Indies  
*hesperides* vide *hesperides*, of the far west (to the Romans, Spain)  
*hispi*-, *hispid*- bristly-, *hispidus*  
*Hispidella* Bristly-one, feminine diminutive of *hispidus*  
*hispidissimus* -a -um the most hispid (of related species), superlative of *hispidus*  
*hispidovillosus* -a -um having long, rough hairs, *hispidus-villosus*  
*hispidulus* -a -um slightly bristly, diminutive of *hispidus*  
*hispidus* -a -um bristly, with stiff hairs, *hispidus*  
*histio*- sail-, ἱστῖον, ἱστῖο- (some derive as mast or web, ἵστος)  
*Histiopteris* Sail-fern, ἱστῖο-πτερυξ (the frond of bat's-wing fern)  
*histrio*- of varied colouring, theatrical, *histrio*, *histrionis*, actor  
*histrionides* resembling (*Iris*) *histrio*, *Iris histrionides*  
*histrionicus* -a -um showing off, of actors, of the stage, *histrionia*, *histrioniae*  
*histris* showy, theatrical, *histricus* of the stage, *histrio* an actor (see also *hystrix*)  
*Hitchcockella* for Albert Spear Hitchcock (1865–1935), American botanist of Missouri botanic garden and USDA, Washington  
*hittiticus* -a -um from the Turkish peninsula; of the Hittites, from the land of the Hittites, Anatolian (Land of Hatti)  
*Hodgkinsonia* for Clement Hodgkinson, English naturalist of the Crown Lands Survey, Australia (1861–74)  
*Hodgsonia*, *hodgsonii* for Brian Houghton Hodgson (1800–94), English orientalist, East India Company resident in Nepal  
*Hoehnea*, *Hoehneala*, *Hoehnophytum* for Frederico Carlos Hoehne (1882–1959), Brazilian botanist, professor at Rio de Janeiro  
*Hoffmannia*, *hoffmannianus* -a -um for Georg Franz Hoffmann (1761–1826), Professor of Botany at Göttingen  
*hoffmannii* for Herr Hoffmann, Austrian discoverer of *Symphyandra hoffmanni* in Bosnia c. 1880  
*Hoffmannseggia* for Count Johann Centurius Graf von Hoffmannsegg (1766–1849), German naturalist, founder of the Berlin Zoological Museum  
*Hofmeisterella* for William Friedrich Benedict Hofmeister (1824–77), German botanist and reproductive cytologist, professor at Heidelberg

## The Names of Plants

- Hohenackeria* for Rudolf Friedrich Hohenacker (1798–1874), Swiss physician and plant collector
- Hohenbergia* for the Hohenberg branch of the Hohenzollern dynasty of Imperial Germany, originating in Baden-Württemberg
- Hoheria* from a Maori name, houhere or hoihere, for lacebark
- Holarrhena* Complete-male, ολος-αρρην (the anthers)
- Holboellia* for Frederik Ludvig Holboell (1765–1829), Danish botanist, superintendent of Copenhagen Botanic Garden
- Holcoglossum* Strap-tongued-one, ολκος-γλωσσα (the labellum)
- Holcolemma* Strap-shaped-lemma, ολκος-λεμμα
- Holcus* Millet, ολκος (the name in Pliny for a grain)
- holdtii* for Fredrich von Holdt, who raised × *Robinia holdtii* in Colorado
- holitoris -is -e* of the market gardener, *holitor*, *holitoris*
- hollandicus -a -um* from either NE New Guinea (*hollandia*) or Holland
- Hollisteria* for William Welles Hollister (1818–86), California rancher
- Holmskioldia* for Theodore Holmskjold (1732–1794), Danish physician and botanist, professor at Sorø Academy, Denmark
- holo-* completely-, entirely-, entire-, whole-, ολος, ολο-
- Holocalyx* Entire-calyx, ολο-καλυξ
- Holocarpha* Entire-stalk, ολο-καρφη (the solid receptacle)
- holocarpus -a -um* entire-fruited, ολο-καρπος
- Holochelilus* Entire-lipped-one, ολο-χειλος
- holocheilus -a -um*, *holochilus -a -um* having an entire lip, ολο-χειλος
- holochrysus -a -um* completely gilded, all golden, ολο-χρυσος
- Holodiscus* Entire-disc, ολο-δισκος (refers to the entire floral disc)
- holodontus -a -um* covered all over with teeth, spiny throughout, ολος-(οδους, οδοντος)
- holophyllus -a -um* with entire leaves; fully leaved, ολο-φυλλον
- Holoptelea* Entire-elm, ολο-πτελεα (the fruit is winged all round)
- holopus -a -um* fully stalked, ολο-πους
- Holoschoenus* a name, ολοσχοινος, used by Theophrastus
- holosericeus -a -um*, *holosericus -a -um* silky-haired throughout, completely wrapped in silk, ολο-σηρικός
- holosteoides* resembling *Holosteum*, *Holosteum-oides*
- Holosteum*, *holosteus -a -um* Whole-bone, ολος-οστέον (Dioscorides' name, ολοστέον, for a chickweed-like plant)
- Holostylis* Whole-style, ολο-στυλος
- Holothrix* Covered-with-hair, ολο-θριξ (pubescent)
- holotrichus -a -um* with hairy all over, ολο-τριχος (both surfaces of the leaves)
- holstii* for C. H. E. W. Holst (1865–94), German traveller in E Africa
- homal-*, *homalo-* smooth-, flat-, equal-, ομαλης, ομαλος, ομαλο-, ομαλ-
- Homalanthus* Like-a-flower, ομαλ-ανθος (the inflorescence due to the colouration of older leaves)
- Homalium* Equal, ομαλος (the petals are equal in number to the sepals – see *Dissomeria*)
- Homalocalyx* Whole-calyx, ομαλο-καλυξ (falls entire as a lid)
- Homalocenchrus* Smooth-*Cenchrus*, ομαλο-κεντρον (lacks the involucre of prickly sterile flowers found in *Cenchrus*, = *Leersia*)
- Homalocephala* Flat-head, ομαλο-κεφαλη (the apices of the plants)
- Homalocheilos* Smooth-lipped, ομαλο-χειλος
- Homalocladium* Flat-branched, ομαλο-κλαδος (= *Muelenbeckia platyclados*)
- Homalopetalum* Even-petals, ομαλο-πεταλον (the uniform perianth segments)
- homalophyllus -a -um* with smooth leaves, ομαλο-φυλλον
- Homalosciadium* Flat-umbel, ομαλο-σκιας
- Homalostigma* Flat-stigma. ομαλο-στιγμα
- Homalotheca* Smooth-cased, ομαλο-θηκη
- Homeria* for the Greek epic poet Homer (c. 850 BC); some derive as Meeting-together, ομηρεω, for the united filament bases around the style

- homo-* one and the same-, ομος, ομο-; not varying-, agreeing with-, uniformly-, together, ομως ομω-
- homocarpus -a -um* having uniform fruits, ομω-καρπος
- Homogyne* Not-differing-female, ομω-γυνη (the styles of neuter and female florets are not different)
- homoio-, homolo-* similar-, almost identical, ομοιος, ομοιο-
- Homoioceltis* Resembling-*Celtis*, ομοιο-κηλτις
- homoiolepis -is -e* having uniform scales, ομοιο-λεπτις
- homoiophyllus -a -um* with uniform leaves, ομοιο-φυλλον
- Homolepis, homolepis -is -e* Uniformly-scaled, ομο-λεπτις (the glumes); uniformly covered with scales
- Homonoia* Uniform-meaning, ομο-(νοος, νους) (the united stamens)
- homonymus -a -um* of the same name, ομοιος-ονομα
- Homopholis* Uniformly-scaled, ομο-φολιδος
- homophyllus -a -um* having regular or uniform leaves, ομο-φυλλον
- honanensis -is -e* from Honan (Henan) province, central N China
- hondensis -is -e* from Honda, on the Magdalena river, Colombia
- hondoensis -is -e* from Hondo island (Honshu, Japan's largest island)
- hongkongensis -is -e* from Hong Kong
- Honkenya* for Gerhard August Honkeny (1724–1805), German botanist and author of *Synopsis plantarum Germaniae*
- Hoodia, hoodii* for Mr Hood, a London surgeon who cultivated succulents c. 1830 (important appetite suppressants used by the San, Kalahari desert bushmen)
- Hoodiopsis* Hoodia-resembling, *Hoodia-opsis*
- hoogianus -a -um* for Johannes (John) Hoog (1865–1950), head of Messrs van Tubergen, Dutch bulb growers, and nephew of the founder
- hookerae* for Lady Maria Hooker (1797–1872), wife of Sir William Jackson Hooker
- Hookeria, hookeri, hookerianus -a -um* for either Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785–1865) or his son Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817–1911), both directors of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- hoopesii* for Thomas Hoopes, collector in N America c. 1859
- Hopea* for Dr John Hope (1725–86), Scottish botanist of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden
- hopeanus -a -um* for Thomas Hope (1770–1831) or his wife Louise, of Deepdene, Dorking
- Hoplostigma* Cloven-stigma, σπλη-στιγμα
- Hoplophyllum* Armed-leaf, σπλον-φυλλον
- hoppeanus -a -um, hoppei* for David Heinrich Hoppe (1760–1846), apothecary and Professor at Regensburg
- hoppenstedtii* for Señor Hoppenstedt, landowner in Mexico
- Horaninovia* for Paul Fedorowitsch Horaninow (1796–1865), Russian botanist
- horarius -a -um* lasting for one hour, *hora*, *horae* (the expanded petals of *Cistus*)
- hordeaceus -a -um* barley-like, *hordeum*
- Hordelymus* Barley-lime-grass, botanical Latin *Hordeum-Elymus*
- hordestichos* with barley-like ranks, botanical Latin from *hordeum* and στιχος (the inflorescence)
- Hordeum* Latin name, *hordeum*, for barley
- horizontalis -is -e* flat on the ground, spreading towards the horizon, οριζων
- Horkelia, Horkeliella* for Johann Horkel (1769–1846), German plant physiologist
- horminoides* clary-like, *Horminium-oides*
- Horminum, horminium* Exciter, ορμαινω (the Greek name, ορμαινον, for sage used as an aphrodisiac, ≡ *Salvia horminum*)
- hormo-* chain-, necklace-, ορμος
- hormophorus -a -um* bearing a chain or necklace, ορμος-φορεω
- Horneophyton* Horne's-plant, botanical Latin from Horne and φυτον

## The Names of Plants

- Hornschurchia*, *hornschurchianus* -a -um, *hornschurchii* for Christian Friedrich Hornschuch (1793–1850), German bryologist and naturalist, Director of Greifswald University Botanic Garden
- Hornungia* for Ernst Gottfried Hornung (1795–1862), German scientific writer
- hornus* -a -um this year's, of the current year, *hornus*
- horologicus* -a -um with flowers that open and close at set times of day, *horologium* (literally, a clock; once a design favourite for floral clocks)
- horrens* bristling, shaggy, present participle of *horreo*, *horrene*, *horru*
- horribarbis* -is -e having a bristly beard, *horridus*-(*barba*, *barbae*)
- horridulus* -a -um uncouth, protruding a little, somewhat thorny or prickly, *horridus*
- horridus* -a -um very thorny, rough, *horridly* armed, *horridus*
- horriplus* -a -um having erect bristles or spiny hairs, *horridus*-(*pilus*, *pili*)
- horsfalliae*, *horsfallii* for Mrs Horsfall (fl. 1830s) of Liverpool
- Horsfieldia*, *horsfieldii* for Dr Thomas Horsfield (1773–1859), American physician and naturalist who collected in Java and Sumatra
- Horsfordia* for F. H. Horsford, a New England naturalist
- Hort used as an authority, for Arthur Hort (1864–1935) (*Lychnis flos-jovis* and *Globularia meridionalis* cultivars bear his name), or Fenton J. A. Hort (1828–1892), cleric and botanist
- hort. used to indicate 'in the sense of gardeners' for plant names not agreeing with the same name attributed to an authority
- Hortensia*, *Hortensis*, *hortensia* A synonym for *Hydrangea*, for Hortense van Nassau
- hortensis* -is -e, *hortorum* cultivated, of the garden, *hortus*
- hortulanus* -a -um, *hortulanorum* of the gardener, of food-producers, *hortulanus* (the ornamental gardener was a *topiarius*)
- Horvatia* for Adolf Oliver Horvat (b. 1907), Hungarian botanist
- hosmariensis* -is -e from the mountainous neighbourhood of Beni Hosmar, Morocco
- Hosta*, *hosteanus* -a -um for Nicolaus Tomas Host (1761–1834), Austrian physician and botanist (***Hostaceae***)
- hostilis* -is -e of the enemy, foreign, hostile, *hostilis*
- hottentotorus* -a -um of the Khoikhoi people of southern Africa (formerly called Hottentots)
- Hottonia* for Pieter Hotton (1648–1709), Dutch botanist and professor at Leyden
- Houstonia*, *houstonianus* -a -um for Dr William Houston (1695–1733), writer on American plants, blueets
- Houttea*, *houtteanus* -a -um (*houttianus*) for Louis van Houtte (1810–76), Belgian nurseryman
- Houttuynia* for Martin (Maarten) Houttuyn (1720–94), Dutch naturalist and writer
- Hovea* for Anton Pantaleon Hove (Hoveau) (fl. 1780s–1820s), Polish botanist and collector for Kew
- Hovenia* for David ten Hoven (1724–87), a Dutch senator
- Howea* (*Howeia*) from the Lord Howe Islands, East of Australia, or for Admiral Lord Richard Howe (1726–99)
- Howellia*, *Howelliella*, *howellii* for Thomas Jefferson Howell (1842–1912), and Joseph Howell (1830–1912), who collected in California c. 1884–97
- Hoya*, *Hoyella* for Thomas Hoy (c. 1750–1822), gardener at Sion House for the Duke of Northumberland, wax flower
- huachucanus* -a -um from the Huachuca mountains of Arizona, USA
- Hubbardia*, *Hubbardochloa* for Charles Edward Hubbard (1900–80), English botanist, herbarium keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew
- Huberia* for François Huber (1750–1831), Swiss apiarist who, despite being blind, studied the life history of the honey bee and published *Nouvelles observations sur les abeilles* (1792)
- Hudsonia* for William Hudson (1730–93), English apothecary, botanist, Keeper of the Chelsea Physic Garden and author of *Flora Anglica*

- Huegelia, huegelii, hugelii* for Baron Karl von Hügel (1794–1870), who travelled in the Philippines
- Huerniopsis* for Justus Heurnius (1587–1652), Dutch missionary and first collector in the Cape, S Africa. (Robert Brown's error in spelling)
- hugonis* for Father Hugh Scallon, collector in West China c. 1899
- Hugueninia* for Auguste Huguenin (1780–1860), French botanist
- Hulsea* for Gilbert W. Hulse (1807–83), US Army surgeon and plant collector
- Hulteniella* for Eric Gunnar Hulten (1894–1981), Swedish botanist and collector in Alaska
- Humata* Earth, *humus, humi* (creeping rhizome)
- Humbertia, Humbertianthus, Humbertiella, Humbertiodendron, Humbertochloa* for Jean Henri Humbert (1887–1967), French botanist and collector in Madagascar, author of *Flore de Madagascar et des Comores*
- Humboldtia, humboldtianus -a -um, humboldtii* for Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander Baron von Humboldt (1769–1859), who explored central America and wrote on natural history and meteorology; from Humboldt Bay, New Guinea
- hume-, humi-* wet, damp, dank, moist, *umidus, umi-*
- Humea* for Lady Amelia Hume (1751–1809) of Wormleybury, Hertfordshire
- humeanus -a -um* for David Hume of Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, or W. Burnley Hume, another gardener
- humicolus -a -um* of damp habitats, living in damp, *umi-cola*
- humidicolus -a -um* of damp habitats, living in damp, *umidus-cola*
- humidorus -a -um* of confined humid places, *umidus* (etymological analogy with *cuspidor*)
- humiflorus -a -um* flowering at ground level, *humi-florum*
- humifructus -a -um* fruiting at ground level (or in the soil surface), *humi-fructus*
- humifusus -a -um* trailing, sprawling, spreading over the ground, *humi-fusus*
- humilis -is -e* low-growing, close to the ground, of the ground, *humilis*
- humilior* smaller than most of its kind, comparative of *humus, humi*
- humillimus -a -um* very small or short, superlative of *humilis*
- Humiria, Humiristrum* from a S American vernacular name, *umiri*
- humistratus -a -um* forming a blanket over the ground, *humi-stratus*
- humulifolius -a -um* hop-leaved, with leaves resembling those of *Humulus*
- Humulus* from the Slavic-German, *chmeli*, Latinized from Germanic, *humela*
- Hunaniopanax* Hunan-Panax
- hungaricus -a -um* from Hungary, Hungarian
- Hunnemannia* for John Hunneman (d. 1839), English botanist and plant introducer
- hunnewellianus -a -um* for the New England horticultural family Hunnewell
- Hunteria* for William Hunter (1755–1812), Scottish naturalist and surgeon with the East India Company
- hupehanus -a -um, hupehensis -is -e* from Hupeh (Hupei, Hubei) province, China
- Huperzia* for Johann Peter Huperz (1771–1816), German physician and botanist
- Hura* from a S American vernacular name for the sand-box tree, *Hura crepitans*
- huronensis -is -e* from Huron, S Dakota, USA, or Lake Huron, USA/Canada
- Hutchinsia, hutchinsiae, hutchinsii* for Miss Ellen Hutchins (1785–1815), cryptogamic botanist of Bantry and Ballylickey, Co. Cork
- Hutchinsonia* for John Hutchinson (1884–1972), systematic botanist at the RBG Kew, author of several standard works
- Huthamnus* for Hu Hsen-Hsu (1894–1968), Chinese botanist
- Huttonaea* for Mrs Henry Hutton, orchid collector in S Africa
- huttonii* for J. Hutton, who collected in S Africa c. 1860, or Henry Hutton, who collected for the James Veitch company.
- Huxleya* for Thomas Henry Huxley (1825–95), English polymath, traveller, author of numerous works and staunch supporter of Darwinian theory
- Hyacinthella* Little-hyacinth, feminine diminutive of *Hyacinthus*
- hyacinthiflorus -a -um* with dark blue-purple flowers, *Hyacinthus-florum*
- hyacinthifolius -a -um* with dark purple foliage, *Hyacinthus-folium*

## The Names of Plants

*Hyacinthoides, hyacinthoides* Hyacinth-like, υακινθoς-οειδης

*Hyacinthus* Homer's name for the flower(s) which sprang from the blood of Υακινθος, or from an earlier Thraco-Pelasgian word, υακινθος, for the blue colour of water, cognate with jacinth (***Hyacinthaceae***)

*hyacinthus -a -um, hyacinthinus -a -um* dark purplish-blue, resembling *Hyacinthus*

*Hyænanche* Hyæna-strangler, υαινα-αγχωνη

*hyalinolepis -is -e* having transparent or papery scales, υαλος-λεπις

*hyalinus -a -um* nearly transparent, crystal, hyaline, υαλος, of glass, υαλινος

*Hyalis* Crystal, υαλος

*Hyalochlamys* Glassy-covering, υαλος-χλαμυς

*Hyalolaena* Glassy-mantle, υαλος-χλαινα

*Hybanthus* Curved-flower, υβος-ανθος (the arched corolla tube)

*hibernalis -is -e* of winter, *hibernus*

*hibernicus -a -um* from Ireland, *Hibernia*

*hibernus -a -um* either from Ireland, *Hibernia*, or of winter, *hiberna, hibernorum*

*Hybochilus* Arched-lip, υβος-χειλος

*hybridinus -a -um* hybrid, adjective from *hybrida*

*hybridogagnepainii* the name for a hybrid (*Berberis*) *gagnepainii*

*hybridus -a -um* mongrel, half-breed, hybrid, *hibrida, hibridae; hybrida, hybridae*

*hydaticus -a -um* wet, watery, υδατος, υδατικός

*Hydnocarpus* Truffle-fruit, υδνος-καρπος (for the oil-producing fruit and seeds) (= *Taractogenos*)

*Hydnophytum* Truffle-plant, υδνος-φυτον (their epiphytic modification)

*Hydnora* Truffle, υδνος (for the somatic structure of this root parasite) (***Hydnoraceae***)

*Hydra* Water-serpent, υδρα (compares the several arms around the stomum with the mythological many-headed serpent)

*Hydrangea (Hortensia)* Water-vessel, υδωρ-(αγγος, αγγειον) (for the shape of the capsules) (***Hydrangeaceae***)

*hydrangeiformis -is -e* looking like a *Hydrangea*

*hydrangeoides* resembling *Hydrangea*

*Hydrastis (Hydrastes)* etymology uncertain

*Hydriastele* Water-pot-post, υδρα-στηλη (can yield a drink)

*Hydrilla* Water-serpent, diminutive form of υδρα

*hydro-* water-, of water-, υδωρ, υδατος, υδρος, υδρο-

*Hydrobryum* Water-moss, υδρο-βρυον (***Podostemaceae***)

*Hydrocera* Water-horn, υδρο-κερας (the nectar filled spur)

*Hydrocharis* Water-beauty, υδρο-χαρις (***Hydrocharitaceae***)

*Hydrochloa* Water-grass, υδρο-χλοη

*Hydrocleys* Water-key, υδρ-κλεις

*Hydrocotyle* Water-cup, υδρο-κοτυλη

*hydrocotylifolius -a -um* with *Hydrocotyle*-like leaves, *Hydrocotyle-folium*

*Hydrodictyon* Water-net, υδρο-δικτυον (the reticulate structure of water net algae)

*Hydrodysodia* Aquatic-Dyssodia, υδρο-δυσ-οδη

*hydrogrammus -a -um* watermarked, υδρο-γραμμα (the soaked-appearance of the [hygrophanous] pilea)

*Hydrolapathum, hydrolapathus -a -um* a name in Pliny, υδρο-λαπαθον, for a water dock

*Hydrolea* Water-oil, υδωρ-ελαια (greasy texture of the leaves)

*Hydropectis* Aquatic-comb (*Pectis*), botanical Latin from υδωρ and *pecten*

*Hydrophilus, hydrophilus -a -um* Liking water, υδρο-φιλος

*Hydrophyllax* Water-sentinel, υδρο-φυλαξ (*Hydrophyllax maritima* is a sand-dune colonizer)

*Hydrophyllum* Water-leaf, υδρο-φυλλον (leaf texture) (***Hydrophyllaceae***)

*hydropiper* water pepper, botanical Latin from υδωρ and *piper*

*Hydrostachys* Water-spike, υδρο-σταχυς (submerged aquatics)

*Hydrothauma* Aquatic-marvel, υδρο-θαυμα (aquatic grass)

*hiemalis -is -e* pertaining to winter, of stormy weather, of winter, *hiemalis* (flowering season)



*Hyeronima* for Georg Hans Wolfgang Hieronymus (1846–1921), German botanist and collector in S America

*hygro-* languid, pliant, supple, moist, υγροτης, υγρος, υγρο-

*Hygrocheilus* Moist-lip, υγρο-χειλος (the nectary)

*Hygrochloa* Flowing-grass, υγρο-χλοη (aquatic)

*hygrometricus -a -um* responding to moisture level, υγρο-μετρεω (earth-star fruiting bodies open in the wet and close on drying)

*Hygrophila* Moisture-loving, υγρο-φιλεω (spiny plant of arid habitats, flowers in response to moisture)

*hygrophilus -a -um* loving water, υγρο-φιλεω

*hygroscopicus -a -um* heeding or sensitive to water, υγρο-σκοπεω (absorptive)

*hylaes -a -um* of woods, of forests, υληεις

*Hylandia* for Bernard Patrick Matthew Hyland (b. 1937), Australian botanist

*hylematicus -a -um* of woods or forests, υληματος

*hylo-* forest, woodland, υλη-

*Hylocereus* Forest-cactus, botanical Latin from υλη and *cereus* (climbing cactus)

*hylocharis -is -e* joy of woodlands, υλη-χαρις

*hylocolus -a -um* forest-dwelling, botanical Latin from υλη and *cola*

*Hylodendron* Forest-tree, υλη-δενδρον

*hylogeiton* woodland neighbour, υλη-γειτων

*Hylomecon* Wood-poppy, modern Latin from υλη-μηκων

*hylonomus -a -um* woodland-dwelling, υλη-νομος

*Hylophila, hylophilus -a -um* Forest-loving, living in forests, wood-loving, υλη-φιλος

*hylothreptus -a -um* woodland-feeding, υλη-θρεπτρα (xylophagous)

*hymen-, hymeno-* membrane-, membranous-, υμην, υμενος (*Hymen, Hymenis* was the god of marriage, υμεναιος)

*Hymenachne* Membranous-chaff, υμην-αχνη (the thin glumes of marsh grass)

*Hymenaea, hymenaeus* for *Hymen, Hymenis*, the god of marriage, *hymenaeus*, of weddings (the leaflets are joined)

*Hymenandra* Membraned-anther, υμην-ανηρ (the connective)

*Hymenanthera* Membranous-stamen, υμην-ανθερα (the membranous appendages of the anthers)

*hymenanthus -a -um* membranous flowered, υμην-ανθος

*hymenelytrus -a -um* having a membranous covering, υμην-ελυτρον

*Hymenocallis* Membraned-beauty, υμενος-καλος (the filament-cup of spider lily)

*Hymenocardia* Membraned-heart, υμενος-καρδια (the winged, heart-shaped capsule)

*Hymenocarpos (us)* Membranous-fruit, υμενος-καρπος (the thin wall)

*Hymenoclea* Membranous-enclosure, υμενος-κλειω

*hymenodes, hymenoides* membranous textured, υμενος-ωδες; membranous, υμην-οειδης

*Hymenodictyon* Membranous-net, υμενος-δικτυον (the reticulate membrane around the seeds)

*Hymenogyne* Membranous-ovary, υμενος-γυνη

*Hymenoleana* Membranous-cover, υμενος-χλαινα

*Hymenolepis* Membranous-scaled-one, υμενος-λεπις

*Hymenolobus* Membranous-pod, υμενος-λοβος

*Hymenolophus* Membranous-crest, υμενος-λοφος (on the seed)

*Hymenomycetes* Membranous-fungi, υμενος-μυκες (have exposed gills)

*hymenophorus -a -um* membrane-bearing, υμενος-φορα

*Hymenophyllopsis* Resembling-*Hymenophyllum*, υμενος-φυλλον-οψις  
(*Hymenophyllopsidaceae*)

*Hymenophyllum, hymenophyllus -a -um* Membranous-leaf, υμενος-φυλλον (delicate frond of the filmy fern) (*Hymenophyllaceae*)

*Hymenorchis* Membranous-orchid, υμενος-ορχις (the perianth)

*hymenorrhizus -a -um* having membranous roots, υμενος-ριζα

*hymenospathus -a -um* having a membranous spathe, υμενος-σπαθη

*Hymenosporum* Membranous-spored-one, υμενος-σπορος (the winged seed)

*Hymenostegia* Membranous-cover, υμενος-στεγη

## The Names of Plants

- Hymenoxys* Pointed-membrane, υμενος-οξυς  
*hyo-* pig-, hog-, swine-, υς, υος, υο-  
*Hyobanche* Pig-strangler, υο-αγχω (total parasite)  
*Hyophorbe* Pig-fodder, υο-φορβη (pigs are fed on the fruit)  
*Hyoscyamus* Hog-bean, υς-κυαμος (a derogatory name, υοςκυαμος, used by Dioscorides; Pliny refers to henbane's poisonous nature)  
*Hyoseris* Pig-salad, υο-σερις (swine's succory)  
*hypanicus -a -um* from the region of the Hypanis river, Ukraine  
*hyarcticus -a -um* beneath the arctic, sub-arctic, botanical Latin from υπ-αρκτος (hypo-arctic distribution)  
*hypargeius -a -um* shining white below, υπο-αργης (lower leaf surfaces)  
*hypargenteus -a -um* having silvery undersides, botanical Latin from υπο and argentum  
*hypargyreus -a -um* silvery beneath, υπο-αργυρος  
*Hyparrhenia* Male-beneath, υπ-αρρην (the arrangement of the spikelets)  
*Hypaecoum* Rattle, υπεχειο (Dioscorides' name, υπεκοων, for the loose seeds in the flat curved pods) (**Hypecoaceae**)  
*Hypelate* a name in Pliny for a holly, re-used by P. Brown for inkwood  
*hyper-* above-, over-, υπερ-  
*Hyperacanthus* Thorned-above, υπερ-ακανθος  
*hyperacrimon* beyond the heights, υπερ-ακρα  
*hyperaizoon* above, or better than, (*Sedum*) aizoon  
*hyperanthus -a -um* with bearded flowers, υπερ-ανθος  
*hyperboreus -a -um* beyond the north wind, of the far north, northern, υπερ-βορεας  
*hyperici-* *Hypericum*-like-  
*hypericifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to those of *Hypericum*  
*hypericoides* resembling *Hypericum*  
*Hypericophyllum* *Hypericum*-leaved, υπερ-εικων-φυλλον  
*Hypericopsis* Resembling-*Hypericum*, υπερ-εικων-οφης  
*Hypericum* Above-pictures, υπερ-εικων (Dioscorides' name, υπερεικον, for its use over shrines to repel evil spirits); some derive it from υπ-ερεικε, from heath-like habitats (**Hypericaceae**)  
*Hyperthelia* Female-below, υπερ-θηλυς (spikelet arrangement)  
*hypertrophicus -a -um* hypertrophied, misshapen, abnormally enlarged, υπερ-τροφης  
*hyperythrus -a -um* having reddish undersurfaces, υπ-ερυθρος  
*hyphaematicus -a -um* composed of interwoven threads, υπερ-ματικη  
*Hyphaene* Entwined-one, υφαινο (the entwining fibres in the fruit wall)  
*Hypholoma* thread-fringe, υφη-λωμα  
*hypnicolus -a -um* living on and with mosses, botanical Latin from υπνος and colo  
*hypnoides* moss-like, *Hypnum*-oides  
*hypnophilus -a -um* liking mossy habitats, υπνος-φιλω  
*Hypnum* Sleep, υπνος  
*hypo-* under-, by-, through-, beneath-, υπο-  
*Hypobathrum* Below-a-step, υπο-βαθρον (one seed is superposed on the other)  
*Hypocalymma* Beneath-a-veil, υπο-καλυμμα (the deciduous calyx)  
*Hypocalyptus* Enveloped-in-a-veil, υπο-καλυπτος  
*hypochaenius -a -um* growing under snow, υπο-(χιων, χιονος)  
*hypochaeridis -is -e* of cat's ear, living on *Hypochaeris* (*Phanacis*, gall wasp)  
*Hypochaeris* (*Hypochoeris*) a name, υποχοιρις, used by Theophrastus; some suggest derivation as υπω-χουρος, comparing the pig's belly bristles to those on the abaxial surface of some species  
*hypochaeroides* (*hypochoeroides*) resembling *Hypochaeris*, *Hypochaeris*-oides  
*hypochlorus -a -um* green beneath, υπο-χλωρος  
*hypochondriacus -a -um* sombre, melancholy, υποκονδριακος (colour) (υπο-χονδρος is the soft area below the sternal cartilage; melancholy was supposed to be located in the liver)

- hypochrysus* -a -um golden underside, golden beneath, υπο-χρυσος  
*hypocrateriformis* -is -e of tubular flowers surmounted with lobes forming a shallow cup, υπο-κρατηρ  
*Hypodaphnis* Inferior-laurel, υπο-Δαφνε (the inferior ovary is unusual in the Lauraceae)  
*Hypoderris* Under-a-skin, υπο-δερρις (the hair vein fern indusia)  
*Hypoestes* Under-cover, υπο-εστες (the enveloping bracts)  
*hypogaeus* -a -um underground, subterranean, υπο-γαια (as in groundnut fruiting)  
*hypoglaucus* -a -um glaucous beneath, υπο-γλαυκος  
*hypoglossus* -a -um (*hypoglottis*) beneath-a-tongue, sheathed-below, υπο-γλωσσα (Ruscus hypoglossus cladodes have a large scale-like fract subtending the flowers)  
*hypogynus* -a -um having a superior ovary, υπο-γυνη  
*Hypolepis* Under-scale, υπο-λεπις (the sori are additionally protected by the deflexed margin of the pinna)  
*hypoleucus* -a -um whitish, pale below, υπο-λευκος  
*hypolaris* -a -um soft or tender beneath, υπο-λιαρος  
*Hypolytrum* Gore-beneath, υπο-λυθρον (colouration of leaf sheaths); some interpret as under a cover, υπο-ελυτρον  
*hypomelas* with black undersides, υπο-(μελας, μελαινα)  
*hypophegeus* -a -um from beneath oak trees, υπο-φηγος (φηγος was a kind of oak and *Monotropa hypophegia* is a parasitic on *Quercus*); some translate it as beneath beech trees, *fagus* being cognate with φηγος  
*hypophyllus* -a -um produced or growing on the underside of a leaf, υπο-φυλλον  
*hypopilinus* -a -um having softly felted undersurfaces, υπο-πιλος  
*Hypopitys*, *hypopithys*, *hypopitys* growing under pine trees, υπο-πιτυς  
*hypopsilus* -a -um having bald undersurfaces, υπο-ψιλος  
*hypostomus* -a -um having stomata only on the lower leaf surfaces, υπο-στομα  
*hypotheius* -a -um brimstone(-coloured) beneath, υπο-θειον, (orange-red bruising)  
*Hypoxis* Sharp-below, υπο-οξις (the seed pod shape) (*Hypoxidaceae*)  
*hypoxylon* from under wood, υπο-ζυλον (rot fungus)  
*Hypsela* Lofty, υψηλος (montane provenance)  
*Hypselochloa* Stately-grass, υψηλος-χλοη  
*Hypselodelphys* Stately-sister, υψηλος-αδελφη (the grouped fruits); some say High-womb  
*Hypseocharis* Beauties-of-the-heights, υψη-χαριεις (montane provenance)  
*Hypseochloa* Mountain-grass, υψη-χλοη  
*Hyptidendron* Tree-Hyptis, υπτιος-δενδρον (arborescent habit)  
*Hyptis* Turned-back, υπτιος (the resupinate corolla limb)  
*hyrcanicus* -a -um, *hyrcanus* -a -um from the Caspian Sea area, Hyrcanian  
*hyssginus* -a -um dark reddish pink, υσγυνον  
*hyssopi*- hyssop-like, resembling *Hyssopus*  
*hyssopifolius* -a -um with *Hyssopus*-like leaves, *Hyssopus-folium*  
*Hyssopus* Dioscorides' name, υσσωπος, for another plant, *Origanum vulgare*, earlier from a Semitic word, ezob  
*hyster*- inferior-, later-, υστερος, υστερο-; or womb, υστερα  
*hysteranthus* -a -um with inferior flowers, υστερο-ανθος  
*hystri*-, *hystrix* spiny, like a porcupine, υστριξ (the spiny corm of *Isoetes hystrix*)  
*hystricinus* -a -um spiny, υστριξ, υστριχος  
*Hystricophora* Hedgehog-bearing, υστριχος-φορα (the spiny involucre bracts)  
*hystriculus* -a -um somewhat prickly, diminutive from υστριξ, υστριχος  
*Hystrix*, *hystrix* Hedgehog (Porcupine), υστριξ, υστριχος (the inflorescence is covered in spines)
- iacinthus* -a -um reddish-orange coloured (ιακυνθος, relates to *Hyacinthus*)  
*iandinus* -a -m the colour (green) of jade, from Spanish, piedra de ijada, stone of colic (supposed curative)

## The Names of Plants

*ianthinus* -a -um, -ianthus -a -um bluish-purple, violet-coloured, ιανθινός  
-ianus -a -um -pertaining to (possessive of a person or place)  
*iaponicus* -a -um see *japonicus*  
-ias -much resembling, -like  
*ibaguensis* -is -e from Ibagué, Tolima department, central Colombia  
*ibericus* -a -um, *ibiricus* -a -um either from Spain and Portugal (*Hiberes*) or from the Georgian Caucasus  
*iberideus* -a -um from the Iberian peninsula, *Hiberes*  
*iberidi-* *Iberis*-like  
*iberidifolius* -a -um *Iberis*-leaved, *Iberis-folium*  
*Iberis* Spanish, *hiberes* (Dioscorides' name, ἰβηρίς, for an Iberian cress-like plant)  
*Ibicella* Goat-like, feminine diminutive of *ibex* (the two curved processes on the unicorn plant fruit)  
-ibilis -is -e -ible, -capable of (suffix turning nouns into adjectives)  
*ibiricus* -a -um from the Iberian peninsula, *Hibericus*  
*ibota* the Japanese name for *Ligustrum ibota*  
*ibukiensis* -is -e from Ibuki-yama area, Honshu, Japan  
*Icacina* Icaco-like, resembling *Chrysobalanus icaco* (branching resembles that of coco-plum) ( *Icacinaceae*)  
*icaco* the W Indian vernacular name for *Chrysobalanus icaco*  
-icans -becoming, -resembling (present participle of verbs)  
*icaricus* -a -um from Ikaria island, Greece  
*ichanganus* -a -um, *ichangensis* -is -e from I-ch'ang (Yichang), W Hupeh, China  
*Ichnanthus* Vestige-flower, ἰχνανθος (the winged callus of the upper florets) (common on forest tracks)  
*ichneumoneus* -a -um resembling a wasp, ichneumon-like, ἰχνευτής  
*Ichthyothere* Of-fish-hunting, ἰχθυς-θηρᾶ (used as a fish poison)  
*ichthyotoxicus* -a -um fish-poisoning, ἰχθυς-τοξικός  
-icolus -a -um -of, -dwelling in, *colo*, *colere*, *colui*, *cultum*  
*icos-*, *icosa-* twenty-, εικοσι  
*icosagonus* -a -um having twenty (or thereabouts) angles, εικοσι-γωνία  
*icosandrus* -a -um twenty-stamened, εικοσι-ανθήρ  
*ictalurus* -a -um having yellowish barbel-like structures, catfish-like, *Ictalurus*  
*icteranus* -a -um of yellowing, *ictericus* jaundiced  
*ictericus* -a -um, *icterinus* -a -um yellowed, jaundiced, *ictericus*  
-icus -a -um (location)-from  
*idaeus* -a -um from Mount Ida in Crete, or Mount Ida in NW Turkey  
*Idahoa*, *idahoensis* -is -e from Idaho, USA  
*ida-maia*, *ida-maya* for Ida May Burke, daughter of the discoverer of *Brodiaea ida-maia* (*Dichelostemma ida-maia*), (c. 1867)  
*ideobatus* thorn bush from Mount Ida, *idaeus-batus*  
-ides -resembling, -similar to, -like, εἶδος, εἶδω, εἶδον, εἶδης  
*Idesia* for Eberhard Ysbrants Ides, seventeenth-century Dutch explorer in China  
*idio-* peculiar-, different-, ἰδιος, ἰδίο-  
-idion a Greek diminutive suffix, -ἰδιον  
*Idiospermum* Distinctive-seed, ἰδιο-σπέρμα (they have up to six cotyledons) (*Idiospermaceae*)  
-idius -a -um -resembling  
*idomenaeus* for Idomeneus, in Homer's *Odyssey*, King of Crete  
*idoneus* -a -um worthy, apt, proper, suitable, sufficient, *idoneus*  
*lfloga* an anagram of *Filago*  
*ignatii* for Saint Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556)  
*ignavus* -a -um lazy, listless, relaxing, slothful, *ignavus*  
*igneiflorus* -a -um having fiery-coloured flowers, *igneus-florum*  
*ignescens*, *igneus* -a -um kindling, fiery-red-and-yellow, glowing, *ignesco*, *ignescere*  
*igneus* -a -um fiery, *igneus*  
*ignevenosus* -a -um having fiery-coloured veins, *igneus-vena*

- igniarius -a -um* burning, *igneus* (*Phellinus igniarius* is black, cracked and reddish edged)
- ignivolvatus -a -um* having a flame-coloured volva, *ignis* (the bright orange velar remnants)
- ignotus -a -um* unknown, obscured, overlooked, inferior, *ignotus*
- iguaneus -a -um* chameleon-like, of variable colour, botanical Latin from Spanish iguana (Arawak, iwana)
- Iguanura* Lizard-tail, botanical Latin from Spanish iguana (Arawak, iwana) and οὐρα (for the inflorescence)
- ikariae* from Ikaria island, Samos department, Greece
- il-, im-, in-* in-, into-, for-, contrary-, contrariwise-
- Ilex, ilex* Holly, the Latin name, *ilex* (*ilignus*, for the holm-oak, *Quercus ilex*)
- ilici-, ilicinus -a -um* holly-, *Ilex-, ilex, ilicis*
- ilicifolius -a -um* holly-leaved, *Ilex-folium*
- ilicis* of holly, living on *Ilex* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)
- iliensis -is -e* from the area of the Ili river, China/Kazakhstan
- ilis -is -e* -able, -having, -like, -resembling (suffix turning a noun into an adjective)
- illaqueus* ensnaring, entangling, present participle of *illaqueo, illaqueare*
- illecebrosus -a -um* alluring, enticing, charming, seductive, *illecebrosus*
- Illecebrum* Attraction, *illicio, illicere, illexi, illectum* (a name, *illecebra*, in Pliny) (*Illecebraceae*)
- Illicium* Seductive, *illicio, illicere, illexi, illectum* (the fragrance) (*Illiciaceae*)
- illimus -a -um* -est, -the best, -the most (superlative),
- illinatus -a -um, illinitus -a -um* smeared, smudged, *illino, illinere, illevi, illitum*
- illinoiensis -is -e* from Illinois, USA
- illius -a -um* -lesser (a diminutive suffix)
- illustratus -a -um* pictured, painted, as if painted upon, *illustro, illustrare, illustravi, illustratum*
- illustris -is -e* distinguished, distinct, bright, clear, *illustris*
- illyricus -a -um* from western former Yugoslavia (*Illyria*)
- ilvensis -is -e* from the Isle of Elba, Italy, or the river Elbe, Germany (*Ilva*)
- Ilysanthes* Mud-flower, ἰλυσ-ανθος (the habitat of most)
- imanto-* leathery, thong, μαντινος, μαντο-
- Imantophyllum* Thong-leaf, μαντο-φυλλον
- imbecillis -is -e, imbecillus -a -um* feeble, weak, frail, *imbecillus*
- imberbis -is -e* without hair, unbearded, *in-barba*
- imbricans, imbricatus -a -um* overlapping like tiles, *imbrex, imbricis* (leaves, corolla, bracts, scales), *imbricate*
- imeretinus -a -um (imeritina)* from Imeretie, W Caucasus (? without merit, *i-meritus*)
- Imerinaea* from Imerina county of Madagascar
- imitans* imitating, copying, present participle of *imitor, imitare, imitatus*
- Imitaria* Look-alike, *imitor, imitare, imitatus* (the cactus-like form)
- immaculatus -a -um* unblemished, immaculate, without spots, *im-(macula, maculae)*
- immanis -is -e* enormous; monstrous, savage, *immanis*
- immarginatus -a -um* without a rim or border, *im-(margo, marginis)*
- immersus -a -um* growing under water, *immergo, immergere, immersi, immersum*
- immodestus -a -um* extravagant, without restraint or modesty, *immodestus*
- impar, impari-* unpaired-, unequal-, *impar, imparis*
- Impatiens, impatiens* Impatient, *impatiens, impatientis* (touch-sensitive fruits)
- impeditus -a -um* tangled, impeding, obstructing, *impedio, impedire, impedivi(-ii), impeditum*
- Imperata, imperati* for Ferrante Imperato (1550–1625), Italian botanist of Naples, author of *Del l'istoria naturale* (1599)
- Imperatoria, imperator, imperatoria* Imperial, emperor, ruler, master, *imperator, imperatoris* (masterwort)
- imperialicis* for Napoleon I's Empress, Marie Josephine Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (1763–1814), feminine form of *imperator*

## The Names of Plants

*imperfectus* -a -um unfinished, lacking perfection, *imperfectus* (anatomical deficiencies)  
*imporforatus* -a -um without perforations or apparent perforations, *im*-(perforo, *imporforare*, *imporforavi*, *imporforatum*)  
*imperialis* -is -e very noble, imperial, of nobility, *imperialis*  
*imperatorius* -a -um of the empire, *imperium*  
*implexus* -a -um tangled, interlaced, *im*-(pleco, *plecere*, *plexi*, *plectum*)  
*impolitus* -a -um unpolished, not ornamental, inelegant, *impolitus*  
*imponens* deceptive, cheating, present participle of *impono*, *imponere*, *imposui*, *impositum*  
*impressus* -a -um marked with slight depressions, sunken, impressed, *imprimo*, *imprimere*, *impressi*, *impressum* (e.g. leaf-veins)  
*impudicus* -a -um lewd, shameless, impudent, immodest, *impudicus*  
*imschootianus* -a -um for A. van Imschoot of Ghent, Belgium c. 1895  
*in-* not-, un-, en-, -em  
*inaccessus* -a -um unapproachable, *inaccessus*  
*inaequaliflorus* -a -um unequally flowered, *inaequalis-florum*  
*inaequalis* -is -e unequal-sided, unequal-sized, *inaequalis* (veins or other feature)  
*inaequidens* with unequal teeth, unevenly toothed, *in-aeque-dens*  
*inaequilateralis* -is -e unequal-sided, *in-aeque-(latus, lateris)* (leaves)  
*inaequilobus* -a -um irregularly lobed, *in-aeque-lobus*  
*inaequisepalus* -a -um having unequal sepals, *in-aeque-sepalus*  
*inaguensis* -is -e from the Inagua islands, Bahamas  
*inalatus* -a -um lacking a wing, *in-alatus*  
*inamoenus* -a -um lacking charm, *in-amoenitas*  
*inanis* -is -e empty; poor; worthless, *inanis*  
*inapertus* -a -um without an opening, unexposed, not opened, *in*-(*aperio*, *aperire*, *aperui*, *apertum*)  
*inarticulatus* -a -um not jointed, indistinct, *in*-(*articulo*, *articulare*, *articulavi*, *articulatum*) (nodes)  
*inathphyllus* -a -um thong-leaved, *ενατο-φυλλον*  
*inauritus* -a -um lacking a cortical ring, un-eared, *in-auritus* (the ring-less stipe)  
*incaeduius* -a -um uncut, *in*-(*caedo*, *caedere*, *cecid*, *caesum*)  
*incandescens* turning white, present participle of *incandescere*, *incandescere*, *incandui*  
*inanescent* turning grey, becoming hoary, present participle of *inanesco*, *inanesco*, *inanesco*  
*inaneus* -a -um quite grey, hoary-white, grey, *inaneus*  
*incarnatus* -a -um flesh-coloured, *carneus*, *in-car*, *in-carnis*; *incarnare*  
*Incarvillea* for Pierre Nicholas de Cheron d'Incarville (1706–57), French missionary and correspondent of Bernard de Jussieu from China, and writer of *Mémoire sur le vernis de la Chine*.  
*incasicus* -a -um of the S American Inca people  
*incertus* -a -um doubtful, uncertain, *incertus* (*sedi incertis*, of uncertain placing)  
*incisi-*, *incisis* -is -e, *incisus* -a -um sharply and deeply cut into, incised, *incisus*  
*incisifolius* -a -um having incised leaves, *incisus-folius*  
*incisodentatus* -a -um sharply toothed, with deeply sharp-toothed margins, *incisus-dentatus*  
*inclaudens* not closing, present participle from *in*-(*claudo*, *claudere*, *clausi*, *clausum*)  
*inclinatus* -a -um not upright, leaning, inclined, *inclino*, *inclinare*, *inclinavi*, *inclinatum* (growing from the sides of oak stumps)  
*inclinis* -is -e bent, turned back, *inclino*, *inclinare*, *inclinavi*, *inclinatum*  
*includens* encompassed, enclosed, *includo*, *includere*, *inclusi*, *inclusum*  
*inclusus* -a -um not protruding, included, *inclusus* (e.g. corolla longer than the style)  
*incognitus* -a -um untried; unrecognized, *incognitus*  
*incolus* -a -um -resident, -inhabitant, *incola*, *incolae*  
*incommodus* -a -um troublesome or inconvenient, *incommodus*

- incomparabilis* -is -e beyond compare, incomparable, *in*-(*comparo, comparare, comparavi, comparatum*)
- incompletus* -a -um lacking parts, *in*-(*compleo, complere, complevi, completum*) (of the flowers)
- incomptus* -a -um unadorned, rough, inelegant, *incomptus*
- inconcessus* -a -um forbidden, *inconcessus*
- inconcinnus* -a -um awkward; inelegant, *inconcinnus*
- inconspiciuus* -a -um small, *in*-(*conspicio, conspicer, conspexi, conspectum*)
- inconstans* not constant, fickle, varying, *in*-(*consto, constare, constitui, constatum*)
- inconstrictus* -a -um not constricted, *in*-(*constringo, constringere, constrinxi, constrictum*) (corolla tube)
- incrassatus* -a -um very thick, made stout, *incrassus* (e.g. *Sempervivum* leaves)
- incredibilis* -is -e extraordinary, *incredibilis*
- incrustans* encrusting, present participle of *incrusto, incrustare* (encrusting growth habit)
- incrustatus* -a -um encrusted or packed together, *incrusto, incrustare*
- incubaceus* -a -um lying in or on, sitting (upon the ground), *incubo, incubare, incubui, incubitum*
- incubus* -a -um lying upon, incubous (when a lower distichous leaf overlaps the next upper on the dorsal side); a male demon, Latin for a nightmare (see *succubus*)
- incumbens* leaning, reclining upon, present participle of *incumbo, incumbere, incubui, incubitum*
- incurvus* -a -um, *incurvatus* -a -um inflexed, incurved, *incurvo, incurvare*
- indecorus* -a -um unbecoming, *indecorus*
- indefensus* -a -um undefended, without thorns, *indefensus*
- indehiscens* not dehiscing, not splitting at maturity, present participle of *in*-(*dehisco, dehiscere*)
- indicus* -a -um from India, Indian, was used loosely for the Orient, *india, indiae*
- Indigofera* Indigo-bearer, *ινδικος-φερω, indicum-fero* (*ινδικον φαρμακον*, Indian dye)
- indivisus* -a -um whole, undivided, *in*-(*divido, dividere, divisi, divisum*)
- indo-* prefix to indicate an Indian characteristic genus resembling one limited to another geographical area
- Indocalamus* Indian-Calamus
- indochinesnsis* -is -e from Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)
- Indofevillea* Indian-Fevillea (an American genus)
- Indoneesiella* Indian-Neesiella
- Indoptadenia* Indian-Piptadenia
- Indopoa* Indian-Poa
- Indorouchera* Indian-Rouchera
- Indosasa* Indian-Sasa
- induratus* -a -um hard, indurate, *induro, indurare* (usually of an outer surface)
- indurescens* hardening, present participle of *induresco, indurescere, indurui*
- indusiatus* -a -um having a protective cover, annulus or ring of hairs, *indusium*
- indutus* -a -um entangled; dressed, *induo, induere, indui, indutum*
- induvialis* -is -e, *induviatus* -a -um clothed, *induvia, induviarum* (with dead remnants of leaves or other structure)
- inebrians* able to intoxicate, inebriating, *inebrio, inebriare*
- inermis* -is -e defenceless, without spines or thorns, unarmed, *inermis, inermus*
- ineus* -a -um -ish, -like
- inexpectans* not expected, *in*-(*exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatum*) (found where not expected)
- infarctus* -a -um stuffed into, turgid, *in*-(*farcio, farcire, rarsi, fartum*)
- infaustus* -a -um inauspicious, unlucky, unfortunate, *infaustus*
- infectorius* -a -um, *infectoris* dyed, used for dying, of the dyers, *insector, infectoris*
- infectus* -a -um discoloured, stained, *inficio, inficere, infeti, infectum*
- infecundus* -a -um unfruitful, *infecundus*
- infernalis* -is -e infernal, as of the lower world, *infernus*

## The Names of Plants

*infestans* attacking, infesting, present participle of *infesto*, *infestare*  
*infestus -a -um* troublesome, hostile, dangerous, invasive weed, *infesto*, *infestare*  
*infirmus -a -um* weak, feeble, trivial, *infirmo*, *infirmare*  
*inflatus -a -um* swollen, puffed-up, inflated, *inflo*, *inflare*, *inflavi*, *inflatum*  
*inflexus -a -um* bent or curved abruptly inwards, *inflexed*, *inflectus*, *inflectere*,  
*inflexi*, *inflexum*  
*infortunatus -a -um* unfortunate, *infortunatus* (poisonous)  
*infossus -a -um* deeply sunken, buried, *infodio*, *infodere*, *infodi*, *infozum*  
*infra-* below-, *infra*  
*infractus -a -um* broken, bent, curved inwards, *infractus*  
*infrapurpleus -a -um* being purple beneath, *infra-purpleus* (leaves)  
*infundibularis -is -e*, *infundibulus -a -um* funnel shaped, *infundibulum*  
*infundibulifolius -a -um* having funnel-shaped leaves, *infundibulum-folium*  
*infundibuliformis -is -e* trumpet-shaped, funnel-shaped, *infundibulum-forma*  
*infuscatus -a -um* spoilt, tarnished, darkened, *infusco*, *infuscare*  
*infusus -a -um* spreading, *infundo*, *infundere*, *infudi*, *infusum*  
*Inga* from the W Indian vernacular name  
*ingens* huge, enormous, *ingens*, *ingentis*  
*ingratus -a -um* disagreeable, unwelcome, *ingratus*  
*injucundus -a -um* not pleasing, *in-iucundus*  
*injunctus -a -um* unattached, not conjoined, *iniungo*, *iniungere*, *iniunxi*, *iniunctum*  
*innatus -a -um* natural, inborn, innate, *innascor*, *innasci*, *innatus*  
*innocuus -a -um* not harmful, *in-nocius*  
*innominatus -a -um* not named, unnamed, *in-nominatus*  
*innovans* adapting, renewing, *innovo*, *innovare*  
*innovatus -a -um* adapted, renewed, *innovo*, *innovare*  
*ino-* sinew, nerve, fibre-, fibrous-, *ις*, *ιως*, *ινο-*  
*Inocarpus* Fibrous-fruit, *ινο-καρπος*  
*inocephalus -a -um* fibrous-headed, *ινο-κεφαλη*  
*Inocybe* Fibrous-head, *ινο-κυβη* (the rough surfaced pileus of most)  
*inocybeoides* resembling *Inocybe*, *ιως-κυβη-οειδης*  
*inodorus -a -um* without smell, scentless, *in-(odor(odos), odoris)*  
*inominatus -a -um* unlucky, inauspicious, *inominatus*  
*inopertus -a -um* unconcealed, *in-(operio, operire, operui, opertum)*  
*inophyllus -a -um* fibrous-leaved, with fine thread-like veins, *ινο-φυλλον*  
*inopinatus -a -um*, *inopinus -a -um* unimagined, unexpected, *in-(opinor, opinare, opinatus)*  
*inops* destitute, deficient, poor, weak, *inops*, *inopsis*  
*inordinatus -a -um* disordered, irregular, *inordinatus*  
*inornatus -a -um* without ornament, unadorned, *inornatus*  
*inoxius -a -um* without prickles, harmless, *i-noxius*  
*inquilinus -a -um*, *inquillinus -a -um* introduced, inhabitant, tenant, *inquillanus*  
*inquinans* becoming defiled, turning brown, staining, discolouring, present participle of *inquino*, *inquinare*, *inquinavi*, *inquinatum*  
*insanus -a -um* outrageous, extravagant, frantic, *insanus*  
*insculptus -a -um* carved, engraved, *in-(scalpo, scalpere, scalpsi, sculptum)*  
*inscriptus -a -um* as though written upon, inscribed, *in-(scibo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum)*  
*insculptus -a -um* carved, engraved, *in-(sculpto, sculoere, sculpsi, sculptum)*  
*insect-* modern Latin from *insectus*, segmented or notched  
*insectifer -era -erum* bearing insects, *insectum-fero* (mimetic fly orchid)  
*insectivorus -a -um* insect-eating, *insectum-(voro, vorare, voravi, voratum)*  
*insertus -a -um* inserted, *insero*, *inserere*, *inserui*, *insertum* (the scattered inflorescences)  
*insidiosus -a -um* artful, treacherous, deceitful, *insidiosus*  
*insignis -is -e* remarkable, decorative, striking, conspicuous, distinguished, *insignio*, *insignire*



- insiticius* -a -um, *insititius* -a -um, *insitivus* -a -um grafted, *insero*, *inserere*, *insevi*, *insitum*
- insolitantherus* -a -um having unusual or distinctive anthers, *insolitus-anthera*
- insolitus* -a -um unusual, *insolitus*
- inspersus* -a -um appearing to have been sprinkled upon, *inspergo*, *inspergere*, *inspersi*, *inspersum*
- instar* worthy, as good as; resemblance, form, *instar*
- insubricus* -a -um from the Lapontine Alps (*Insabria*) between Lake Maggiore and Lake Lucerne
- insulanus* -a -um, *insularis* -is -e growing on islands, *insular*, *insula*, *insulae*
- insularimontanus* -a -um from insular or isolated mountains, *insula-montanus*
- insulus* -a -um growing in scattered blocks, *insula*, *insulae*
- intactus* -a -um unopened, untouched, undefiled, chaste, *intactus* (the flowers, especially when self-pollinated)
- intaminatus* -a -um chaste, unsullied, *intaminatus*
- integer* -era -erum, *integra*, *integrum*, *integri* undivided, entire, intact, whole, *integer*, *integri*
- integerrimus* -a -um whole, not divided or lacking parts, *integerrimus*
- integrifolius* -a -um with entire leaves, *integri-folium*
- inter-* between-, *inter*
- interamericanas* between North and South America, *inter-americana*
- intercedens* between the parents, intermediate, coming between, *intercedeo*
- intercursus* -a -um intervening, crossing-over, *intercurso*, *intercursare* (to attack between the lines)
- interiorubrus* -a -um having red on the inside, *interior-ruber*
- interjacens* lying between, *interiaceo*, *interiacere* (intermediate)
- interjactus* -a -um intermediate in form, interposed, *intericio*, *intericere*, *interieci*, *interiectum* (between two other species)
- intermedius* -a -um between extremes, intermediate, *inter-medium*
- intermis* -is -e, *intermissus* -a -um lacking continuity, neglected, interrupted, *intermitto*, *intermittere*, *intermisi*, *intermissum*
- intermixtus* -a -um intermingled, mixed together, *intermixtus*
- interpositus* -a -um introduced, placed between, *interpono*, *interponere*, *interposui*, *interpositum*
- interruptus* -a -um with scattered leaves or flowers, with gaps in the infructescence, *interrumpo*, *interrumpere*, *interrupi*, *interruptum*
- intersitus* -a -um, *interstes* interposed, *intersero*, *interserere*, *interserui*, *intersertum*
- interstitius* -a -um having evident air spaces (smaller than *lacunae*), *interstitium*
- intertextus* -a -um interwoven, *intertextus*
- intonsus* -a -um bearded, unshaven, long-haired, unshorn, *intonsus*
- intortus* -a -um curled, twisted, *intorqueo*, *intorquere*, *intorsi*, *intortum*
- intra-*, *intro-* within-, inside-, *intra*
- intramarginalis* -is -e distinctly within the margin, *intra-(margo, marginis)* (a conspicuous vein, *sori* etc.)
- intranervatus* -a -um sparsely veined, *intra-nerva*
- intricatisimus* -a -um completely entangled, superlative of *intricatus*
- intricatus* -a -um entangled, *intrico*, *intricare*
- introflexus* -a -um turned or bent backwards, *intro-(flecto, flectere, flexi, flexum)*
- introlobus* -a -um having lobes inside (the corolla), *intro-lobus*
- introrsus* -a -um facing inwards, turned towards the axis, *introrse*, *introrsum*, *introrsus*
- intrusus* -a -um projecting forwards, *intrusus*
- Intsia* etymology doubtful (an Indian vernacular name?)
- intumescens* becoming swollen, swelling, present participle of *intumesco*, *intumescere*, *intumui*
- intybus* from a name, *indivia*, in Virgil for wild chicory or endive (εντυβιον, εντυβον, from Arabic, *tybi*, for its harvest time January)

## The Names of Plants

*Inula* a name, *enula campana*, in Pliny for *Inula helenium*, elecampane; some derive it as cognate with ἐλενιον

*Inulanthera* *Inula*-bloomed, botanical Latin from *Inula* and ἀνθερος

*inuncans* covered with hooked hairs or glochidia, *in-uncus*

*inunctus* -a -um having an oily surface, anointed, *inunguo*, *inungere*, *inunxi*, *inunctum*

*inundatus* -a -um of marshes or places which flood periodically, flooded, *inundo*, *inundare*, *inundavi*, *inundatum*

-inus -a -um -ine, -ish, -like, -resembling, -from, (adjectival suffix to a noun)

*inutilis* -is -e harmful, useless, *inutilis*

*invaginatus* -a -um enclosed in a sheath, *in-vagina*

*invasorius* -a -um invasive, *invado*, *invadere*, *invasi*, *invasum*

*invenustus* -a -um lacking charm, unattractive, *invenustus*

*inversus* -a -um turned over, inverted, *inverto*, *invertere*, *inverti*, *inversum*

*invisus* -a -um detested, hostile; not obvious, not visible, *invisus* (creeping below other vegetation)

*involucrat* -a -um surrounded with bracts, involucre, with an involucre, *involucrum* (the flowers)

*involutus* -a -um obscured, rolled inwards, involute, *involvere*, *involvere*, *involvere*, *involutum*

*involvens* entangling, enveloping, wrapping up, present participle of *involvere*, *involvere*, *involvere*, *involvere*

*iocastus* -a -um for Jocasta, mother and wife of Oedipus

*locenes* an anagram of the related genus, *Senecio*

*lochroma* Violet-colour, ἰο-χρῶμα (flower colour)

*Iodanthus*, *iodanthus* -a -um Violet-flowered, ἰοδο-ανθος

*Iodes*, *iodes* Violet-like, violet-coloured, ἰωδης, resembling *Viola*, ἰον-(εἶδες, ὠδης) (late Latin from the colour of iodine vapour, iod-ine)

*Iodina*, *iodinus* -a -um violet-coloured, ἰοδινος, adjectival suffix -ινος

*Iodocephalus* Iodine-coloured-head, ἰοδο-κεφαλη (violet-brown)

*ioensis* -is -e from Iowa, USA

*ioessus* -a -um violet-coloured, ἰοεῖς

*ion-*, *iono-* violet-, ἰον- (formerly used for various plants with fragrant flowers, e.g. stock, or wallflower)

-ion -occurring

*Ionacanthus* Violet-Acanthus, ἰον-ακανθα

*Ionactis* Violet-rayed, ἰον-(ακτις, ακτινος)

*ionandrus* -a -um having violet stamens, ἰον-ανηρ

*ionantherus* -a -um, *ionanthes* violet-flowered, ἰον-ανθηρος

*ionanthus* -a -um with violet-coloured flowers, ἰον-ανθος

*ionen* -is -e of the Iones, from the Ionian islands or sea, W Greece

*ionicus* -a -um from the Ionian islands, W Greece, *Ion*

*ionidiflorus* -a -um having violet-like flowers, botanical Latin from ἰον and *florum*

*Ionidium* Violet-like, ἰον-οειδης

*ionochlorus* -a -um violet-green, ἰον-χλωρος (variable ochreous bluish green colouration)

*ionophthalmus* -a -um violet-eyed, ἰον-οφθαλμος

*Ionopsidium* Appearing-like a-small-violet, ἰον-οψις (diminutive suffix)

*Ionopsis* Violet-looking, ἰον-οψις (flower colour of violet cress)

*ionosm* -a -um violet-scented, ἰον-οσμη

*Iostephane* Violet-crown, ἰο-(στεφνος, στεφανη)

*ipecacuanha* a Tupi vernacular name, ipekaaguebe, for the drug used against dysentery from the rhizomes of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*

*Iphæion* a name, ἰφειον, used by Theophrastus (ἰφιος strong or fat)

*Iphigenia* Valiant-occurrence, ἰφι-γενεια (for the deep crimson flowers); in mythology, Iphigenia was the brave daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra

*Ipomoea* Worm-resembling, ἰψ-ομοιος (the sinuous twining stems)

- Ipomopsis* Resembling-*Ipomoea*, ἰψ-ομοίος-οψίς; some interpret as Conspicuous, ὑπομ-οψίς
- iquiquensis* -is -e from Iquique, N Chile
- Iranecio* Iranian-plant-resembling-*Senecio*
- iranicus* -a -um from Iran, Iranian
- ircutianus* -a -um from Irkutsk province, W and N of Lake Baikal, Russia
- irenaeus* -a -um peaceful, εἰρηναῖος (Irene was the goddess of peace)
- Iresine* Woolly, εἶπος (the indumentum on the flowers)
- Iriarte* for Don Bernardo de Yriarte, eighteenth-century Spanish botanist and patron of science
- iricolor* of *Iris* colours, *iris-color*
- iricus* -a -um from Ireland, Irish (Eire)
- iridescent* iridescent, *iris-essentia* (having many colours when seen from different angles)
- iridi-* rainbow-coloured, *Iris*-like, ἶρις, ἰριδος, *iris*, *iridis*
- iridiflorus* -a -um *Iris*-flowered, *iridi-florum*
- iridioides* similar to *Iris*, ἰριδος-οειδής, *Iris-oides*
- Iridodictyum* *Iris*-net, ἰριδος-δικτυον (≡ *Iris* of the section *Reticulata*)
- Iridosma* *Iris*-scented. (ἶρις, ἰριδος)-(οδμή, οσμή)
- irio* the name in Pliny for a cruciferous plant (σισυμβριον of the Greeks)
- Iris* the name, *Iris*, of the mythological messenger of the gods of the rainbow, cognate with *orris* (*Iridaceae*)
- irisanus* -a -um from Irisan, Luzon, Philippines
- irradians* irradiating, shining out, present participle of *ir*-(radio, radiare)
- irrasus* -a -um unshaven, rough, stubbly, *irrasus*
- irregularis* not of the rules, with irregularly sized parts, *ir*-(regula, regulae) (floral organs)
- irrigatus* -a -um of wet places, watered, flooded, *irrigo*, *irrigare*, *irrigavi*, *irrigatum*
- irriguus* -a -um watered, watery, *irriguus* (has clammy hairs)
- irritabilis* -is -e sensitive, excitable, *irritabilis*
- irritans* causing irritation, present participle of *irrito*, *irritare*, *irritavi*, *irritatum*
- irroratus* -a -um bedewed, dewy, *irroro*, *irrorare* (to bedew)
- Irvingia*, *irvingii* for Dr Edward George Irving (1816–55), Scottish surgeon and collector in S Nigeria (*Irvingiaceae*)
- Isabella* for Isabel Countess d'Eu, Brazilian patroness of science
- isabellae* for Isabel Forrest, daughter of the plant collector, George Forrest
- isabellinus* -a -um drab-yellowish, tawny-grey, uncomplimentarily for *Isabella* (1451–1504), Queen of Spain
- Isachne* Equal-scales, ἰσο-αχνη (the lemmas in some are identical)
- isandrus* -a -um equal-stamened, with equal stamens, ἰσο-ανηρ
- isatidea* like *Isatis*
- Isatis* Hippocrates' and Dioscorides' name, ἰσατίς, for woad (the Latin name was *Glastum*)
- isauricus* -a -um from Isauria, Anatolia, the birthplace of the Byzantine emperor Zeno (Isaurian Ascendancy 474–491)
- Ischaemum*, *ischaemum* Blood-stopper, ἰσχάνω-αῖμα (a name in Pliny for its styptic property)
- Ischnoderma* Thin-skinned-one, ἰσχνος-δέρμα (resin exudes)
- Ischnogyne* Slender-ovary, ἰσχνος-γυνή (the column)
- Ischnolepis* Slender-scaled-one, ἰσχνος-λεπίς (coronall scales)
- ischnophyllus* -a -um having thin, weak or dry leaves, ἰσχνος-φυλλον
- ischnopodus* -a -um slender-stalked, ἰσχνος-(πους, ποδος)
- ischnopus* -a -um thin stalked, with slender stems, ἰσχνος-πους
- Ischnosiphon* Slender-tubed-one, ἰσχνος-σιφον (the hollow stems)
- Ischnostemma* Slender-crown, ἰσχνος-στεμμα
- Ischyrolepis* Strongly-scaled, ἰσχυρος-λεπίς
- iscus* -a -um -lesser (diminutive suffix)

## The Names of Plants

- iseanus -a -um, isensis -is -e* from Ise-shima national park, Honshu, Japan  
*Iseilema* Equal-covers, ισ-ειλυμα  
*Isertia* for Paul Erdmann Isert (1756–89), Danish doctor in W Africa and Guiana  
*Isidorea* for Isidorus Hispalensis (560–636), Bishop of Seville, author of the encyclopaedic *Etymologiarum*  
*Isidrogalvia* for Isidro Galvez  
*islandicus -a -um* from Iceland, Icelandic  
*islayensis -is -e* from Islay region, S Peru  
*Ismene* for Ismene, the daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta (= *Hymenocalis*)  
*Isnardia* for A. T. Danty d'Isnard (1663–1743), professor of botany at Paris  
*iso-* equal-, ισος, ισο-  
*isobasis -is -e* equal-footed; equal-founded, with regular bases, ισο-βασις  
*Isobertlinia* Equal-to-Berlinia, botanical Latin from ισο and *Berlinia* (related genus)  
*Isocheilus* Equal-lip, ισο-χειλος (the laterals equal the labellum)  
*Isodendron* Equal-to-a-tree, ισο-δενδρον (arborescent *Violaceae*)  
*Isodictyophorus* Bearing -regular-net, ισο-δικτυον-φερω (*Isodictyophorus reticulatus*)  
*Isoëtes* Equal-to-a-year, ισο-ετος (Pliny's name, *isoetes*, implies green throughout the year) (*Isoetaceae*)  
*isoetifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to those of *Isoetes*, *isoetes-folium*  
*Isoetopsis* Resembling-*Isoetes*, ισο-ετος-οψις (physical similarity)  
*IsoGLOSSa* Equal-tongued-one, ισο-γλωσσα  
*Isoplepis* Equal-scales, ισο-λεπις (the upper and lower glumes, = *Scirpus*)  
*Isoloma* Equal-border, ισο-λωμα (the equal lobes of the perianth)  
*Isolona* Equal-petals, ισο-λωνα (the equal petals); some interpret as Equal-to-*Annona* (related genus)  
*Isomeris, isomeris -is -e* Equal-parts, ισο-μερος (floral parts not equal; malodorous throughout)  
*Isometrum* Equal-dimension, ισο-μετρον (very regular symmetry)  
*Isonandra* Equal-stamens, ισο-ανηρ (equal numbers of fertile and sterile stamens)  
*Isonema* Equal-threads, ισο-νημα (the exerted stamens)  
*isopetalus -a -um* having uniformly shaped petals, ισο-πεταλον  
*isophyllus -a -um* equal-leaved, uniformly leaved, ισο-φυλλον  
*Isophysis* Equal-parts, ισο-φυσις  
*Isoplexis* Equal-folds, ισο-πλεκω (upper corolla lobe and the lip)  
*Isopogon* Equal-beard, ισο-πωγων (fringed flowers)  
*isopyroides* resembling *Isopyrum*, *Isopyrum-oides*  
*Isopyrum* Equalling-wheat, ισο-πυρος (fruits similar to wheat grains)  
*Isotoma* Equal-division, ισο-τομη (the equal corolla segments, = *Lobelia*)  
*Isotria* Three-equal, ισο-(τρεις, τρια) or Equal-triad, ισο-τριας (the sepals)  
*Isotropis* Equal-keeled, ισο-τροπις (the carina)  
*israeliticus -a -um* of the Israelites  
*issicus -a -um* from Issus, Cilicia, Turkey  
*-issimus -a -um* -est, -the best, -the most (superlative suffix)  
*-ister -ra -rum* see -aster (this suffix is added to genera based on a vowel stem, e.g. *Sinapistrum*, *sinapi-istrum*)  
*Isthmia* Girdle, ισθμος (the diatom's necklace-like band)  
*isthmius -a -um* necklaced, ισθμιον  
*istria, istriacus -a -um* from Istria, Croatia  
*itabiritensis -is -e* from Itabira, the Iron Mountain area, Minas Gerais, Brazil  
*italicus -a -um* from Italy, Italian (*Italia*)  
*itatiaia* from the Pico de Itatiaia, Itatiaia national park, Brazil  
*Itea* Greek, ιτεα, for a willow (*Iteaceae*)  
*iteaphyllus -a -um, iteophyllus* willow-leaved, ιτεο-φυλλον  
*iteratus -a -um* repeated, *iteratus* (growth cycle)  
*-ites, -itis* -closely resembling, -having, -related to, -ιτης, -ιτις  
*ithy-* straight-, erect-, ιθυσ, ευθυσ  
*Ithycaulon* straight-stemmed, ιθυσ-καυλος

- ithypetalus* -a -um having erect petals, ἰθὺς-πετάλον  
*Itoa* for Tokutaro Ito (1868–1941), Japanese botanist  
*ituriensis* -is -e from Zaire's Ituri forest  
 -ium -lesser (diminutive suffix)  
*Iva*, *iva* an old name used by Rufinus, applied to various fragrant plants and re-applied by Linneaus as a fragrant genus of Composites)  
*Ivesia* for Eli Ives (1778–1861), American physician and botanist, professor at Yale  
*Ivodea* an anagram of *Evodia* (= *Euodia* q.v.)  
*ivoensis* -is -e from the Ivory Coast, W Africa  
*Ixerba* an anagram of *Brexia* (related genus)  
*Ixeridium* Resembling-*Ixeris*  
*Ixeris* etymology uncertain  
*Ixia* Bird-lime, ἰξος (Theophrastus' name refers to a thistle with clammy sap)  
*Ixianthes* Sticky-flower, ἰξος-ανθος  
*Ixiochlamys* Sticky-cover, ἰξος-χλαμύς  
*ixioides* resembling *Ixia*, ἰξος-οειδής  
*Ixiolaena* Sticky-mantle, ἰξος-χλαίνα  
*Ixiolirion* *Ixia*-lily, ἰξία-λεῖριον (the superficial resemblance)  
*Ixocactus* Sticky-cactus, ἰξος-κακτός (*Loranthaceae*)  
*ixocarpus* -a -um sticky-fruited, ἰξος-καρπός  
*Ixodia* Resembling-mistletoe, ἰξοδής (the sap and similar leaf-shape)  
*Ixonanthes* Sticky-flower, ἰξος-ανθος (*Ixonathaceae*, = *Irvingiaceae*)  
*Ixophorus* Bird-lime-carrying, ἰξος-φορά  
*Ixora* the name of a Malabar deity, Iswara (Sanskrit, icvara)  
*izuensis* -is -e from the islands of Izu peninsula, Japan
- jaborandi*, *jaburan* from the Tupi-Guarani, jaburandiba, for 'he who spits' (salivation is caused by chewing its leaves)  
*Jaborosa* from the Arabic name for a *Mandragora*  
*Jacaranda* from the Tupi Guarani S American name, jakara'nda, for *Jacaranda cuspidifolia*  
*Jacea*, *jacea* medieval name with Spanish roots, for knapweed  
*jacens* hanging loose; lying flat, present participle of *iaceo*, *iacere*, *iacui*  
*jacinthinus* -a -um reddish-orange coloured (*iacuntus*, relates to *Hyacinthus*)  
*Jackia*, *jackii* for John George Jack (1861–1949), Canadian dendrologist at Arnold Arboretum  
*Jackiopsis* Resembling-*Jackia*, botanical Latin from *Jackia* and οψίς  
*jackmanii* for G. Jackman, plant breeder of Woking c. 1865  
*Jacksonia*, *jacksonii* for George Jackson (1790–1811), Scottish botanist and illustrator  
*Jacmaia* an anagram of Jamaica, its provenance  
*jacobaeae* of ragwort, living on *Senecio jacobaeae* (*Contarinia*, dipteran gall midge)  
*jacobaeus* -a -um either for Saint James (*herba sancti Jacobi*, flowering about 25 July) or from Iago Island, Cape Verde  
*Jacobinia* from Jacobina, Brazil  
*jacobinianus* -a -um for G. A. von Jacobi (1805–74) of Berlin  
*Jacobsenia* for Hermann Johannes Heinrich Jacobsen (1898–1978), German botanist and Curator at Kiel botanic garden  
*Jacquemontia*, *jacquemontianus* -a -um, *jacquemontii* for Victor J. Jacquemont (1801–32), French traveller in the E Indies and naturalist  
*Jacquinia*, *jaquiniella* for Nicholas Joseph Franz de Jacquin (Baron von Jacquin) (1727–1817), Professor of Botany at Leiden  
*jactus* -a -um spreading out, scattered, *iacto*, *iactare*, *iactavi*, *iactatum*  
*jaegeri* for Paul Jaeger (b. 1905), French botanist in W Africa  
*Jagera* for Herbert de Jager, Dutch botanist and collector in Indonesia  
*jalapa* from Jalapa, Veracruz (*Mirabilis jalapa* false jalap); true purgative jalap is derived from *Ipomoea purga* (*Exogonium purga*).

## The Names of Plants

*Jaliscoa*, *jaliscanus* -a -um from Jalisco, Mexico  
*Jaltomata* a Mexican vernacular name for false holly  
*jamaicensis* -is -e from Jamaica  
*jambolana* from a Hindu name, *jambosa*, for *Eugenia jambolana*  
*Jambosa*, *jambos* from a Malaysian name, *shamba*, for rose-apple (*Eugenia jambos*)  
*jambosellus* -a -um like a small rose-apple, diminutive from *Jambosa*  
*Jamesbrittenia* for James Britten (1846–1924), English botanist at Kew and British Museum (NH)  
*Jamesia*, *jamesii* for Dr Edwin P. James (1797–1861), American botanist on Major Long's Rocky Mountains expedition of 1820  
*jamesianus* -a -um, *jamesii* for George Forrest's brother, James Forrest  
*Jamsonia*, *jamesonii* for Dr William Jameson (1796–1873), Scottish surgeon botanist on S American expeditions, Professor of Botany at Quito, Ecuador  
*Jancaea* for Victor von Janka (1837–1900), Austrian botanist who studied the plants of the Danube  
*Jankaea*, *jankae*, *jankiae* for Victor von Janka  
*Jansonia* for Joseph Janson (1789–1846), English botanist  
*janthinus* -a -um bluish-purple, violet-coloured, *ιαθινος*  
*januensis* -is -e from Genoa, N Italy, Genoan (*Genua*)  
*japanese*, *japonicus* -a -um (*iaponicus* -a -um) from Japan, Japanese  
*japonica-verschaffeltii* Verschaffelt's *Zelkova japonica*, = *Z. ×verschaffeltii*  
*Japanolirion* Japanese-lily, botanical Latin from Japan and *λειριον* (genus of *Melanthaceae*)  
*japurus* -a -um from the environs of the Japura river, Amazonia  
*Jaquemontia* for Victor Jaquemont (1801–32), French collector for the Paris Jardin des Plantes  
*Jasarum* for Julian Alfred Steyermark (1909–88), American systematist (botanical Latin from his initials JAS and *Arum*)  
*Jasione* Healing-one, *ιασις* (from Theophrastus' name, *ιασιωνη*, for *Convolvulus*)  
*jasmineus* -a -um resembling *Jasminum*  
*jasminiflorus* -a -um with jasmine-like flowers, *Jasminum-florum*  
*Jasminocereus* Jasmine-cactus, *Jasminum-cereus* (floral fragrance of candelabrum cactus)  
*jasminodorus* -a -um jasmine-scented, *Jasminum-odoris*  
*jasminoides* jasmine-like, *Jasminum-oides*  
*Jasminum* Latinized from the Persian name, *yasemin*, Arabic, *yasamin*, for perfumed plants  
*Jasonia* for Jason, son of Iolcos and leader of the Argonauts in the search for the Golden Fleece  
*jaspidius* -a -um, *iaspidius* -a -um jasper-like, striped or finely spotted in many colours  
*jatamansi* a Sanskrit vernacular name for *Nardostachys* (the rhizomes of which are used to prepare the ointment called Spikenard)  
*Jateorhiza* Physician's-root, (*ιατηρ*, *ιατηρος*, *ιατρος*)-*ριζα* (*Radix colomba* tonic)  
*Jatropha* Physician's-food, *ιατρος*-*τροφη* (medicinal use) (the signature of the swollen stem base of *Jatropha podagrica* confers its name of gout plant)  
*Jaubertia* for Comte Hyppolyte François de Jaubert (1798–1874), French botanist, founder of the French Société Botanique  
*Jaumea* for Jean Henri Jaume Saint Hilaire (1772–1845), French botanist and illustrator, author of the illustrated *Plantes de France* (1808–22)  
*javalensis* -is -e, *javanicus* -a -um from Java, Javanese  
*javariensis* -is -e from the Yavari region, Amazonia  
*Jeffersonia* for Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), American naturalist, historian, philanthropist, President who strove to end slavery  
*jeffreyi* for J. Jeffrey, Scottish gardener and collector in Oregon 1850–54  
*jejunifolius* -a -um insignificant-leaved, *ieiunus-folium*  
*jejunus* -a -um barren, poor, meagre, small, *ieiunus*

- jemtlandicus* -a -um from Jemtland, W Sweden  
*Jenmaniella, jenmannii* for George Samuel Jenman (1845–1902), English Curator of the Botanic Garden in Jamaica and writer on ferns  
*Jepsonia* for Willis Linn Jepson (1867–1946), American surgeon and naturalist, professor at University of California  
*jessoensis* -is -e, *jezoensis* -is -e from Jezo (Yezo), Hokkaido, Japan  
*Joannesia* for Joannes (João V, 1706–50), King of Portugal  
*jocundus* -a -um see *jucundus*  
*Johannesteijsmannia* for Johannes Elias Teijsmann (1808–82), Dutch botanist and Curator of Bogor, Buitenzorg Gardens, Java  
*johannis* -is -e from Port St John, S Africa (*joannis*)  
*johimbe* from a vernacular name, yohimbine, for the stimulant derivative  
*johnsonii* for J. E. Johnson (1817–82), American botanist  
*johnstonii* for either Mr Johnston of Oporto, c. 1886, or Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston (1858–1927), Governor of the Uganda Protectorate  
*Joinvillea* for Prince François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orleans de Joinville, naval officer, for a time exiled, author of *Essais sur la marine française* (1852), son of Louis-Philippe, Duc d'Orleans  
*jolonensis* -is -e from Jolo Island, Philippines  
*jonesii* for Morgan Jones, orchid grower  
*jonquilleus* -a -um the bright yellow of *Narcissus odorus*  
*jonquillus* -a -um from the Spanish vernacular name, jonquillo (little rush) for jonquil, *Narcissus jonquilla*  
*zorullensis* -is -e from area around El Jorullo, recent volcanic area to the east of the Sierra Madre, Mexico  
*Josephinia* for the Empress Marie Josephine Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (1763–1814), wife of Napoleon Bonaparte  
*josikaea* for the Hungarian Baroness Rosa von Josika, c. 1831  
*Jovellana* for Don Caspari Melchior de Jovellanos (Jove Llanos) (1744–1811), Spanish statesman and patron of botany, student of Peruvian plant life  
*Jovibarba* Jupiter's-beard, *Iovis-barba* (the fringed petals)  
*jovis-tonantis* for the Roman state god, Jupiter (*Jovis pater*), in his guise as Jove the Thunderer (*Jovis tonantis*)  
*juanensis* -is -e from Genoa, N Italy, or from San Juan, Argentina  
*Juania* from the islands west of Valparaiso, found by and named for the navigator Juan Fernandez (1536–1604)  
*Juanulloa* for George Juan and Antonio Ulloa, Spanish explorers of Peru  
*Jubaea* for King Juba of Numidia (Algeria), who wrote on Arabian natural history  
*Jubaeopsis* With-the-appearance-of-Jubaea, botanical Latin from *Jubaea*, and  $\omega\psi\iota\varsigma$   
*jubatus* -a -um maned, with a crest, *juba*, *jubae* (crested with long awns)  
*jucundus* -a -um pleasing, delightful, *iucundus*  
*judaicus* -a -um of Judaea, Jewish, from Palestine  
*judenbergensis* -is -e from the Judenburg mountains, Austria  
*jugalis* -is -e, *jugatus* -a -um joined together, yoked, *iugalis*  
*juglandi-* *Juglans*-like  
*juglandifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of walnut, *Juglans-folium*  
*Juglans* Jupiter's-nut, *Iuglans* (*glans Jovis* in Pliny) (brought to England by the Romans, in old English it was walh-hnut or foreign-nut, walnut) (*Juglandaceae*)  
*jugosus* -a -um hilly, ridged, *iugo*, *iugare*, *iugavi*, *iugatum*  
*-jagus* -a -um -yoked, -paired, *iugum*, *iugi*  
*jujuba* from an Arabic name, jujube, for *Zizyphus jujuba* (both Latin words are cognates of the Greek,  $\zeta\iota\zeta\upsilon\phi\omicron\nu$ )  
*jujuyensis* -is -e from Jujuy province, N Argentina  
*juliae* for Julia Ludovicowna Mlokosjewitsch, who, c. 1900, discovered *Primula juliae*  
*julibrissin* silken, from the Persian name for *Acacia julibrissin*  
*julibrissius* -a -um silken, see *julibrissin*

## The Names of Plants

- juliflorus* -a -um silken-flowered, *julibrissin-florum*  
*juliformis* -is -e downy, *julibrissin-forma*  
*julii* for Julius Derenberg of Hamburg, succulent grower  
*Jumellea*, *Jumelleanthus* for Henri Lucien Jumelle (1866–1935), French botanist  
*Juncago* Slender-rush, feminine suffix on *juncus* (Tournefort's name for *Triglochin*)  
(*Juncaginaceae*)  
*junceiformis* -is -e resembling (*Agropyron*) *junceum*, or resembling *Juncus*  
*juncellus* -a -um like a small rush, diminutive of *Juncus*  
*junceus* -a -um, *juncei*-, *junci*- rush-like, resembling *Juncus*  
*juncifolius* -a -um rush leaved, *Juncus-folium*  
*juncorus* -a -um of rushes, living on *Juncus* (*Livia*, homopteran, psyllid gall insect)  
*Juncus* Binder, *iungo*, *iungere*, *iunxi*, *iunctum* (classical Latin name refers to use of rushes for weaving and basketry) (*Juncaceae*)  
*jungens* linking, joining together, present participle of *iungo*, *iungere*, *iunxi*, *iunctum*  
*Jungia* for Joachim Jung (1587–1657), German polymath who made early landmarks in plant terminology and nomenclature  
*juninensis* -is -e from Junin department, central Peru  
*junipericolus* -a -um living on *Juniperus*, *Juniperus-colo*  
*juniperifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Juniperus*  
*juniperinus* -a -um bluish-brown, juniper-like, resembling *Juniperus* or its berry colour, living on *Juniperus* (*Oligotrophus*, dipteran gall midge)  
*juniperoides* resembling *Juniperus*  
*Juniperus* the ancient Latin name, *iuniperus* (with cognates such as *Juncus*, for binding, Geneva and gin)  
*junonia*, *junonis* -is -e, *junos* for the Roman goddess Juno, wife of Jupiter  
*juranus* -a -um from the Jura mountains, France–Switzerland  
*jurassicus* -a -um from the Jura mountains, France–Switzerland  
*Jurinea* for Louis Jurine (1751–1819), Professor of Medicine  
*juruauensis* -is -e from the environs of the Juruá river that joins the Solemões (Amazon) river at Tamaniquá  
*Jussiaea* (*Jussiaea*), *jussieu* for Bernard de Jussieu (1699–1777) who made a major contribution to establishing the concept of the taxonomic species and of natural classification  
*Justicia* for James Justice (1698–1763), Scottish legal clerk and horticulturalist  
*Juttadinteria* for Jutta Dinter, wife of German botanist Moritz Kurt Dinter  
*juvenalis* -is -e youthful, *iuvenilis*; for Juvenal the Roman satirist (descriptive of the juvenile phase of plants that go on to adopt a mature phase with distinct morphological and biological features, *Hedera*, *Retinopsora*, *Chamaecyparis*)
- Kabulia* from Kabul, Afghanistan  
*Kadsura* from the Japanese vernacular name for *Kadsura japonica*  
*Kaempferia*, *kaempferi* for Engelbert (Englebrecht) Kaempfer (1651–1715), German physician and botanist, of the Swedish Embassy to Persia, author of *Amoenitatum exoticarum* (1712)  
*kahiricus* -a -um from Cairo, Egypt (El Qahirah)  
*kaido* a Japanese name for *Malus* × *micromalus* (*spectabilis* × *ringo*)  
*kaki* from the Japanese name, kaki-no-ki, for persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*)  
*Kalaharia* from the Kalahari desert of Namibia, SW Africa  
*Kalanchoe* from a Chinese vernacular name  
*kalbreyeri* for M. W. Kalbreyer (1847–1912), collector for Veitch in W Africa and Brazil  
*kali*, *kali*- either from the Persian for a carpet, or a reference to the ashes of salt-worts being alkaline (al-kali); cognate with *kalium* (Potassium)  
*Kalimeris* Beautiful-parts, καλος-μερις  
*Kaliphora* Bearer-of-beauty, καλος-φορα



- Kalmia*, *kalmianus* -a -um for Peter Kalm (1716–79), a highly reputed Finnish student of Linnaeus
- kalmiiflorus* -a -um with flowers resembling those of *Kalmia*, *Kalmia-florum*
- Kalmiodendron* a composite name for hybrids between *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron*
- Kalmiopsis* resembling *Kalmia*, botanical Latin from *Kalmia* and οψις
- Kalmiothamnus* the composite name for hybrids between *Kalmia* and *Rhodothamnus*
- kalo-* beautiful-, καλος, καλο-
- kaloides* of beautiful appearance, καλ-οειδης
- Kalopanax* Beautiful-*Panax*, καλο-παν-ακεισις
- kamaonensis* -is -e from Kumaon, Nepal
- kamerunicus* -a -um from Cameroon (Cameroun), W Africa
- kamtschaticus* -a -um from the Kamchatka peninsula, E Russia
- kanabensis* -is -e from Kanab, Utah, and Kanab Creek, Arizona, USA
- Kanahia* from an E African vernacular name
- Kandaharia* from Kandahar, Afghanistan
- Kandelia* from the Malabari vernacular name for *Kandelia candel*
- kansuensis* -is -e from Kansu (Gansu) province, China
- kapelus* -a -um from Kapela mountains, Croatia
- karadaghensis* -is -e from Karadagh region, NE of Tabriz, Iran (Persian)
- karakoramicus* -a -um from the Karakoram mountain range, Kashmir
- karasbergensis* -is -e from Karasberg, Namibia, SW Africa
- Karatavicus* -a -um, *karataviensis* -is -e from Kara Tau mountains of Kazakhstan
- Karelinia*, *karelinii* for Gregor Karelin (1801–72), Russian botanist explorer, who found *Fritillaria karelinii*
- karibaensis* -is -e from the environs of Lake Kariba, Zambia/Zimbabwe, Africa
- karooensis* -is -, *karooicus* -a -ume from the S African Karoo (*vide infra*)
- karpathensis* -is -e from Karpathos island, Aegean, Greece
- karroo* from the name of the S African semi-desert plateau, Karoo
- karsensis* -is -e, *karsianus* -a -um from Kars river area, N Turkey
- karsticolus* -a -um inhabiting the Karst mountains, Dalmatian Adriatic
- Karwinskia*, *karwinskii*, *karwinskianus* -a -um for Wilhelm Friederich Karwinsky von Karwin (1780–1855), German plant collector in Brazil and Mexico
- kashgaricus* -a -um from K'a Shih (Kashgar), Sinkiang region, China
- Kashmiria* from Kashmir
- kashmirianus* -a -um from Kashmir
- katangensis* -is -e from Katanga (Shaba), Democratic Republic of the Congo
- katherinae* for Mrs Katherine Saunders (1824–1901), who collected plants in Natal
- kattegatensis* -is -e from the Swedish 'cat's throat' strait (Kattegat) connecting the Baltic to the North Sea
- kauensis* -is -e from the volcanic Kau littoral desert, SE Hawaii
- Kaulfussia*, *kaulfussii* for Dr G. F. Kaulfuss (d. 1830), Professor of Botany at Halle, Germany
- kawakamii* for Takija Kawakami (1871–1915), Formosan botanist
- Kearnemalvastrum* Kearney's *Malvastrum*, botanical Latin for Thomas Henry Kearney (1874–1956) and *Malvastrum*
- Keckia*, *Keckiella* for David Daniels Keck (1903–95), American experimental taxonomist, who did pioneering work with Jens Clausen and William M. Heisey
- Kedrostis* a name in Pliny for a white vine
- Keetia* for Johan Diederik Mohr Keet (1882–1967), S African botanist
- keetmanshoopensis* -is -e from Keetmanshoop, SE Namibia
- Kefersteinia* for Adolf Keferstein, German orchidologist and lepidopterist
- Kegeliella* for Hermann Kegel (1819–56), head gardener at Halle botanic garden
- keleticus* -a -um charming, κηλητικός (κηλητηριον a charm)
- Kelleria* for Engelhardt Keller, nineteenth-century German writer
- Kelloggia* for Albert Kellogg (1813–87), American physician and botanist
- Kelseyia* for Harlan P. Kelsey (1872–1958), nurseryman of Massachusetts, USA
- keniensis* -is -e, *kensiensis* -is -e from Kenya, E Africa

## The Names of Plants

- Kennedya, kennedyi* for John Kennedy (1759–1842), of the Lee & Kennedy nursery in Hammersmith, London
- kent-, kentro-, -kentron* goad-, -spurred, κεντρον, κεντρο-, κεντρ-
- Kentia, Kentiopsis* for Colonel Kent, English soldier and botanist
- Kentranthus* Spurred-flower, κεντρ-ανθος (the spur at the base of the corolla) (*vide* *Centranthus*)
- kentrophyllus -a -um* having spurred leaves, κεντρο-φυλλον
- kentrophytus -a -um* painful or prickly plant, κεντρο-φυτον (petiolar thorns of *Astragalus kentrophyta*)
- kentuckiensis -is -e* from Kentucky, USA
- keriensis -is -e* from Kerry, Ireland
- Kermadecia, kermadecensis -is -e* from the volcanic Kermadec islands, NE of Auckland, New Zealand
- kermesinus -a -um* carmine-coloured, carmine (the kermes oak, *Quercus coccifera*, is host to the insect, *Kermes ilicis*, from which is obtained the red dye, Arabic, kirmiz or qirmiz) cognate with crimson
- Kerneria, kernerianus -a -um, keneri* for Johann Simon von Kerner (1755–1830), Professor of Botany, Stuttgart
- kero-* bees-wax, κηρος
- Kerria, Kerriochloa, Kerriodoxa* for William Kerr (d. 1814), superintendent of the Botanic Garden Ceylon and collector of Chinese plants at Kew
- kerrii* for Arthur Francis George Kerr (1877–1942), collector in Siam
- kesiyus -a -um* from the Khasi Hills, Assam, N India
- Keteleeria* for Jean Baptiste Keteleer (1813–1903), French nurseryman
- kevachensis -is -e* from Kevachi volcano area, Solomon Islands
- kewensis -is -e* of Kew Gardens
- keyensis -is -e* from the environs of the Florida Keys, USA
- keysii* for Mrs Keys, a friend of Thomas Nuttall (q.v.)
- khasianus -a -um* from the Khasi Hills, Assam, N India
- Khaya* from W African Wolof and Fulani vernacular names, kaye and khaye, for *Khaya senegalensis*
- khuzestanicus -a -um* from the Khusistan region of Iran
- Kibatalia* from the Sudanese vernacular name, ki batali
- kibbiensis -is -e* from the Kibbi hills, Ghana, W Africa
- Kickxia* for Jean Jaques Kickx (1775–1831), Belgian cryptogamic botanist, author of *Flora Bruxellensis* (1812)
- Kigelia* from the native Mozambique vernacular name, kigeli keia, for the sausage tree
- kilimandscharicus -a -um* from Mount Kilimanjaro, NE Tanzania
- Killipia, Killipiodendron* for Ellsworth Paine Killip (1890–1968), American botanist at the Smithsonian National Herbarium
- Kimjongillia* used in 2003 for a plant to be grown competitively in N Korea, for Kim Jong Il (1942–), the country's ruler
- kinabaluensis -is -e* from Mount Kinabalu, N Borneo, E Malaysia
- Kingdonia, kingdonii* for Captain Francis Kingdon-Ward (1885–1958), botanist, extensive traveller in the East, writer and plant introducer
- Kingiella, Kingiodendron, kingianus -a -um, kingii* for Sir George King (1840–1909), English physician and botanist, Director of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta
- kiotensis -is -e* from Kyoto, Honshu, Japan
- Kirengeshoma* from the Japanese, ki- (yellow) -renge-shoma
- kirilowii* for Ivan Kirilow (1821–42), Russian botanist
- Kirkia* for Sir John Kirk (1832–1922), Scottish physician and naturalist, Consul at Zanzibar and botanist
- kirkii* for either Sir John Kirk (1832–1922), or Thomas Kirk, writer on New Zealand plants
- kirro-* tawny, citron-coloured-, κίρρος, κίρρο-
- kirroanthus -a -um* citron-flowered, κίρρο-ανθος

- kishtvariensis* -is -e from Kishtwar, Kashmir
- kisso-* ivy-, ivy-like-, κισσος
- Kissodendron* Ivy-tree, κισσος-δενδρον (Queensland, Australia)
- kitadakensis* -is -e from Kita Dake, Japan
- Kitaibela* (*Kitaibelia*), *kitaibaleianus* -a -um, *kitaibelii* for Professor Pal Kitaibel (1757–1817), botanist at Pécs, Hungary
- kiushianus* -a -um, *kiusianus* -a -um from Kyushu, one of the major islands forming S Japan
- kiyosumiensis* -is -e from Kiyosumi, Kominato, E Japan
- Klattia*, *klattianus* -a -um, *klatii* for Friedrich Wilhelm G. Klatt (1825–97), a contributor to *Flora Brasiliensis*
- Kleinhovia* for Dr Christiaan Kleinhoff (d. 1777), Director of the Botanic Garden, Batavia
- Kleinia* for Jacob Theodore Klein (1685–1759), German botanist and ornithologist
- Klotzschia* for Johann Friedrich Klotzsch (1805–60)
- Knappia*, *knappii* for Joseph Armin Knapp (1843–99), Viennese writer on the flora of E Europe
- Knautia* for Christian (Christoph) Knaut (1654–1716), German botanist and author of *Methodus plantarum genuina*
- Knema* Internode, κνημη (distinctly nodal)
- Knightia*, *knightii* for Thomas Andrew Knight (1758–1838), President of the Horticultural Society of London, who raised the monarch pear, dedicated to William IV, in 1830
- Kniphofia* for Johannes Hieronymus Kniphof (1704–1763), Professor of Medicine at Erfurt and botanist
- Knowltonia* for Thomas Knowlton (1692–1782), curator of Eltham botanic garden
- Kobresia* (*Cobresia*) for (Paul) Carl von Cobres (1747–1823), Austrian botanist
- kobus* from a Japanese name, kobushi, for some *Magnolia* species
- Kochia*, *kochianus* -a -um for Wilhelm Daniel Joseph Koch (1771–1849), Professor of Botany at Erlangen, or Dr Heinrich Koch (1805–87), a botanist, of Bremen
- Koeberlinia* for Christoph Ludwig Koeberlin, nineteenth-century German cleric and botanist
- koehneanus* -a -um, *koehnei* for Bernhard Adelbert Emil Koehne (1848–1918), Professor of Botany at Berlin
- Koeleria* for Georg Ludwig Koeler (1765–1807), German physician, botanist and writer on grasses
- Koellikeria* for Albrecht Kölliker (Koelliker) (1817–1905), Swiss anatomist, professor at Würzburg
- Koelreuteria* (*Köelreuteria*) for Joseph Gottlieb Kölreuter (Koelreuter) (1733–1806), Professor of Natural History, Karlsruhe, pioneer hybridizer
- Koenigia* (*Koenigia*, *Koeniga*) for Johann Gerhard König (Koenig) (1728–85), Latvian student of Linnaeus, missionary and botanist in India
- Kohleria* for Michael Kohler, nineteenth-century Swiss natural historian
- Kohlrauschia* for F. H. Kohlrausch, assiduous German lady botanist of Berlin
- koilo-* hollow-, κοίλος
- koilolepis* -is -e having hollow scales, κοίλο-λεπίς
- Kokia* from a Hawaiian vernacular name for tree cotton
- Kokoona* a vernacular name from Sri Lanka
- kola* as *Cola*, a Mende vernacular name, ngola
- Kolkwitzia* for Richard Kolkwitz (1873–1956), Professor of Botany, Berlin
- Kolobopetalum* Shortened-leaf, κολοβω-πετάλον
- kolomicta* a vernacular name from Amur, eastern Russia, for *Actinidia kolomicta* (for its varying leaf colour?)
- kolpakowskianus* -a -um for Gerasim Alexzewitsch Kolpakewsky (d. 1980), Governor of Siebenstrombezirks, Turkestan
- komarovi*, *komarowii* for Vladimir Leontiewitch Komarow (1869–1945), Russian botanist

## The Names of Plants

- kongboensis* -is -e from Kongbo, Tibet  
*kongosanensis* -is -e from Kyongsan province, S Korea  
*konjac* the vernacular name, konjaku, for *Amorphophallus konjac*  
*Koompassia* from a Malayan vernacular name  
*Koordersiodendron* for Sijfert Hendrik Koorders (1863–1919), Dutch botanist at the Bogor Buitenzorg gardens  
*kopetdaghensis* -is -e, *kopetdaghensis* -is -e from the Kopet-Dag range of mountains, Turkmenistan  
*kophophyllus* -a -um having dull, weak or blunt leaves, κωφος-φυλλον  
*Kopsia*, *Kopsiopsis* for Jan Kops (1765–1849), Dutch agronomist, professor at Utrecht  
*koreanus* -a -um, *koraiensis* -is -e from Korea, Korean  
*korsakoviensis* -is -e from Korsakov, Sakhalin island, Russia  
*Korthalsia* for Pieter Willem Korthals (1807–92), Dutch botanist and plant collector in Java, Sumatra and Borneo  
*kosanini* for Nedeljko Košanin (1874–1934) of Belgrade, Serbia  
*Kosteletzky* for Vincenz Franz Kosteletzky (1801–87), Bohemian physician and botanist  
*Kostermansia*, *Kostermanthus* for André Joseph Guillaume Henri Kostermans (1907–94), Dutch botanist in Java, Indonesia  
*kotschianus* -a -um, *kotschyanus* -a -um, *kotschyi* for Theodore Kotschy (1813–66), Austrian botanist  
*kousa* a Japanese name for *Cornus kousa*  
*kouytchensis* -is -e from Kweichow (Guizhou) province, SW China  
*Krameria* for Johann Georg Heinrich Kramer (1684–1744) and his son William Henry Kramer (d. 1765), Austrian botanists (*Krameriaceae*)  
*Krascheninnikovia* for Stephan Petrovich Krascheninnikov (1713–55), Russian botanist and explorer of Siberia  
*Kraussia*, *kraussianus* -a -um, *kraussii* for Christian Ferdinand Friedrich von Krauss (1812–90), German zoologist of Stuttgart, naturalist and collector in S Africa  
*Kreodanthus* Fleshy-flowered-one, (κρεας, κρεως)-ανθος  
*Krigia* for David Krieg (d. 1713), German physician and botanist, collector in N America  
*Krugiodendron* Krug's-tree, for Carl Wilhelm Leopold Krug (1833–98), German botanist  
*Kuhlhasseltia* for Heinrich Kuhl (1796–1821) and Johan Conraad van Hasselt (1796–1823), Dutch botanists  
*kumaonensis* -is -e from Kumaon, N India  
*Kumlienia* for Thure Ludwig Theodore Kumlien (1819–88), Swedish naturalist in N America  
*Kunstleria* for H. H. Kunstler (1837–87), plant collector in Malaysia  
*Kuntheria*, *kunthianus* -a -um, *kunthii* for Carl Sigismund Kunth (1788–1850), German systematist and botanical author on plants of the New World  
*Kunzea* for Gustave Kunze (1793–1851), German physician and botanist, director of Leipzig botanic garden  
*kurdicus* -a -um of the Kurds, from Kurdistan (parts of Iraq, Iran, Armenia and Turkey)  
*kurdistanicus* -a -um from Kurdistan  
*kurilensis* -is -e from the Kuril archipelago between the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula and the Japanese island of Hokkaido  
*kurroo* from the Gahrwain vernacular name for *Gentiana kurroo*  
*kuschikensis* -is -e from Kasak Turkestan  
*kwangsiensis* -is -e from Chuang autonomous region of Kwangsi, S China  
*kwantungensis* -is -e from Kwangtung (Guangdong), China  
*kweitschoviensis* -is -e from Kweichow (Guizhou), SW China  
*Kydia* for Col. Robert Kyd (1746–93), soldier in Bengal who founded the Calcutta Botanic Garden

*Kyllingia*, *Kyllingiella* for Peter Kylling, seventeenth-century Danish apothecary and botanist  
*kweo* the Congolese vernacular name, *mkweo*, for *Beilschmiedia kweo*

*labdanus* -a -um see *ladanum*

-*labellus* -a -um -lipped, -with a small lip, *labellum*, *labelli*

*labialis* -is -e, *labiatus* -a -um lip-shaped, lipped, labiate, *labia*, *labiae*

*Labichea* for M. Labiche, nineteenth-century naval officer

*labilis* -is -e slippery; unstable, *labile*, *labilis*

*labillardieri* for Jaques Julien Houtou de la Billardière (see *Billardiera*)

*labiosus* -a -um conspicuously lipped, comparative of *labia*, *labiae*

*labius* -a -um lip, *labia*, *labii*

*lablab* the Turkish name for hyacinth bean, *Dolichos lablab*, from Arabic, *lubia*; others attribute it to a Hindu plant name

*labradoricus* -a -um from Labrador, Newfoundland

*labrusus* -a -um with a pronounced lip, *labrum*, *labri*

*labruscus* -a -um a wild vine, *labrusca*, *labruscae*

*labukensis* -is -e from Labuan island, Brunei Bay, Sabah, Borneo

*laburnifolius* -a -um having *Laburnum*-like leaves, *Laburnum-folium*

*Laburnocytisus* the composite name for the chimaera involving *Laburnum* and *Chamaecytisus*

*Laburnum*, *laburnum* an ancient Latin name used by Pliny

*labyrinthicus* -a -um having a complex pattern of lines, intricately lined, λαβυρινθός, *labyrinthus*

*lac*-, *lacto*- milky-, *lac*, *lactis*

-*lacca* -resin, varnished-, from the Italian, *lacca*

*laccatus* -a -um with a varnished appearance, *lacca*

*lacciferus* -a -um producing a milky juice, *lacca-fero*

*lacco*- pit-, cistern-, pond-, λακκος, λακκο-

*Laccodiscus* Pit-like-disc, λακκος-δισκος (the concave floral disc)

*Laccospadix* Cistern-like-spadix, λακκος-σπαδιξ

*lacer*, *lacerus* -era -erum, *laceratus* -a -um torn into a fringe, as if finely cut into, *lacero*, *lacerare*, *laceravi*, *laceratum*; *laceri*-, *lacerti*-

*lacerifolius* -a -um with torn edged or fringed leaves, *laceri-folium*

*laceriferus* -a -um having appendages resembling lizard tails, *laceri-fero*

*lacerstinus* -a -um lizard-tailed (the common garden lizard is *Lacerta vivipara*)

*lacerus* -a -um torn, having narrow segments as if torn, *lacero*, *lacerare*, *laceravi*, *laceratum*

*lach*-, *lachno*- downy-, woolly-, λαχνη, λαχν-, λαχ-

*lachanthus* -a -um with downy flowers, λαχ-ανθος

*Lachenalia*, *lachenalii* for Werner de La Chenal (de Lachenal) (1763–1800), Professor of Botany at Basle, Switzerland, Cape cowslips

*lachenensis* -is -e from Lachen (Lachung), N Sikkim, India

*Lachnellula* Little-shaggy-haired-one, feminine diminutive from λαχνη (the small fruiting body has a covering of shaggy hair)

*lachnoglossus* -a -um woolly-mouthed, λαχνη-γλωσσα

*lachnogynus* -a -um having a downy ovary, λαχνη-γυνη

*Lachnopolis* Woolly-felted, λαχνη-πιλος

*Lachnopus* -a -um woolly-stemmed, downy-stalked, λαχνη-πους

*Lachnostoma* Woolly-mouth, λαχνη-στομα (the throat of the corolla is bearded)

*lachungensis* -is -e from Lachung (Lachen), N Sikkim, India

*lacidus* -a -um torn, *lacero*, *lacerare*, *laceravi*, *laceratum*

*lacinatus* -a -um lobed, *lacina*, *laciniae*

*lacinatus* -a -um, *laciniosus* -a -um jagged, fringed, slashed, with many flaps, *lacinia*, *laciniae* (see Fig. 4f)

*lacinulatus* -a -um as if finely cut at the margin, diminutive of *lacinatus*

## The Names of Plants

*lacistophyllus* -a -um having torn leaves, λακιστος-φυλλον  
*laconicus* -a -um from Lakonia (Laconia), Peloponnese, S Greece  
*lacrimans* (*lachrymans*) weeping habit, causing tears, *lacrimo*, *lacrimare*, *lacrimavi*, *lacrimatum*  
*lacryma-jobi* Job's-tears, *lacrimae-jobi* (the shape and colour of fruit)  
*lacrymus* -a -um drops, tears, *lacrimo*, *lacrimare*, *lacrimavi*, *lacrimatum* (gum-drop of sap or resin)  
*Lactarius*, *lactarius* -a -um Milky, *lactans* (the sap from damaged gills of milk-cap fungi)  
*lactescens* having *lac*, having sap that turns milky, *lac-essentia*  
*lacteus* -a -um, *lact-*, *lacti-* milk-coloured, milky-white, *lacteus*  
*lacticolor* milky or creamy coloured, *lactis-color*  
*lactifer(us)* -era -erum producing a milky juice, *lac*, *lactis*  
*lactiflorus* -a -um with milk-white flowers, *lacteus-florum*  
*lactifluus* -a -um flowing with milky sap, *lactis*-(*fluo*, *fluere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*)  
*Lactuca* the Latin name, *lactuca*, *lactucae* (it has a milky sap, *lac*, *lactis*, giving the cognate lettuce)  
*lactucellus* -a -um somewhat *Lactuca* like, diminutive of *Lactuca*  
*lacunarius* -a -um growing in dykes and ditches, *lacuna*, *lacunae*  
*lacunosus* -a -um with gaps, furrows, pits or deep holes, *lacuna*, *lacunae*  
*lacuster*, *lacustris* -is -e of lakes or ponds (*lacus* lake)  
*ladanifer* -era -erum bearing *ladanum*, ληδανον (the resin called myrrh)  
*Ladanum* *Lada*, the Latin name, *ladanum*, for the resin of *Cistus creticus*  
*ladanus* -a -um gummy, sticky (glandular calyx of *Galeopsis ladanum*)  
*ladysmithensis* -is -e from the environs of Ladysmith, S Africa  
*Laelia* for *Laelia*, one of the Vestal Virgins  
*laetans* rejoicing, gladdening, present participle of *laetor*, *laetari*, *laetatus*  
*laetevirens* bright-green, *laete-virens*  
*laeti-*, *laetis* -is -e, *laetus* -a -um pleasing, vivid, bright, *laetus*  
*laetificus* -a -um joyful, *laetificus*  
*laetiviolaceus* -a -um bright-violet, *laete-violaceus*  
*laevi-*, *laevis* -is -e smooth, not rough, beardless, delicate, *laevis* (more correctly *levis*)  
*laevicaulis* -is -e smooth-stemmed, *levis-caulis*  
*laevigatus* -a -um polished, not rough, smooth, *levis*, *laevo* (see *levigatus*)  
*laevipes* smooth-stemmed, *levis-pes*  
*laevirostris* -is -e with a polished beak, *levis-rostrum* (the fruit)  
*laevispermus* -a -um smooth-seeded, botanical Latin from *levis* and σπέρμα  
*lag-* hare's-, λαγος, λαγως, λαγ-, λαγο-  
*lagaro-*, *lagaros-* lanky-, long-, thin-, narrow-, λαγαρος  
*lagarocladus* -a -um thin-branched, λαγαρο-κλαδος  
*Lagarosiphon* Narrow-tube, λαγαρο-σιφον (the corolla of the fruiting flowers)  
*Lagarostrobos* Narrow-coned-one, λαγαρο-στροβιλος  
*Lagascea* (*Lagasca*), *lagascae* for M. Lagasca (1776–1839), Professor of Botany at Madrid  
*lagen-*, *lagenae-*, *lageni-* bottle-, *lagna*  
*lagenaefflorus* -a -um with flask-shaped flowers, *lagna-florum*  
*Lagenaria* Flask, *lagenaria* (the bottle-gourd fruit of *Lagenaria siceraria*)  
*lagenarius* -a -um with the appearance of a bottle or flask, *lagna*  
*lagenicaulis* -is -e with flask- or bottle-shaped stems, *lagna-caulis*  
*lageniformis* -is -e bottle-shaped, *lagna-forma*  
*Lagenophora* Flask-bearing, *lagna-fero* (Gourd trees)  
*Lagerstroemia* for Magnus von Lagerström of Göteborg (1696–1759), friend of Linnaeus  
*Lagetta*, *lagetto* Jamaican vernacular name for the tree and the lace-bark that it provides  
*lago-* hare-, λαγως, λαγως  
*lagodechianus* -a -um from Lagodechi (Lagodekhi), Caucasus

- lagopides* resembling (*Coprinus*) *lagopus*, λαγωπους-ειδης  
*lagopinus* -a -um resembling a small *Lagopus*  
*lagopodus* -a -um hare's foot, λαγωπους, λαγωποδος  
*lagopoides* resembling *Lagopus*  
*Lagopus*, *lagopus* Hare's-foot, λαγωπους (Dioscorides' name was used for a trefoil), hare-like (colour and surface texture) (*Ochroma lagopus* seed fibre is called pattede-lièvre or rabbit's paws)  
*Lagotis* Hare's-eared, λαγως-ωτος  
*lagunae-blancae* of the white lagoons, botanical Latin from Spanish, laguna, and French, blanc  
*Lagunaria* *Lagunaea*-like, for Andrés de Laguna (1494–1560), Spanish botanist (= *Hibiscus*-like)  
*Laguncularia* Small-bottle, *lagoena*, *lagoenae* (the fruit)  
*lagunensis* -is -e from Laguna district of N Mexico, or other Lagunas  
*Lagurus* Hare's-tail, λαγως-ουρα (the inflorescence)  
*lahue* from the Lahu region of SW China  
*lahulensis* -is -e from the Lahul district of Himachal Pradesh, India  
*-lainus* -a -um cloaked, see *chlainus*  
*lakka* from a vernacular name for the palm *Cyrtostachys lakka*  
*Lamarckia* (*Lamarkia*) for Jean Baptiste Antoine Pierre Monnet Chevalier de la Marck (Lamarck) (1744–1829), evolutionist  
*Lambertia*, *lambertii* for Aylmer Bourke Lambert (1761–1842), who wrote the *Genus Pinus* (1803–24)  
*lamellatus* -a -um layered, lamellate (diminutive of *lamina* sheet)  
*lamelliferus* -a -um bearing plates or scales, (*lamina*, *laminae*)-fero (e.g. bark form)  
*lamii*- deadnettle-like, resembling *Lamium*  
*laminatus* -a -um layered, laminated, plated, *laminatus*  
*Lamiopsis*, *lamiopsis* -is -e Looking-like-*Lamium*, *Lamium*-opsis  
*Lamium* Gullet, λαϊμος (the name in Pliny refers to the gaping mouth of the corolla) (*Lamiaceae*, = *Labiatae*)  
*lampas* torch, lamp-like, bright, *lampas*, λαμπω  
*lampungus* -a -um from Lampung province of S Sumatra, Indonesia  
*lampr*-, *lampro*- shining-, glossy-, λαμπρος  
*Lampranthus*, *lampranthus* -a -um Shining-flower, having glossy flowers, λαμπρος-ανθος  
*lamprocarpus* -a -um shining-fruit, λαμπρος-καρπος  
*lamprochlorus* -a -um bright-green, λαμπρος-χλωρος  
*lamprophyllus* -a -um having glossy leaves, λαμπρος-φυλλον  
*lamprospermus* -a -um with shining seed, λαμπρος-σπερμα  
*Lamprothamnium* Shining-bush-like, λαμπρο-θαμνος  
*Lamprothamnus* Brilliant-shrub, λαμπρο-θαμνος  
*lamprotyrius* -a -um brilliant purple, botanical Latin from λαμπρο and *Tyrus* (for the mollusc-derived Imperial Tyrian purple dye, from Tyre)  
*lanatoides* resembling (*Rhododendron*) *lanatus*  
*lanatus* -a -um woolly, *lana*, *lanae*, *laneus*  
*lancastriensis* -is -e from Lancashire, Lancastrian (*Lancastria*)  
*Lancea* for John Henry Lance (1793–1878), orchidologist of Dorking  
*lanceolatus* -a -um, *lanci*- narrowed and tapered at both ends, lanceolate, *lancea*, *lanceae*  
*lanceolus* -a -um resembling a short lance, diminutive of *lancea*, *lanceae*  
*lancerottensis* -is -e from Lanzarote (Lancerotte), Canary Isles  
*lanceus* -a -um spear-shaped, *lancea*, *lanceae*  
*lanciferus* -a -um lance-bearing, (*lancea*, *lanceae*)-fero (processes at the base of the column in *Catasetum*)  
*lancifolius* -a -um with sharply pointed leaves, *lanceae*-folium  
*Landolphia* for M. Landolph (1765–1825), who commanded the W African expedition c. 1786

## The Names of Plants

*landra* from the Latin and Italian name, *landra*, for a radish  
*lanearius* -a -um woollen, velvety, *laneus*  
*langeanus* -a -um, *langei* for Johann Martin Christian Lange (1818–98), Professor of Botany at Copenhagen  
*langleyensis* -is -e from Veitch's Langley Nursery, England  
*langsдорffii* for G. H. von Langsdorff (1774–1852), physician of Freiburg  
*languidus* -a -um dull, weak, drooping, *languaeo*, *languere*  
*lani-* woolly-, *lana*  
*lanicaulis* -is -e having a woolly stalk, (*lana*, *lanae*)-*caulis*  
*laniceps* woolly-headed, *lana-ceps*  
*laniger* -era -erum, *lanigerus* -a -um, *lanigeri* softly hairy, woolly or cottony, (*lana*, *lanae*)-(gero, gerere, gessi, gestum)  
*lanipes* woolly-stalked, *lana-pes*  
*Lankesteria* for Dr Edwin Lankester (1814–74) English botanist  
*lannesianus* -a -um for Lannes de Montebello, who sent *Prunus lannesiana* to Paris from Japan in 1870  
*lanosus* -a -um softly hairy, *lana*  
*Lantana* an old Latin name for *Viburnum*  
*lantanoides* resembling *Lantana*, *Lantana-oides*  
*lanthanum* inconspicuous, λανθάνω (to escape notice)  
*lanuginosus* -a -um with a woolly or cottony covering, like wool, *lana*, *lanae*  
*lanugo* downy, woolly, *lanugo*, *lanuginis*  
*lanyensis* -is -e from Lan Yu island, east of the southernmost tip of Taiwan  
*Lapageria* for Marie Joséphine Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (1763–1814), Napoleon's Empress Joséphine, avid collector of plants at Malmaison  
*lapathi-* sorrel-like-, dock-like-, λαπαθον  
*lapathifolius* -a -um with sorrel-like leaves, *Lapathum-folium*  
*Lapathum* Adanson's use of the Latin name for sorrel, from Greek λαπαθον (by derivation through the French, lapatience, we have the English, patience, for *Rumex patientia*)  
*Lapeirousia* (*Lapeyrouisia*), *lapeyrousei* for J. F. G. de la Peyrouse (1741–88), French circumnavigator  
*lapideus* -a -um stone-, stone-like, *lapideus*  
*lapidicolus* -a -um living in stony places, *lapidi-colo*  
*lapidiformis* -is -e stone-shaped, *lapidi-forma*  
*lapidius* -a -um hard, stony, *lapis*, *lapidis*  
*lapidosus* -a -um of stony places, stony, *lapidosus*  
*lapithicus* -a -um from Lapithos, Cyprus  
*Laplacea* for Pierre-Simon de Laplace (1749–1827) French mathematician  
*Laportea* for M. Laporte, nineteenth-century entomologist  
*lappa* Latin name, *lappa*, *lappae*, for goose-grass (e.g. burrs of goose-grass and burdock, *Arctium lappa*)  
*lappaceus* -a -um bearing buds, bud-like, burdock-like, burr-like, *lappa*  
*Lappago* Burr, *lappa-ago* (upper glume has a recurved flattened tail with hooked hairs)  
*lapponicus* -a -um, *lapponus* -a -um from Lapland, of the Lapps (*Lappones*)  
*lappulus* -a -um with small burs, diminutive of *lappa* (the nutlets)  
*Lapsana* (*Lampsana*) Purge, Dioscorides' name, λαψανη, λαμψανη, for a salad plant  
*laramiensis* -is -e from Laramie mountains, SE Wyoming, USA  
*Lardizabala* for Señor M. Lardizalay of Uribe, Spanish naturalist (*Lardizabalaceae*)  
*largus* -a -um ample, plentiful, liberal, *largus*  
*larici-*, *laricinus* -a -um larch-like, resembling *Larix*  
*laricifolius* -a -um, *laricinifolius* -a -um larch-leaved, *Larix-folium*  
*laricinus* -a -um larch-like, *Larix*  
*laricio* the Italian name for several pines  
*Larix* Dioscorides' name, *larix*, for a larch (cognate, via Turner's reference to the German name, larchem baum, with larch)



- larpentae, larpentiae* for Lady Larpent of Roehampton, c. 1846  
*lascivius -a -um* running wild, impudent, lustful, *lascivo, lascivire*  
*Laser* a Latin name for several umbellifers (*laserpicium, silphium*)  
*laserpitifolius -a -um* with *Laserpitium*-like leaves, *Laserpitium-folium*  
*Laserpitium* an ancient Latin name, *laserpicium, laserpicii* for silphium  
*lasi-, lasio-* shaggy-, rough-, woolly-, *λασιος, λασιο-*  
*lasiacanthus -a -um* having hairy spines, *λασι-ακανθος*  
*lasiagrostis* shaggy *Agrostis*, *λασις-αγρωστις*  
*Lasiandra, lasiandrus -a -um* with shaggy haired stamens, *λασιος-ανηρ*  
 (= *Tibouchina*)  
*Lasianthus, lasianthos, lasianthus -a -um* Shaggy-flowered, *λασι-ανθος*  
*lasiocarpus -a -um* having woolly fruits, *λασιο-καρπος*  
*Lasiocaryum* Woolly-nut, *λασιο-καρυον*  
*lasiocladus -a -um* with shaggy branches, *λασιο-κλαδος*  
*lasiogynis -is -e, lasiogynus -a -um* having a woolly ovary, *λασιο-γυνη*  
*lasiolaenus -a -um* shaggy-cloaked, woolly-coated, *λασιο-(χ)λαινος*  
*Lasiopetalum* Woolly-petals, *λασιο-πεταλον* (the sepals are downy and petaloid)  
*lasiophyllus -a -um* with woolly leaves, *λασιο-φυλλον*  
*lasiostipes* having a woolly stem, botanical Latin from *λασιο* and *stipes*  
*lasiostylus -a -um* with woolly styles, *λασιο-στυλος*  
*lasiosus -a -um* very shaggy-haired, *λασιος*  
*Lasiurus* Woolly-tailed, *λασι-ουρα* (the densely villous racemes)  
*Lastrea* for Charles Jean Louis de Lastre (1792–1859), French botanical writer  
*lataevirens* see *laetevirens*  
*latakensis -is -e* from Al Ladhqiyyah (Latakia), NW Syria  
*Latania* Mauritian vernacular name for Mascarene palm  
*latebrosus -a -um (latebrosus)* porous, full of hiding places, *latebra, latebrae*  
*lateralis -is -e, lateri-* on the side, laterally-, *latus, lateris; lateralis*  
*latericius -a -um* brick-red, *later, lateris* bricks  
*lateriflorus -a -um* with a one-sided inflorescence, *latus-florum*  
*laterifolius -a -um* growing to the side of a leaf, *latus-folium*  
*laterinervius -a -um* straight-veined, *latus-nervus*  
*lateritius -a -um* brick-red, *later, lateris* bricks  
*Lathraea* Clandestine, *λαθραιος (Lathraea clandestina* is a root parasite, inconspicuous until flowering time)  
*lathyris* the ancient name for a kind of spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*)  
*lathyroides* resembling *Lathyrus, Lathyrus-oides*  
*Lathyrus* the ancient name, *λαθυρος*, for the chickling pea (*Lathyrus sativus*) used by Theophrastus, *λαω-θυριος* grasping enthusiastically  
*lati-, latisi-* broad-, wide-, *latus*  
*laticeps* having a wide head, *latus-ceps* (inflorescence)  
*latici-* latex-, juice-, *latex, laticis*  
*laticostatus -a -um* having broad veins, *latus-(costa, costae)*  
*latidens* broad-toothed, *latus-dens*  
*latiflorus -a -um* having wide flowers, *latus-florum*  
*latifolius -a -um* with broad leaves, *latus-folium*  
*latifrons* with broad fronds, *latus-frons*  
*latiglumis -is -e* having broad glumes, *latus-gluma*  
*latilobus -a -um* broad lobed, *latus-lobus*  
*latinus -a -um, latius -a -um* of *Latium*, the ancient Italian district that included Rome (Latinus was the king of the Latins, in mythology)  
*latipes* broad-stalked, thick-stemmed, *latus-pes*  
*latisectus -a -um* with broad divisions or cuts, past participle of *seco, secare, secui, sectum*  
*latissimus -a -um* very broad, superlative of *latus*  
*latiusculus -a -um* somewhat broad, *latus* with diminutive suffix  
*latobrigorum* from the area of the *Latobrigi*, Rhinelands people or Belgic Gauls

## The Names of Plants

*latopinna* with broad pinnae, *latus-pinna*  
*latus -a -um* wide, broad, *latus*  
*lauchianus -a -um* for Wilhelm Georg Lauche (1827–83), German gardener  
*laudatus -a -um* praised, lauded, excellent, *laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatum*  
*Laurelia* *Laurus*-like, resembling the bay-tree  
*Laurentia* for M. A. Laurenti, seventeenth-century Italian botanist  
*laureolus -a -um* Italian name, diminutive of *laurea*, for *Daphne laureola*, from its resemblance and its use in garlands  
*lauri-* laurel-, *Laurus*-like-  
*lauricatus -a -um* wreathed, resembling laurel or bays, *laurus*  
*laurifolius -a -um* laurel-leaved, *Laurus-folium*  
*laurinus -a -um* of laurel, laurel-like, *laurus*  
*laurisylvaticus -a -um* woodland or wild laurel, *laurus-(silva, silvae)*  
*laurocerasi* of cherry-laurels, *Prunus laurocerasus* (ground layer habitat under broad-leaves)  
*laurocerasus* laurel-cherry, *laurus-cerasus* (cherry-laurel)  
*Laurus* the Latin name, *laurus*, for laurel or bay (Celtic, *laur*, green) (*Lauraceae*)  
*Laurustinus* Laurel-like-*Tinus*  
*lautus -a -um* washed, elegant, neat, fine, *lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum*  
*Lavandula* To-wash, a diminutive from *lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum* (its use in the cleansing process)  
*lavandulaceus -a -um* resembling *Lavandula*  
*lavandulae-* lavender-, *Lavandula-*  
*lavandulifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling *Lavandula*  
*Lavatera* for the brothers Lavater, eighteenth-century Swiss naturalists  
*lavateroides* *Lavatera*-like, *Lavatera-oides*  
*lavatus -a -um* washed, *lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum*  
*lawrenceanus -a -um, lawrenci* for Sir Trevor Lawrence (1831–1913), orchid grower and President of the Royal Horticultural Society 1885–1913  
*Lawsonia* for Dr Isaac Lawson, eighteenth-century Scottish botanical traveller (henna plant, *Lawsonia inermis*)  
*lawsonianus -a -um* for P. Lawson (d. 1820), Edinburgh nurseryman  
*laxi-* open, loose, not crowded, spreading, distant, lax, *laxus, laxi-*  
*laxicaulis -is -e* loose-stemmed, not having rigid stems, *laxus-caulis*  
*laxiflorus -a -um* loosely flowered; wide-flowered, *laxus-florum*  
*laxifolius -a -um* loosely leaved, with open foliage, *laxus-folium*  
*laxissimus -a -um* the most loose or spreading, superlative of *laxus*  
*laxiusculus -a -um* somewhat weak, drooping or loose, diminutive suffix on *laxus*  
*laxus -a -um* open, loose, not crowded, spreading, distant, lax, from *laxo, laxare, laxavi, laxatum*, to loosen  
*Layia* for George Tradescant Lay (1799–1845), naturalist with Beechey (tidy tips, the ligulate florets)  
*lazicus -a -um* from the Black Sea area of NE Turkey (Lazistan)  
*lazulinus -a -um* ultramarine, diminutive of *lazulum* (blackish-blue to violet-blue but not so intense as lapis-lazuli)  
*lebbek* an Arabian vernacular name for *Albizia lebbek*  
*lebomboensis -is -e* from the Lebombo Mountains (Big-nose mountains), Swaziland/Mozambique, SE Africa  
*lecano-* basin-, dish-, *ληκανη, ληκανο-*  
*Lecanodiscus* Basin-disc, *ληκανο-δισκος* (the concave floral disc)  
*lecontianua -a -um, lecontei* for Dr John Lawrence le Conte (1825–83), who found *Ferocactus lecontei* in Arizona  
*Lecythis* Oil-jar, *ληκυθος* (the shape of the leathery fruit from which the lid falls when mature) (*Lecythidaceae*)  
*ledanon, ledanus -a -um, ledo-, ledi-* gum; gummy, sticky, *λεδανον*  
*Ledebouria* for Carl Friedrich von Ledebour (1785–1851), student of the Russian flora

- ledifolius* -a -um with *Ledum*-like leaves, *Ledum-folium*  
*Ledodendron* the composite name for hybrids between *Ledum* and *Rhododendron*  
*ledon* gummy, ληδανον  
*ledophyllus* -a -um having sticky leaves, ληδανον-φυλλον (as *Cistus* spp.)  
*Ledum* an ancient Greek name, ληδον, for the ladanum-resin producing *Cistus* *ladaniferus*  
*Leea*, *leeanus* -a -um for James Lee (1715–95), Hammersmith nurseryman (***Leeaceae***)  
*leeoides* resembling *Leea*, *Leea-oides*  
*Leersia* for Johann Daniel Leers (1727–74), German botanist  
*legionensis* -is -e from León, NW Spain (corruption of *legio*, since the town was established by the Roman seventh Gemina Legion)  
*Legousia* uncertain commemorative etymology  
*lei-*, *leio-* smooth-, λειος, λειο-  
*leiantherus* -a -um with smooth stamens, λειος-ανθηρος  
*Leianthus*, *leianthus* -a -um Hairless-flower, λειος-ανθος  
*leichlinii* for Max Leichtlin (1831–1910), plant introducer of Baden-Baden  
*leiobotrys* smooth bunches, λειο-βοτρυς  
*leiocarpus* -a -um with smooth spores or fruits, λειο-καρπος  
*leiodermis* -a -um having a smooth epidermis, λειο-δερμα  
*leiomeres* -a -um smooth, with smooth parts, λειο-μερος  
*leipetalus* -a -um having smooth or glossy petals, λειο-πεταλον  
*Leiophyllum*, *leiophyllus* -a -um Smooth-leaf, λειο-φυλλον  
*leiopodium* -a -um having a smooth stalk, λειο-ποδιον  
*leiospermus* -a -um with smooth seeds, λειο-σπερμα  
*Leitneria* for Edward F. Leitner, nineteenth-century German naturalist (***Leitneraceae***)  
*Lemna* Theophrastus' name, λεμνα, for a water-plant (***Lemnaceae***)  
*lemniscatoides* resembling (*Bulbophyllum*) *lemniscatum*  
*lemniscatus* -a -um beribboned (the Roman victor had ribbons, *lemnisci*, from his crown)  
*lemoinei* for Victor Lemoine (1823–1911), shrub nurseryman of Nancy, France  
*Lemonia*, *lemonianus* -a -um, *lemonii* for Sir Charles Lemon MP (1784–1868), British horticulturalist  
*lemosii* for Dr Lemos of Para, who found *Catasetum lemosii*  
*lendiger* -era -erum nit-carrier, (*lens*, *lendis*)-gero (the appearance of the spikelets)  
*lendyanus* -a -um for A. F. Lendy (1826–89), orchid grower of Sunbury on Thames  
*lenneus* -a -um for P. J. Lenné (1789–1866), director of Prussia's Royal Gardens  
*Lennoa* derivation uncertain (***Lennoaceae***)  
*Lens* the classical name for the lentil, *lens*, *lentis*  
*lentago* pliant, lasting, *lentus* with feminine suffix  
*lenti-* spotted-, freckled-, lenticelled-, diminutive from *lens*, *lentis*  
*Lentibularia* etymology of Gesner's name is uncertain, usually regarded as referring to the lentil-shaped bladders (***Lentibulariaceae***)  
*lenticularis* -is -e lens-shaped, bi-convex, *lens*, *lentis*  
*lenticulatus* -a -um with conspicuous lenticels on the bark, lenticulate, *lens*, *lentis*  
*lentiformis* -is -e lens-shaped, bi-convex, *lentis-forma*  
*lentiginosus* -a -um mottled, freckled, *lentigo*, *lentiginis*  
*lentiscifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Pistacia lentiscus*  
*lentiscus* Latin name for the mastic tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*  
*lentus* -a -um sticky, tough, pliant, lasting, *lentus*  
*leo-*, *leon-* lion-, λεων, λεοντος, λεοντο-, *leo*, *leonis*  
*Leochilus* Lion-lip, λεο-χειλος (obscure name unless the nectary on the lip is related to Aesop's story of honey from the lion's ear; 'out of the strong comes sweetness')  
*leodensis* -is -e from Liege, Belgium (*Leodium*)  
*leonensis* -is -e from Sierra Leone, W Africa  
*leoninus* -a -um tawny-coloured like the lion, *leo*, *leonis*

## The Names of Plants

*leonis* -is -e toothed or coloured like a lion, *leo*, *leonis*  
*Leonotis* Lion's-ear, λεων-ωτος  
*Leontice* Lion's (-footprint) (the shape of the leaf) (*Leonticaceae*)  
*leontinus* -a -um from Leontini, Sicily  
*leonto-* lion's-, λεοντος, λεοντο-, *leo*, *leonis*  
*Leontodon*, *leontodon* Lion's-tooth, λεοντο-οδων  
*Leontopodium*, *leontopodium* Lion's-foot, λεοντο-ποδιον  
*Leonurus*, *leonurus* Lion's-tail, λεων-ουρα (*Leonurus cardiaca* is a motherwort)  
*leopardinus* -a -um conspicuously spotted, leopard-like, λεοπαρδος, *leopardus*  
*Lepidagathis* Scaly-Agathis, λεπις-αγαθις  
*lepidanthus* -a -um having scaly flowers, λεπις-ανθος  
*Lepidium* Little-scale, diminutive of λεπις (Dioscorides' name, λεπιδιον, for a cress, refers to the fruit)  
*lepido-*, *lepiro-* flaky-, scaly-, λεπις, λεπιδος, λεπιδο-, λεπιδ- (the scales may be minute as on butterflies' and moths' wings)  
*lepidobalanus* scaly acorn, λεπιδο-βαλανος (the scaly cupules)  
*Lepidobotrys* Scale-cluster, λεπιδο-βοτρυσ (the flowers emerge from strobilus-like groups of subtending bracts)  
*lepidocarpus*, *lepidocarpus* -a -um having scaly fruits, λεπιδο-καρπος  
*lepidocaulon* with a scaly stem, λεπιδο-καυλος  
*lepidophyllus* -a -um with scaly leaf surfaces, λεπιδο-φυλλον  
*lepidopteris* -is -a scale-winged, λεπιδο-πτερυξ  
*lepidopus* -a -um scaly-stalked, λεπιδο-πους  
*lepidostylus* -a -um having scales on the style, λεπιδο-στυλος  
*Lepidothamnus* Scaly-shrub, λεπιδο-θαμνος  
*Lepidotis* Scaly, (λεπις, λεπιδος)-ωτος  
*lepidotus* -a -um scurfy, scaly, lepidote, λεπιδωτος  
*Lepidozamia* Scaled-Zamia  
*lepidus* -a -um neat, elegant, graceful, *lepidus*, *lepine*  
*Lepigonum* Scaly-nodes, λεπι-γονυ, or Scale-seed, λεπι-γονος (≡ *Spergularia*)  
*Lepiota* Scaly-ear, λεπι-(ους, ωτος)  
*-lepis* -scaly, -scaled, -λεπις  
*Lepistemon* Stamen-scale, λεπις-στημων (the scale on the corolla, below the insertion of each stamen)  
*Lepiurus* Scale-tail, λεπι-ουρα (the inflorescence of sea hard grass, cf. *Pholiurus*)  
*leporinus* -a -um hare-like, *lepus*, *leporis* (*Carex leporinus* spikes suggest hare's paws)  
*leprosus* -a -um scurfy, leprosied, λεπρα, λεπρος  
*lept-*, *lepta-*, *lepto-* husk-free-, slender-, fine-, small-, delicate-, λεπτος, λεπτο-, λεπτ-  
*leptacanthus* -a -um having slender or weak spines, λεπτος-ακανθος  
*Leptactinia* Slender-rayed, λεπτος-ακτινος (the circlet of fine corolla lobes)  
*Leptadenia* Slender-glanded, λεπτος-αδην (on the staminal column)  
*leptandrus* -a -um with slender stamens, λεπτ-ανηρ  
*leptanthus* -a -um with delicate or slender flowers, λεπτ-ανθος  
*Leptarrhenia* Small-male, λεπτ-αρρηνη  
*Leptaspis* Small-shield, λεπτ-ασπις (the short glumes of male florets)  
*Leptinella* Small-slender-one, feminine diminutive from λεπτος  
*leptocarpus* -a -um having small fruits, λεπτο-καρπος  
*leptocaulis* -is -e having a slender stalk, λεπτο-καυλος  
*leptocephalus* -a -um small-headed, λεπτο-κεφαλη (the small pileus)  
*leptoceras* having a slender horn, λεπτο-κερας (nectary)  
*leptochilus* -a -um with a slender lip, λεπτο-χειλος  
*Leptochloa* Delicate-grass, λεπτο-χλοη  
*leptoclados* with slender shoots, λεπτο-κλαδος  
*Leptodactylon* Slender-fingered, λεπτο-δακτυλος (the digitate leaf segments)  
*Leptodermis* Thin-skin, λεπτο-δερμα (the inner fruit-wall)  
*Leptodontium* Fine-toothed, λεπτο-οδοντος  
*Leptoglossa* Thin-tongue, λεπτο-γλωσσα

- Leptogramma* Slender-lined, λεπτο-γραμμά (the sori)  
*leptolepis* -is -e with slender scales, λεπτο-λεπίς  
*Leptomeria* Slender-parts, λεπτο-μερίς (the stems)  
*Leptonychia* Slender-clawed, λεπτο-ονυχός (the staminodes)  
*leptophis* -is -e slender, snake-like, λεπτο-οφίς  
*leptophyllus* -a -um fine- or slender-leaved, λεπτο-φύλλον  
*leptopodium* -a -um, *leptopus* with slender stalks, λεπτο-(πους, ποδός)  
*leptorrhizus* -a -um with slender roots, λεπτο-ρίζα  
*leptosepalus* -a -um having slender sepals, λεπτο-σκεπή  
*leptospadix* with a narrow spadix, λεπτο-σπαδίξ  
*Leptospermum*, *leptospermus* -a -um Narrow-seed, λεπτο-σπέρμα (slender seeded)  
*leptostelis* -is -e having a slender trunk, λεπτο-στελεός  
*leptostemon* with slender stamens, λεπτο-στεμμά  
*leptotes* with delicate or slender ears, λεπτο-ωτός (leaves or florets)  
*Leptothrium*, *leptothrium* Cleaned of husks, λεπτός, (λεπτο-θρίξ, λεπτο-θρίξ delicate-haired, the spikelets are burrs, carried off with their peduncles by passing animals)  
*Lepturus*, *lepturus* Hare's-tail, λεπτο-ουρά (the inflorescence)  
*lerchenfeldianus* -a -um for Josef Radnitzky von Lerchenfeld (1753–1812)  
*lesbis* -is -e from Lesbos (Lesbos), Greece (one-time home of Sappho (610–580 BC), poetess whose writing gave rise to the concept of the lesbian)  
*Leschenaultia*, *leschenaultii* for L. T. Leschenault de la Tour (1773–1826), French botanist  
*Lespedeza* for V. M. de Lespedez, Spanish Governor of Florida  
*Lesquerella* for Leo Lesquereux (1806–89), American paleobotanist  
*Lessertia* for Baron Benjamin de Lessert (1773–1847), author of *Icones plantarum*  
*lesuticus* -a -um from the kingdom of Lesotho (Basutoland), S Africa  
*lettonicus* from Latvia (Lettland)  
*leuc-*, *leuco-* bright-, brilliant-, white-, pale-, λευκός, λευκο-, λευκ-  
*Leucadendron* White-tree, λευκός-δένδρον  
*Leucaena* Bright, λευκός (for the flowers) (= *Acacia*)  
*Leucanthemella* Little-white-flower, feminine diminutive from *Leucanthemum* (= *Chrysanthemum*)  
*leucanthemifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Leucanthemum*, *Leucanthemum-folium*  
*Leucanthemopsis* Resembling-*Leucanthemum*, λευκός-ανθεμιον-οψίς  
*Leucanthemum* White-flower (Dioscorides' name, λευκανθεμιον, for a plant also called ανθημίσ and χαμαιμηλον) (= *Chrysanthemum*)  
*leucanthus* -a -um white-flowered, λευκ-ανθος  
*Leucas* White, λευκή (the flowers)  
*leucaspis* -is -e white shield, λευκ-ασπίς (the flat corolla face of *Rhododendron leucaspis*)  
*leuce* a name, λευκή, for the white poplar  
*leucensis* -is -e from Lecco, Lake Como, Italy (*Leucum*)  
*Leuceria* White, λευκέρης (some have an indumentum similar to that of white poplar, λευκή)  
*leuco-* brilliant-, grey-, pale-, white-, λευκός, λευκο-  
*Leucobryum* White-Bryum, λευκο-βρύον (the greyish-white appearance)  
*leucocaulos* with white stem, λευκο-καυλός  
*leucocephalus* -a -um white-headed, λευκο-κεφαλή (inflorescence)  
*leucochilus* -a -um having a white lip or labellum, λευκο-χείλος  
*leucochroa* white-coloured, pale, λευκο-χρόα  
*Leucochrysium* White-and-gold, λευκο-(χρυσέος, χρυσούς)  
*Leucocoryne* White-clubbed-one, λευκο-κορυνή (the stamens of glory of the sun)  
*Leucocrinum* White-Crinum  
*leucodendron* white tree, whited branched, λευκο-δένδρον (bark colour)  
*leucodermis* -is -e white-skinned, λευκο-δέρμα (bark colour)

## The Names of Plants

- leucogalus* -a -um having white milk, λευκο-γαλα (sap)  
*Leucogenes* White-noble, λευκο-ευγενες (its morphological parallelism with edel-weiss, lady-white)  
*Leucojum* White-violet, λευκο-ιον (Hippocrates' name, λευκοιον, for a snowflake)  
*leucolaenus* -a -um clothed in white, λευκο-(χ)λαινα  
*leucomelas* pale and gloomy, λευκο-μελας (the outer and inner colours of *Paxina leucolemas*)  
*leuconeurus* -a -um having white nerves, λευκο-νευρα (veins)  
*leucophaeus* -a -um ashen, pale brown, λευκο-φαιος  
*leucophalus* -a -um white-ridged, λευκο-φαλος (the low ridges have abundant silky white hairs)  
*leukopharynx* having a white throat, λευκο-(φαρυγξ, φαρυγγος)  
*leucophyllus* -a -um with white leaves, λευκο-φυλλον (very pale green)  
*Leucophyta* White-plant, λευκο-φυτον (its woolly indumentum)  
*Leucopogon* White-beard, λευκο-πωγων (the corolla lobes of some)  
*Leucoraoulia* the composite name for hybrids between *Leucogenes* and *Raoulia*  
*Leucorchis* White-orchid, λευκ-ορχις  
*leucorrhizus* -a -um having white roots, λευκο-ριζα  
*Leucosceptum* White-staff, λευκο-σκηπτρον (the hairy inflorescence)  
*leucosiphon* with a white (corolla) tube, λευκο-σιφον  
*Leucospermum* White-seed, λευκο-σπερμα (the smooth, glossy seeds)  
*leucostachyus* -a -um white-panicked, λευκο-σταχυς  
*leucostelis* -is -e white-pillared, λευκο-στηλη (the columnar stems)  
*leucothites* whitish, close to white, λευκος  
*Leucothoe* an ancient Greek name, *Leucothoe* was daughter of King Orchanus of Babylon, and loved by Apollo  
*leucotrichophorus* -a -um bearing white hairs, λευκο-(θριξ, τριχος)-φορος  
*leucotrichus* -a -um white-haired, λευκο-(θριξ, τριχος)  
*leucoxylem* with white wood, λευκο-ξυλον  
*Leuzea, leutzeanus* -a -um for J. P. F. de Leuze (1753–1826), French botanist traveller and friend of de Candolle  
*levantinus* -a -um from the Levant (Mediterranean coastal regions from Greece to Egypt)  
*leveillei* for A. A. Hector Léveillé (1863–1918), of Le Mans, France  
*leviculus* -a -um rather vain, *leviculus*  
*levigatus* -a -um smooth, polished, *levigo*, *levigare*, *levigati*, *levigatum*  
*levipes* having smooth stalks, *levis-pes*  
*levis* -is -e smooth, not rough, *levis* (see *laevis*)  
*Levisticum* Reliever, *levo* (the Latin equivalent of the Dioscorides' Greek name λιγυστιχος)  
*Lewisia, lewisianus* -a -um, *lewisii* for Captain Meriwether Lewis (1774–1809), of the trans-American expedition, bitter roots  
*leyanus* -a -um for Reverend Augustin Ley (1842–1911), Gloucestershire cleric and botanist  
*Leycesteria* for William Leycester (1775–1831), judge and horticulturalist in Bengal  
*Leymus* an anagram of *Elymus*  
*leysianus* -a -um for Dr P. Leys of Labuan c. 1879  
*lhasicus* -a -um from Lhasa, Tibet  
*lheritieranus* -a -um for Charles Louis L'Heritier de Brutelle (1746–1800)  
*Lhotzkya* (Lotskya) for Dr John Lotzky (1739–1843), Austrian botanist and traveller  
*liaotungensis* -is -e from the Liaotung peninsula, S China  
*Liatris* derivation uncertain, λεια booty, λειος, smooth or bald  
*libanensis* -is -e, *libanoticus* -a -um from Mount Lebanon, Syria  
*libani* from the lands of the *Libani*, from Lebanon, Lebanese  
*libanotis* -is -e from Mount Lebanon or of incense, strongly scented, λιβανωτος  
*liber* unrestricted, undisturbed, *liber*, *liberi*  
*libericus* -a -um, *liberiensis* -is -e from Liberia, W Africa

- libero-* book-, bark-, *liber*, *libri* (a characteristic)  
*liberoruber* with red bark, *liber-ruber*  
*Libertia* for Marie A. Libert (1782–1865), Belgian writer on hepatics  
*libo-* frankincense-, *λίβανος*  
*Libocedrus* Frankincense-cedar, *λίβανος-κεδρος* (the resin exuding incense cedar)  
*libonianus -a -um* for Joseph Libon (1821–61), collector for the de Jonghes in Brazil  
*libratus -a -um* powerful; balanced, well-proportioned, *libro*, *librare*, *libravi*, *libratum*  
*liburnicus -a -um* from Croatia (*Liburnia*) on the Adriatic  
*libycus -a -um* from Libya, Libyan  
*licens* free, bold, unrestricted, vigorous, *licens*, *licentis*  
*lichenastrus -a -um* lichen-like, botanical Latin from *λειχην* and *ad-instar* (growth habit)  
*lichiangensis -is -e*, *licjiangensis -is -e* from Lijiang, Yunnan province, China  
*Licuala* from a Moluccan vernacular name for *Licuala rumphii*  
*lidjiangensis -is -e* from Lijiang, Yunnan province, China  
*Liebigia* for Justus Freiherr von Liebig (1803–73), German bio-chemist  
*ligatus -a -um* united, bandaged, bound, *ligo*, *ligare*, *ligavi*, *ligatum*  
*ligericus -a -um* from the Loire river valley area (*Liger*, *Ligeris*)  
*Lightfootia* for Reverend J. Lightfoot (1735–88), Scottish botanist, author of a Flora of Scotland  
*lignatilis -is -e* of wood or trees, *lignum*, *ligni* (*Pleurotus* saprophyte on dead (hollow) trees)  
*lignescens* turning woody, becoming woody, *lignum-essentia*  
*ligni-* woody-, wood-, of woods-, *lignum*, *ligni-*  
*lignosus -a -um* woody, *lignum*, *ligni*  
*lignum-vitae* wood-of-life, *lignum-vita*, (the remarkably durable timber of *Guaiacum officinale*)  
*ligtu* from a Chilean name for St Martin's flower (*Alstoemeria ligtu* cv. *pulchra*)  
*Ligularia* Strap, *ligula* (the shape of the ray florets)  
*ligularis -is -e* strap-shaped, ligule-like, *ligula*, *ligulae*  
*ligulatus -a -um* with a ligule, with a membranous projection, ligulate, *ligula*, *ligulae*  
*ligulistylis -is -e* with a strap-like style, botanical Latin *ligula-stilus*  
*Ligusticum*, *ligusticus -a -um* Dioscorides' name, *λιγυστικός*, for a plant from Liguria, NE Italy  
*ligustifolius -a -um* privet-leaved, *Ligustrum-folium*  
*Ligustrina*, *ligustrinus -a -um* Privet-like, resembling *Ligustrum*  
*Ligustrum* Binder, *ligula* (a name used in Pliny and Virgil)  
*likiangensis -is -e* from Lijiang, Yunnan province, China  
*likipiensis -is -e* from the Laikipia plateau, Tanzania / Kenya  
*lilaciflorus -a -um* with lilac-like flowers, *lilac-florum*  
*lilacinus -a -um* lilac-coloured, lilac-like, *lilacinus*  
*Lilaea* Of-desire, *λίλαιος*  
*Lilaeopsis* *Lilaea*-like, *λίλαιος-οψις*  
*lili-*, *lilii-* lily-, *lilium*, *lili*, *lilii-*  
*lilaceus -a -um* lily-like, resembling *Lilium*  
*liliago* silvery, lily-like, *Lilium* with feminine suffix  
*liliflorus -a -um*, *liliflorus -a -um* with lily-like flowers, *lilii-florum*  
*lilioasphodelus -a -um* having flowers suggesting both *Lilium* and *Asphodelus* (*Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus*)  
*liliohyacinthus -a -um* having flowers suggesting both *Lilium* and *Hyacinthus* (*Scilla liliohyacinthus*)  
*Lilium* the name, *lilium*, in Virgil (Celtic, *li*, white) (*Liliaceae*)  
*lilliputianus -a -um* of very small growth, Lilliputian, botanical Latin from Jonathan Swift's imaginary country, Lilliput  
*limaci-* slug-, *limax*, *limacis*  
*limaeus -a -um* of stagnant waters, *λίμναιος*

## The Names of Plants

*limbatus* -a -um bordered, with a margin or fringe, *limbus*, *limbi*  
*limbo-* border-, margin-, *limbus*, *limbi*  
*limbospermus* -a -um with fringed spores or seeds, producing spores around the margins of the pinnae, botanical Latin from *limbus* and σπερμα  
*-limbus* -a -um -bordered, -fringed, *limbus*, *limbi*  
*limensis* -is -e from Lima, Peru (*Phaseolus limensis*, Lima bean)  
*limettoides* resembling (*Citrus*) *limetta*  
*limettus* -a -um little lemon, *limon* (the smaller fruited sweet lemon)  
*limicolus* -a -um living in mud, *limicola*  
*limitaris* -is -e at the boundary, *limitaris*  
*limitatus* -a -um restricted, *limitatus*  
*limn-*, *limno-* lake-, pool-, pond-, λιμνη, marsh-, λιμνωδης  
*Limnanthemum* Pond-flower, λιμνη-ανθεμιον (spreads over surface)  
*Limnanthes* Pond-flower, λιμνη-ανθος (***Limnanthaceae***)  
*limneticus* -a -um growing in or around lakes, ponds, pools, swamps or the sea  
λιμνη  
*Limnobotrys* Pond-grape, λιμνη-βοτρυσ  
*Limnocharis* Marsh-beauty, λιμνη-χαρις (the habitat) (***Limnocharitaceae***)  
*Limnophila*, *limnophilus* -a -um Marsh-loving, λιμνη-φιλος (the habitat)  
*Limnophyton* Marsh-plant, λιμνη-φυτον  
*limon*, *limonium* -a -um from the Persian name, limoun, Arabic, limun, for the lemon and other *Citrus* fruits  
*limonifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Limonium*, *Limonium-folium*  
*Limonium* Meadow-plant, λειμων (Dioscorides' name, λειμωνιον, for a meadow plant)  
*Limosella* Muddy, feminine diminutive of *limus*  
*limosellifolius* -a -um having mudwort-like leaves, *Limosella*-leaved  
*limosus* -a -um muddy, slimy, living on mud λυμα, *limus*  
*limus* -a -um mud, slime, dirt, *limus*, *limi*  
*lin-*, *linarii-*, *lini-* thread-, flax-, λινον  
*linaceus* -a -um flax-like, resembling *Linum*  
*Linanthus* Flax-flowered, λινον-ανθος  
*Linaria* Flax-like, λινον (the leaf similarity of some species)  
*linarifolius* -a -um, *linariifolius* -a -um with *Linaria* like leaves, *Linaria-folium*  
*linarioides* resembling *Linaria*, *Linaria-oides*  
*lindavicus* -a -um from Lindau, Germany (*Lindavia*)  
*Lindelofia* for Friedrich von Lindelof of Darmstadt, patron of botany  
*Lindenia*, *lindenianus* -a -um, *lindenii* for J. J. Linden (1817–98), Belgian horticulturalist  
*Lindera* for Johann Linder (1678–1723), Swedish botanist  
*linderifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Lindera*, *Lindera-folium*  
*lindheimeri* for Ferdinand Lindheimer (1801–79), who found *Linheimera texana*  
*Lindleyella*, *lindleyanus* -a -um for Dr John Lindley (1799–1865), saviour of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew  
*Lindsaea*, *lindsayi* for Dr John Lindsay (1785–1803), of Jamaica (***Lindsayaceae***)  
*linearicarpus* -a -um with elongate fruits, botanical Latin from *linearis* and καρπος  
*linearifolius* -a -um having narrow and parallel-sided leaves, *linearis-folium*  
*linearilobus* -a -um with narrow parallel-sided lobes, botanical Latin from *linearis* and λοβος  
*linearis* -is -e narrow and parallel-sided (usually the leaves), linear, *linearis*  
*lineatus* -a -um marked with lines (usually parallel and coloured), striped, *lineatus*  
*linggensis* -is -e from Lingga archipelago, Sumatra, Indonesia  
*lingua*, *linguae-*, *lingui-* tongue-shaped-, tongue-, *lingua* (some aspect or part)  
*-linguatus* -a -um, *-lingus* -a -um -tongued, *lingua*, *linguae*  
*linguellus* -a -um resembling a small tongue, diminutive of *lingua*  
*linguiferus* -a -um bearing a tongue or tongues, *lingua-fero*  
*linguiformis* -is -e tongue-shaped, *lingua-forma*



- lingularis* -is -e, *lingulatus* -a -um, *linguus* -a -um tongue-shaped, lingulate, *lingua*, *linguae* (*Linguus* was a name in Pliny)
- linicolus* -a -um of flax-fields, living in flax fields, *linum-colo*
- liniflorus* -a -um flax-flowered, *Linum-florum*
- linifolius* -a -um flax-leaved, with leaves resembling *Linum*, *Linum-folium*
- linitus* -a -um smeared, *lino*, *linere*, *levi*, *litum*
- Linnaea* by Gronovius, at request of Carolus Linnaeus, for its lowly, insignificant and transient nature
- linnaeanus* -a -um, *linnaei* for Carolus Linnaeus (1707–78)
- linnaeoides* resembling *Linnaea*, *Linnaea-oides*
- linoides* flax-like, resembling *Linum*, λινον-οειδης
- Linosyris*, *linosyris* Osyris'-flax, an old generic name by l'Obel, λινον-συρις (= *Chrysocoma*)
- linterarius* -a -um resembling weaving, *linterum*, *linteri* (gauze or lace-bark)
- Linum* the ancient name for flax, λινον, *linum* (***Linaceae***)
- lio-* smooth-, λειος, λειο-
- liolaenus* -a -um smooth-cloaked, glabrous, λειο-(χ)λαινα
- Liparia* Shining, λιπαρος (for the shining leaves), λιπαρος, shining, oily, fat, greasy
- Liparis* Shining, λιπαρος (the shining leaf-texture)
- liparocarpus* -a -um smooth- or oily-fruited, λιπος-καρπος
- lipo-* grease-, oil-, fat-, λιπος, λιπο-
- Lipocarpa* Greasy-stem, λιπος-καρφη
- Lippia* for Augustin Lippi (1678–1701), French/Italian naturalist
- lipsicus* -a -um from Leipzig, Germany (*Lipsia*)
- lipsiensis* -is -e from Lipsi, Greece
- Liquidambar* Liquid-amber, *liquidus ambar* (the fragrant resin, *balsamum liquidambrae*, from the bark of sweet gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- liratus* -a -um ridged, having a ridge, *lira*
- lirelli-* with a central furrow-, *lira*
- lirio-* lily-white-, λιριον, λειριο-
- Liriodendron* Lily-tree, λειριο-δενδρον (the showy flowers of the tulip tree)
- Liriope* for one of the Nymphs of Greek mythology, (*liriopipium* is the tail-end of an academic hood)
- Listianthus* (*Lisyanthus*) Divorce, λυσις-ανθος (the intense bitterness of the flowers, = *Eustoma*)
- liss-*, *lisso-* smooth-, λισ, λισσος, λισσο-
- Lissochilus* Smooth-lip, λισσο-χειλος (of the corolla)
- lissopleurus* -a -um having smooth nerves or ridges, λισσο-πλευρα
- lissospermus* -a -um having smooth seeds, λισσο-σπερμα
- listadus* -a -um praying, in prayer, λισσομαι, to pray or beg (the bracts are held together)
- Listera* for Dr Martin Lister (1638–1712), physician to Queen Anne and pioneer palaeontologist
- listeri* for J. L. Lister of the Bhoton Cinchona Association c. 1898
- listrophorus* -a -um bearing spade-like structures, λιστρον-φορεω
- Listrostachys* Spade-ear, λιστρον-σταχυς (the quadrate lip)
- litangensis* -is -e from Litang, W China
- Litchi* from the Mandarin vernacular name, li chih
- litteratus* -a -um with the appearance of being written upon, *littera*, *litterae*, *litteratus*
- lithicolus* -a -um living on or amongst stones, botanical Latin from λιθος and *colo*
- litho-* stone-, λιθος, λιθο-, λιθι-
- Lithocarpus* Stone-fruit, λιθο-καρπος (the hard shell of *Lithocarpus javensis*)
- Lithodora* Stone-skinned, λιθο-δορα (the fruits, = *Lithocarpus*)
- lithophilus* -a -um living in stony places, stone-loving, λιθο-φιλος
- Lithophragma* Stone-wall, λιθο-φραγμα (the habitat of some)
- lithophytus* -a -um stone-plant, λιθο-φυτον (mimetic form and habitat)

## The Names of Plants

- Lithops*, *lithops*, *lithopius* -a -um Stone-like, λιθο-(ωψ, ωπος) (the mimetic appearance of stone-cacti)
- Lithospermoides* resembling *Lithospermum*, *Lithospermum-oides*
- Lithospermum* Stone-seed, λιθος-σπερμα (Dioscorides' name, λιθοσπερμον, for the glistening, whitish nutlets)
- lithuanicus* -a -um from Lithuania, Lithuanian
- litigious* -a -um disputed, contentious, *litigo*, *litigare*, to quarrel or go to law
- litoral* -is -e, *littoralis* -is -e, *littoreus* -a -um growing by the sea-shore, *litus*, *litoris*
- Litsea* from a Japanese vernacular name, *li tse*
- litticolus* -a -um inhabiting the beach, *littoralis-colo*
- Littonia* for Dr Samuel Litton (1781–1847), Professor of Botany at Dublin
- Littorella* Shore, diminutive of *litus* (the habitat)
- lituiflorus* -a -um trumpet-flower, *lituus-florum*
- lituiformis* -is -e shaped like an augur's staff or trumpet, *lituus-forma*
- lituus* -a -um forked and with the ends turned outwards, like an augur's staff, *lituus*, *litui*
- liukuensis* -is -e from the Ryukyu-shoto archipelago, S Japan
- livens* becoming bluish or black and blue, present participle of *liveo*, *livere*
- lividus* -a -um lead-coloured, bluish-grey, leaden, black and blue, *lividus*
- Liviston* for Patrick Murray of Livingston, whose garden formed the nucleus of the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden, 1670
- Lizei* for the Lizé Frères, nurserymen of Nantes, France, c. 1912
- llano*- of treeless savanna-, through Spanish, *llanos*, from *planum*
- Llavea*, *llavea* for M. de Llave, who found the fern *Llavea cordifolia*
- Lloydia* for Edward Lloyd (1660–1709), Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
- lloydii* for either Curtis G. Lloyd (1859–1926), American botanist, or James Lloyd (1810–96), of London and Nantes, or Francis Ernest Lloyd (1868–1947) of Tucson, Arizona Desert Laboratory
- Loasa* from a S American vernacular name (**Loasaceae**)
- lobatus* -a -um, *lobus* -a -um with lobes, lobed, λοβος, *lobus* (see Fig. 4e)
- lobbianus* -a -um, *lobbii* for the brothers William Lobb (1809–63) and Thomas Lobb (1820–94)
- Lobelia*, *lobelii* for Matthias de l'Obel (1538–1616), Flemish renaissance pioneer of botany and herbalist to James I of England, author of *Plantarum seu stirpium historia* (**Lobeliaceae**)
- lobi*- lobes-, λοβος
- lobiferus* -a -um having lobes, *lobi-fero*
- lobium*, *-lobion* -pod-fruited, -podded, λοβος (literally the lobe of an ear or the liver)
- Lobivia* an anagram of Bolivia, provenance of the genus
- lobo*-, *-lobus* -a -um lobed-, -lobed, λοβος, λοβο-, *lobus*
- lobocarpus* -a -um having lobed fruits, λοβος-καρπος
- lobophyllus* -a -um having lobed leaves, λοβος-φυλλον
- Lobostemon* Lobe-stamened, λοβος-στεμον (the stamens are opposite the corolla lobes)
- Lobularia* Small-pod, feminine diminutive of λοβος, *lobus*
- lobularis* -is -e, *lobulatus* -a -um with small lobes, diminutive of *lobus*
- lobuliferus* -a -um carrying lobed structures, λοβος-φερω, *lobus-fero*
- localis* -is -e local, of restricted distribution, *loco*, *locare*, *locavi*, *locatum*
- lochabensis* -is -e from Lochaber, Scotland
- lochmius* -a -um coppice-dweller, of thickets, λοχη a lair or thicket
- locularis* -is -e -celled, *loculus*, *locularis* (usually the ovary)
- locuples* reliable; rich, opulent, *locupletio*, *locupletare*; *locuples*, *locupletis*
- locusta* in botanical Latin, spikeleted (an old generic name for *Valerianella locusta* (classical Latin, crayfish or locust)
- Loddigesia*, *loddigesii* for Conrad Loddiges (1743–1826), nurseryman in Hackney

- loderi* for Gerald Loder (Lord Wakehurst) (1861–1936), plantsman and owner of Wakehurst Place from 1903 to 1936, or Simon Loder (1932–94), of Clapton Court, Somerset
- Lodoicea* for Louis XV of France (1710–74) (Lodewijk, to his Polish father-in-law, King Stanislav); the extravagant signature of the coco-de-mer was behind a rapid spread of venereal diseases from the Seychelles
- Loeselia, loeselii* for Johann Loesel (1607–57), author of *Flora Prussica*
- loeseneri* for Dr L. E. T. Loesene (1865–1941), German botanist
- Logania, loganii* for James Logan (1674–1751), Irish Governor of Pennsylvania and author of *Experimenta de plantarum generatione* (***Loganiaceae***)
- loganobaccus -a -um* Logan's berry, after the developer Judge James Harvey Logan (1841–1928), of Santa Cruz, California
- Loiseleuria* for Jean Louis August Loiseleur-Deslongchamps (1774–1849), French botanist and physician
- loliaceus -a -um* resembling *Lolium*
- Lolium* a name in Virgil for a weed grass (Italian, loglio)
- loma-, -loma* -fringe, -border, hem, edge- λωμα (the name Loma applies also to Peruvian grass steppe, Argentinian 'slopes', a W African tribe, and a Dominican Republic peak)
- Lomandra* Edged-anthers, λωμα-(ανηρ, ανδρος)
- Lomaria* Bordered, λωμα (the marginal sori)
- lomariifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling fronds of *Lomaria*, *Lomaria-folium*
- Lomariopsis* *Lomaria*-like, *Lomaria-opsis* (***Lomariopsidaceae***)
- Lomatia* Fringed, λωμα (the seeds are bordered with a wing)
- Lomatium* Fringed, λωμα (the winged seeds)
- lomensis -is -e* from Lome, Togo, W Africa
- lomentiferus -a -um* bearing constricted pods that break up into one seeded portions, *lomentum-fero* (literally, bearing bean meal)
- Lonchitis, lonchitis -is -e* lance-shaped, shaped like a spear, λογχη (a name, λογχιτις, used by Dioscorides for an orchid)
- lonchitoides* resembling *Lonchitis*, *Lonchitis-oides*
- loncho-* lance-, λογχη
- Lonchocarpus* Lance-fruit, λογχη-καρπος, (the flat, indehiscent pods)
- lonchophyllus -a -um* with spear-like leaves, λογχη-φυλλον
- londinensis -os -e* from London (*Londinium*)
- longaevus -a -um* long-maturing, aged, *longaevus* (monocarpic after several tens of years)
- longan, longanus -a -um* from an Indian vernacular name, linkeng or longyen, for the fruit of *Euphoria longana*
- longe-, longi-* elongated-, long-, *longe*
- longebracteatus -a -um* with long bracts, *longe-bracteatus*
- longeracemosus -a -um* with long racemes, *longe-racemosus*
- longesquamatus -a -um* with long scales, *longe-squamata*
- longiauritus -a -um* with long ears, *longe-auritus* (basal lobes)
- longibarabatus -a -um* long-bearded, *longe-barbatus*
- longibracteatus -a -um* with long bracts, *longe-bracteatus*
- longibulbus -a -um* having elongate bulbs, *longe-bulbus*
- longicalcaratus -a -um* having long spurs, *longe-(calcar, calcaris)*
- longicalyx* with an elongate calyx, *longe-calyx*
- longicauda* long-tailed, with a long appendage, *longe-caudatus*
- longicaulis -is -e* long-stemmed, *longe-caulis* (usually clear-stemmed)
- longicollis -is -e* having a long neck, *longe-collum*
- longicornu, cornutus -a -um* with long horns, *longe-cornu*
- longicuspis -is -e* with long cusps, *longe-cuspis* (i.e. a small but pronounced apical point)
- longicystis -is -e* with a long cystidioles, *longe-(κυστις) cystis* (sterile cells amongst spore-producing basidia)

## The Names of Plants

*longifimbriatus* -a -um with a long fringe, *longe-fimbriatus*  
*longiflorus* -a -um with long flowers, *longe-florum*  
*longifolius* -a -um with long leaves, *longus-folium*  
*longiformis* -is -e elongate, *longus-forma*  
*longigemma* -is -e with long buds, *longus-gemma*, from *gemma*, *gemma*, to sprout  
*longilobus* -a -um with long lobes, *longus-lobus* (leaf or other structure)  
*longipedicellatus* -a -um having flowers borne on long pedicels, *longe-pedicellus*  
*longipedunculatus* -a -um having long stalks, *longe-pedunculus*  
*longipes* long-stalked, *longus-pes*  
*longipetalus* -a -um with long petals, *longe-petalum*  
*longipetiolatus* -a -um with long petioles, *longe-petiolaris*  
*longracemosus* -a -um with long racemes, *longe-racemosus*  
*longiradiatus* -a -um with long ray, *longe-radiatus* (florets or pedicels etc.)  
*longiscapus* -a -um with long flowering scapes or peduncles, *longe-scapus*  
*longisiliquus* -a -um with long fruiting pods or siliqua, *longe-siliquus*  
*longispathus* -a -um with long spathes, *longe-spatha*  
*longispicatus* -a -um with long flowering spikes, *longe-spicatus*  
*longissimus* -a -um the longest, superlative of *longe* (of the species' character)  
*longistylis* -is -e, *longistylus* -a -um long-styled, *longe-stylus*  
*longitubus* -a -um with long tubular flowers, *longe-tubus*  
*longulus* -a -um somewhat lengthened, diminutive of *longe*  
*longus* -a -um long, elongated, *longe*  
*Lonicera*, *lonicera* for Adam Lonitzer (1528–86), German physician and botanist  
*lonicerifolius* -a -um with leaves similar to honeysuckle, *Lonicera-folium*  
*Lophanthus*, *lophanthus* -a -um Crested-flower, with tufts of flowers, *λοφος-ανθος*  
*Lophira* Crested, diminutive of *λοφος* (one of the sepals enlarges to a wing which aids fruit dispersal)  
*lopho-* tufted-, crest-, crested-, *λοφος*, *λοφο-*, *λοφ-*, bristled-, maned-, *λοφια*  
*Lophochloa* Crested-grass, *λοφο-χλοη*  
*lophogonus* -a -um crested-angular, with crested angles, *λοφο-γωνια* (as on a stem or fruit)  
*Lophomyrtus* Crested-myrtle, *λοφο-μυρτον*  
*lophophilus* -a -um living on hills, hill-loving, *λοφο-φιλος*  
*Lophophora* Crest-bearer, *λοφο-φορα* (has tufts of glochidiate hairs, *L. williamsii* is the hallucinogenic peyote button cactus)  
*lophophorus* -a -um maned, having a crest, crest-bearing, *λοφο-φορα*  
*Lophospermum*, *lophospermus* -a -um Crested-seed, *λοφο-σπερμα*  
*lora-*, *loratus* -a -um, *lori-*, *loro-* strap-, shaped like a strap, *λορος*, *λορο-*, *lorum*, *lori*  
*loranthiflorus* -a -um with *Loranthus*-like flowers, *Loranthus-florum*  
*Loranthus* Strap-flower, *λορος-ανθος* (the shape of the 'petals') (**Loranthaceae**)  
*Lordhowea* vide *Howea* (*Lordhowea insularis* is endemic on Lord Howe Island)  
*lorentzianus* -a -um for H. A. Lorentz (b. 1869), who explored in New Guinea  
*loricatus* -a -um clothed in mail, with a hard protective outer layer, *lorica*, *loricae*  
*loriceus* -a -um armoured, with a breast-plate, *lorica*, *loricae*  
*lorifolius* -a -um with long narrow leaves, strap-leaved, *lori-folium*  
*Loroglossum* Strap-tongue, *λορο-γλωσσα* (the elongate lip, = *Himantoglossum*)  
*Loropetalum* Strap-petalled, *λορο-πεταλον*  
*loti* on trefoil, living on *Lotus* (*Contarinia*, dipteran gall midge)  
*loti-* trefoil-like, *Lotus-oides*  
*lotiflorus* -a -um *Lotus*-flowered, *Lotus-florum*  
*lotifolius* -a -um with *Lotus*-like leaves, *Lotus-folium*  
*lotoides* resembling *Lotus*, *Lotus-oides*  
*Lotononis* shared features, *Lotus-Ononis*  
*Lotus* the ancient Greek name, *λωτος*, for various leguminous plants, used by Theophrastus for *Zizyphus lotus*  
*Loudetiopsis* *Loudetia*-like, *Loudetia-opsis*

- loudonii* for John Claudius Loudon (1783–1843), Scottish gardener, architect and author of several major gardening works
- louisianicus -a -um, louisianus -a -um* from Louisiana, USA
- loureirii* for João de Loureiro (1715–96), Portuguese missionary in Cochin China (Vietnam)
- Lowia* for Sir Hugh Low (1824–93), collector in Borneo (**Lowiaceae**)
- loxo-* slanting, oblique-, λοξος, λοξο-
- Loxococcus* Oblique-fruit, λοξο-κοκκος
- Loxodera* Oblique-callus, λοξο-δερω
- Loxogramma* Oblique-lined, λοξο-γραμμη (the sori)
- loxophlebus -a -um* having oblique veins, λοξο-(φλεψ, φλεβος)
- Loxoscaphe* Oblique-bowl, λοξο-σκαφη (the shape of the indusium)
- Loxosoma* Oblique-body, λοξο-σωμα (the sporangial annulus is incomplete)
- Loxostylis* Oblique-style, λοξο-στυλος
- lubbersianus -a -um* for C. Lubbers (1832–1905), Professor of Botany at Brussels
- lubricatus -a -um, lubricus -a -um* smooth, slippery, hazardous, *lubrico, lubricare*
- lucalensis -is -e* from the environs of the Lucala river, Angola
- lucanius -a -um* from Luca, Malta
- lucens* shining, present participle of *luceo, lucere, luxi*
- lucernensis -is -e* from Lucerne, Switzerland
- lucernus -a -um* from Lucerne, *Luceria*, Switzerland, *lucerna*, a lamp
- lucescens* shining, glittering, present participle of *lucesco, lucescere*
- luchuensis -is -e* from the Ryukyu-shoto archipelago, S Japan
- luciae* for Madame Lucie Savatier
- lucianus -a -um* from St Lucia, W Indies
- lucidrys* the epithet for the hybrid *Teucrium chamaedrys* × *lucidum*
- lucidus -a -um* bright, clear, shining, *luceo, lucere, luxi*
- luciferus -a -um* of the morning star (Venus or *Lucifer*); shining, flowering in the morning
- luciliae* for Lucile Boissier (1822–49), wife of Edouard Boissier
- lucis -is -e* of exposed habitats; bright, light, *lux, lucis*
- lucumbianus -a -um* for William Lucombe (c. 1696–1794) of Exeter, nurseryman
- luconianus -a -um* from Luzon, Philippines
- lucorum* of woodland or woods, *lucus, luci*
- luctuosus -a -um* lamentable; sad, sorrowful, *luctuosus*
- luculentus -a -um* bright, excellent, full of brightness, *lux, lucis*
- Luculia* from a Nepalese vernacular name, *luculi swa*
- ludens* of games, sportive, *ludo, luder, lusi, lusum*
- ludibundus -a -um* safe, easy, playful, *ludibundus*
- ludicrus -a -um* sporty, showy, theatrical, *ludicer, ludicri*
- ludificans* ridiculing, thwarting, *ludifico, ludificare; ludificor, ludificari, ludificatus*
- ludovicianus -a -um* from Louisiana, USA (Ludovicia), or for Louis XIV
- Ludwigia* for Christian Gottlieb Ludwig (1709–73), German botany professor at Leipzig
- lueddemannianus -a -um* for Gustave Adolphe Lueddermann (d. 1884), Paris nurseryman
- Luetkea* for F. Lütke (1797–1882), commander of the fourth Russian voyage around the world
- Luffa* Loofah, from the Arabic name, *louff*, for *Luffa cylindrica*
- lugdunensis -is -e* from Lyons, *Lugdunum*, France
- lugs* mourning, downcast, present participle of *lugeo, lugere, luxi*
- lugubris -is -e* mournful, *lugubris*
- lujiangensis -is -e* from Liu Chiang (Liujiang), Kwangsi, China
- Luma, luma* from a Chilean vernacular name for *Myrtus luma*
- lumbricallis -is -e* worm-like, *lumbricus, lumbrici*
- Lumbricus, lumbricus* Earthworm, *lumbricus, lumbrici* (some algae are worm-shaped, *lumbricoid*)

## The Names of Plants

- luminiferus* -a -um lamp or ornament bearing, (*lumen, luminis*)-fero (possibly for the gland-covered lower leaf surface)
- luminosus* -a -um brilliant, *luminosus*
- lumutensis* -is -e from the environs of the port of Lumut, W Malaysia
- luna* of the moon, crescent-shaped, of a month, *luna, lunae*
- Lunaria, lunaria* Moon, *luna* (a name used by Fuchs and Mattioli for the shape and colour of the septum (or replum) of the fruit of honesty) (the fern *Botrychium lunaria* is moonwort because of the shape of its pinnae)
- lunariifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Lunaria*
- lunarioides* resembling *Lunaria, Lunaria-oides*
- lunatus* -a -um half-moon-shaped, lunate, *luna, lunae*
- lunulatus* -a -um crescent-moon-shaped, diminutive of *luna*
- lupicidius* -a -um wolf's-bane, *lupus-caedere*
- lupinellus* -a -um like a small *Lupinus*
- lupinoides* resembling *Lupinus*
- Lupinus* the ancient Latin name, *lupinus, lupini*, for the white lupin, diminutive of *lupus*
- lupuli-, lupulinus* -a -um hop-like, with the rampant habit of hops, *Humulus lupulus*
- Lupulus, lupulus* Brunfels' name, in reference to its straggling habit on other plants (the ancient Latin name for hop was *Lupus salictarius* – willow wolf)
- luquensis* -is -e from Luque, S Paraguay
- luquillensis* -is -e from the Sierra de Luquillo, Puerto Rica
- luridus* -a -um sallow, dingy yellow or brown, wan, lurid, ghastly, *luridus*
- luristanicus* -a -um from Lorestan (Luristan) province, W Iran
- Lurionium* Rafineque's name for a water plantain, *Alisma lusitanicus* -a -um from Portugal (*Lusitania*), Portuguese
- lutarius* -a -um of muddy places, living on mud, *lutum*
- luteiflorus* -a -um yellow-flowered, *luteus-florum*
- lutensis* -is -e from the Lut desert, E Iran
- luteo-* yellow-, *luteus*
- luteoalbus* -a -um yellow with white, *luteus-albus*
- luteocarpus* -a -um yellow fruited, *luteus*-(καρπος) *carpus*
- luteolus* -a -um yellowish, diminutive of *luteus*
- luteorubra* yellow with red, *luteus-rubrum*
- luteotactus* -a -um touched with yellow, *luteus*-(tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum)
- luteovenosus* -a -um yellow-veined, *luteus*-(vena, venae)
- luteovirens, luteovirescens* becoming yellowish-white, *lutum-essentia*
- luteoviridis* -is -e yellowish green, yellow with green, *luteus-viridis*
- luteovitellinus* -a -um orange-yellow, *luteus-vitellus*
- lutescens* turning yellow, yellowing, yellowish, *luteus-essentia*
- lutetianus* -a -um from Paris (*Lutetia*), Parisian
- luteus* -a -um yellow; vile, of clay, muddy, *lutum, luti*
- lutosus* -a -um dyer's weed, yellow, of mires or clay, *lutum, luti*
- lutrus* -a -um of the otter, *lutra*
- luxatus* -a -um excessive, debauched, pompous, *luxus*
- Luxemburgia* for the Duke of Luxembourg, sponsor of Auguste Saint Hilaire's expedition to Brazil
- luxurians* rank, exuberant, luxuriant, of rapid growth, *luxurio, luxuriare, luxurior, luxuriari*
- luxuriosus* -a -um luxurious, voluptuous, *luxuria, luxuriae*
- luzonicus* -a -um from Luzon island, Philippines
- Luzula* an ancient name of obscure meaning
- luzuli-* *Luzula*-like
- luzuloides* resembling *Luzula*
- Luzuriaga* for Don Ignatio M. R. de Luzuriaga, Spanish botanist
- lyallii* for David Lyall (1817–95), who collected in New Zealand from HMS *Terror*

- lycaonicus* -a -um from the ancient region, Lycaonia, of Anatolia, Turkey
- Lycaste* for Lycaste, daughter of King Priam of Troy
- Lycene* the composite name for hybrids between *Lychnis* and *Silene*
- Lychnis* Lamp, λυχνος (Theophrastus' name, λυχνις, for the hairy leaves were used as wicks for oil lamps)
- lychnitis* from a name in Pliny meaning of lamps, λυχνος
- lychno-, lychnoides* *Lychnis*-like, λυχνος-οειδης
- Lychnothamnus* Light-bush, λυχνος-θαμνος
- lycioides* box-thorn-like, *Lycium*-oides
- Lycium* the ancient Greek name, λυκιον, for a thorn tree (*Rhamnus*) from Lycia, re-applied by Linnaeus
- lycius* -a -um from Lycia, λυκιον, SW Turkey
- lyco-* wolf-, λυκος, λυκο- (usually implying inferior wild, or rampant)
- Lycocarpus, lycocarpus* -a -um Wolf-fruit, λυκο-καρπος (clawed at the upper end)
- lycoctonus* -a -um wolf-murder, λυκο-κτονος (poisonous wolf's-bane, *Aconitum lycoctonum*)
- lycoperdoides* puff-ball-like, resembling *Lycoperdon*, λυκο-περδειν-οειδης
- Lycoperdon* Wolf's-fart, λυκο-περδειν (for the emission of clouds of spores)
- Lycopersicum* (on) Wolf-peach, λυκο-περσικον, Galen's name, λυκοπερσιον (for an Egyptian plant) (*Lycopersicum esculentum* is the tomato, from Nahuatl, tomatl)
- lycopodioides* resembling *Lycopodium*, λυκο-ποδιον-οειδης
- Lycopodium* Wolf's-foot, λυκο-ποδιον (Tabernaemontana's translation of the German, Wolfsklauen, for a clubmoss) (*Lycopodiaceae*)
- Lycopsis* Wolf-like, λυκος-οψις (Dioscorides' derogatory name, λυκοψις)
- lycopsoides* resembling *Lycopsis*, λυκοψις-οειδης
- Lycopus* Wolf's-foot, λυκος-πους
- Lycoris* for Lycoris the actress, and Marc Antony's mistress
- lydenburgensis* -is -e from Lydenberg, Transvaal, S Africa
- lydius* -a -um from the ancient region of Lydia, SW Turkey
- Lygeum* Pliant, λυγιζω to bend, λυγος a willow twig
- Lygodium* Twining-one, λυγοδης (the climbing fern's stems)
- lynceus* -a -um lynx-like, of the lynx (Lynkeos was a keen-sighted Argonaut)
- lyonii* for John Lyon (c. 1765–1814), introducer of American plants
- Lyonothamnus* Lyon's-shrub, for W. S. Lyon (1851–1916), its discoverer
- lyratus* -a -um lyre-shaped, λυρα, *lyratus* (rounded above with small lobes below – usually of leaves)
- lyrifolius* -a -um having lyre-shaped leaves, *lyratus-folium* (with enlarged upper lobe)
- lyroglossus* -a -um having a lyrate tongue, λυρα-γλωσσα
- lyrophyllus* -a -um having lyre-shaped leaves, λυρα-φυλλον (with enlarged upper lobe)
- lysi-, lysio-, lyso-* loose-, loosening-, λυσις, λυσι-
- lysicephalus* -a -um having loose (flower-)heads, λυσις-κεφαλη
- Lysichiton* (um) Loose-cloak, λυσι-χιτων, (the open, deciduous spathe)
- Lysimachia* Ending-strife, λυσι-μαχη, Dioscorides' name λυσιμαχειος, λυσιμαχια (Pliny relates that the Thracian king Lysimachos discovered it)
- lysimachoides* resembling *Lysimachia*
- Lysionotus* Rear-opening, λυσις-νωτος (capsules open elastically along dorsal suture)
- lysis* loosening, dissolution, decay, metamorphosis, λυσις
- lysistemon* with loose stamens, λυσις-στεμον (stamens not conjoined or having rigid filaments)
- lysolepis* -is -e with loose scales, λυσις-λεπις
- Lythrum* Gore, λυθρον (Dioscorides' name, λυτρον, may refer to the flower colour of some species) (*Lythraceae*)
- Lytocaryum* Releasing-nut, λυτο-καρυον (λυτεριος, releasing, λυτικός able to release, λυτρον, ransom)

## The Names of Plants

*Maackia* for Richard Maack (1825–86), Russian naturalist  
*Maba* from a Tongan vernacular name  
*Macadamia* for Dr John Macadam (1827–65), Secretary to the Philosophical Institute of Victoria (Queensland nut)  
*Macaranga* from the Malayan vernacular name, umbrella tree (the large leaves)  
*macaronesicus -a -um* from the Macronesian islands, E Atlantic  
*macarthurii* for either Captain J. Macarthur, or Sir William Macarthur (1800–82), who collected in Australia  
*macdougallii* for Dr Daniel Trembly MacDougall (1865–1958), Director of the Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona, USA  
*macedonicus -a -um* from Macedonia, Macedonian  
*macellarius -a -um, macellus -a -um* of the market, *macellum, macelli*  
*macer -era -erum* meagre, poor, *macer, macri*  
*macerispicus -a -um* having thin or poor spikes, *macer-(spica, spicae)*  
*Macfadyena* for James Macfadyen (1800–50), author of *Flora of Jamaica*  
*Machaeranthera* Dagger-anthered-one, μαχαίρα-ανθέρα  
*macilentus -a -um* thin, lean, *macies*  
*Mackaya, mackaianus -a -um, mackaii* for James Townend Mackay (1775–1862), Curator of the Botanic Garden, Trinity College Dublin  
*mackenii* for Mark Johnston M’Ken (1823–72), curator of the Durban Botanic Garden  
*Macleaya, macleayanus -a -um* for either Alexander Macleay (1767–1848), Secretary to the Linnean Society of London, or Sir George Macleay (1809–91)  
*Maclura* for William Maclure (1763–1840), American geologist  
*macowanii* for Peter MacOwan (1830–1909) of Huddersfield, Director of Cape Colony Botanic Garden  
*macpalxochitlquahuil* a Mexican vernacular name for *Cheirostemon platanoides*  
*macr-, macro-* big-, large-, long-, tall-, deep-, far-, μακρος, μακρο, μακρ-  
*macracanthus -a -um* with large thorns, μακρο-ακανθος  
*Macradenia* Long-gland, μακρ-αδην (the pollinial attachments)  
*macradenius -a -um* having large glands, μακρ-αδην  
*macrandrus -a -um* having large anthers, μακρ-ανηρ  
*macranthus -a -um* large-flowered, μακρ-ανθος  
*macroblastus -a -um* with large shoots, μακρο-βλαστος  
*macrobotrys* having large clusters, μακρο-βοτρυς  
*macrobulbon* having large bulbs, μακρο-βολβος, *macro-bulbus*  
*macrocalyx* with a large calyx, μακρο-καλυξ  
*macrocapnos* large *Fumitory* like, μακρο-καπνος (big smoke)  
*macrocarpus* large-fruited, μακρο-καρπος  
*macrocentrus -a -um* large-spurred, μακρο-κεντρον  
*macrocephalus -a -um* with large heads, μακρο-κεφαλη (of flowers)  
*macrochaetae* large-awned, μακρο-χαιτη  
*macrococcus -a -um* having large berries, μακρο-κοκκος  
*Macrocystis, macrocystis* Large-bladder, μακρο-κυστις  
*macrodon, macrodontus -a -um* having large teeth, μακρ-(οδους, οδοντος)  
*macrodus -a -um* large-toothed, μακρ-οδους  
*macroglossus -a -um* large-lipped, with a large tongue, μακρο-γλωσσα  
*macrogonus -a -um* very angular, with large nodes, μακρο-γωνι (stout ribbed stems)  
*macrolepis -is -e* with large scales, μακρο-λεπιδες  
*macromeris -is -e* with large parts, μακρο-μερις  
*macronemus -a -um* having large or long stamens, μακρο-νημα  
*macronychius -a -um, macronyx* with large claws, μακρ-(ονυξ, ονυχος) (the petals)  
*macropetalus -a -um* having large petals, μακρο-πεταλον  
*macrophyllus -a -um* with large leaves, μακρο-φυλλον  
*Macropiper* Large-pepper, botanical Latin from μακρο and *Piper* (Maori pepper-tree, kawa-kawa)  
*macropodianus -a -um* from Kangaroo Island, SE Australia, botanical Latin, μακρο-(πους, ποδος), to emphasize the abundance of the island’s kangaroo population



- macropodus* -a -um, *macropus* with a large stalk, μακρο-(πους, ποδος)  
*macropterus* -a -um having large wings, μακρο-πτερον  
*macropunctatus* -a -um with large spots, *macro*-(*pungo*, *pungere*, *pupugi*, *punctum*)  
*macrorhizus* -a -um, *macrorrhizus* -a -um large-rooted, μακρο-ρυζα  
*macrorrhabdos* large-stemmed, heavily branched, μακρο-ραβδος  
*macrosiphon* large-tubular, long-tubed, μακρο-σιφον  
*macrosmithii* large (*Rhododendron smithii*)  
*macrosolen* with a long tube, μακρο-σωλην (the corolla)  
*macrospermus* -a -um large seeded, μακρο-σπερμα  
*Macrospiphyra* Large-globed, μακρο-σφαιρα  
*macrosporus* -a -um large-spored, μακρο-σπορος (spores about 10 m × 6 m)  
*macrostachys* -a -um, *macrostachyus* -a -um with large spikes, μακρο-σταχυς  
*macrostegius* -a -um with a large cover, μακρο-στεγη (bract or spathe)  
*macrostemon* with large stamens, μακρο-στεμον  
*macrostephanus* -a -um with a large crown, μακρο-στεφανος (coronna)  
*macrostigmus* -a -um with large stigmas, μακρο-στιγμα  
*macrostylus* -a -um with long styles, μακρο-στυλος  
*macrotyphon* with a long tubed corolla, μακρο-σιφον  
*macrothyrsus* -a -um with large thyrsoid inflorescences, μακρο-θυρσος  
*macrotomius* -a -um long segments, μακρο-τεμνειν (the 'cut' of the calyx)  
*Macrozamia* Large-*Zamia*  
*macrurus* -a -um, *macrourus* -a -um long-tailed, μακρ-ουρα  
*macrus* -a -um long-lasting, tall, high, large, long, μακρος, μακρο-, μακρ-  
*maculatus* -a -um, *maculosus* -a -um, *maculifer* -era -erum spotted, blotched, bearing spots, *macula*, *maculae*  
*maculi*- spot-like-, *macula*, *maculae*  
*maculiferus* -a -um, *maculigerus* -a -um bearing or carrying spots or blemishes, *macula-fero*, *macula-gero*  
*maculiflorus* -a -um having flowers with spotted petals, *maculae-florum*  
*madagascariensis* -is -e from Madagascar, Madagascan  
*Maddenia* for Major E. Madden, a writer on Indian botany  
*maderiensis* -is -e from Madeira, Macronesian  
*maderaspatanus* -a -um, *maderaspatensis* -is -e from the Madras region of India  
*maderensis* -is -e from Madeira, Madeiran (*Madera*)  
*Madia* from a Chilean vernacular name for *Madia sativa*  
*madidus* -a -um drunk; soaked, wet, sodden, *madidus*  
*madrensis* -is -e from the Sierra Madre, N Mexico  
*madritensis* -is -e from Madrid, Spain (*Matritum*)  
*madurensis* -is -e from Madura Island, Indonesia, or Madura, S India  
*Maerua* from an Arabic vernacular name, meru  
*Maesa* from the Arabic vernacular name, maas  
*maesiacus* -a -um from the Bulgarian/Serbian region once called *Maesia*  
*Maesobotrya* *Maesa*-like-fruited (similarity of the fruiting clusters)  
*maestus* -a -um mournful, sorrowful, *maestus*  
*magdalenicus* -a -um from the valley of the Magdalena river, N central Colombia  
*magdalenensis* -is -e from the Madeleine Islands, Quebec, Canada  
*magdeburgensis* -is -e from Magdeburg, E central Germany  
*magellanicus* -a -um from the Straits of Magellan, S America (named for Ferdinand Magellan (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer)  
*magellensis* -is -e from Monte Majella, Italy  
*magentius* -a -um from Magenta, N Italy (name commemorates a bloody battle fought there)  
*Magistrantia* medieval Latin name for *Peucedanum ostruthium*, masterwort  
*magistratus* -a -um demanding attention, *magister*, *magistri*  
*magnatus* -a -um the greatest, the most prized, comparative of *magnus* (the white truffle)  
*magni*-, *magno*-, *magnus* -a -um large, *magnus*, *maior*, *maximus*

## The Names of Plants

*magnicalcaratus* -a -um having notable spurs, *magnus*-(*calcar*, *calcaris*)  
*magnificus* -a -um great, eminent, distinguished, magnificent, *magnifico*, *magnificare*  
*magniflorus* -a -um large-flowered, *magnus-florum*  
*magnifolius* -a -um large-leaved, *magnus-folium*  
*Magnolia* for Pierre Magnol (1638–1715), Professor of Botany and Director of Montpellier Botanic Garden (*Magnoliaceae*)  
*magnus* -a -um great, large, high, noble, *magnus*  
*mahagoni* mahogany, from a S American vernacular name for *Swietenia mahagoni*  
*mahaleb* an Arabic vernacular name for *Prunus mahaleb*  
*Mahernia* an anagram of *Hermannia*, a related genus  
*Mahoberberis* the composite name for hybrids between *Mahonia* and *Berberis*  
*Mahonia* for Bernard McMahon (1775–1816), American horticulturalist  
*mahonii* for John Mahon (1870–1906), of the Uganda Botanical Garden  
*mai*-, *maj*- May-, *maius*  
*Maianthemum* May-flower, *μαι-ανθεμιον* (*μαιμακτηριων*, the Attic fifth month was our November)  
*mairei* for Professor Edouard le Maire of Ghent, who collected in S Africa  
*maius* -a -um of the month of May, *maius*, *mai*  
*majalis* -is -e (*magalis*) of the month of May, *maius* (flowering time)  
*majesticus* -a -um majestic, *maiestas*, *maiestatis*  
*major* -or -us larger, greater, bigger, *maior*, *maioris*, comparative of *magnus*  
*Majorana* medieval Latin, *maiorane*, for sweet marjoram, *Majorana hortensis* (wild marjoram is *Origanum vulgare*)  
*majoricus* -a -um of Majorca (*Majorica*) Balearics  
*majusculus* -a -um somewhat larger, *maior* (diminutive suffix)  
*makinoi* for Tomitaro Makino (1863–1957), Japanese botanist  
*makoyanus* -a -um for Jacob Mackoy (1790–1873), nurseryman of Liège  
*malabaricus* -a -um from the Malabar coast, S India  
*Malacantha* Very-thorny, *μαλα-ακανθος*  
*malaccensis* -is -e from Maleka (Malacca), Malaysia  
*Malachium* Tenderness, *μαλακια*, *μαλακος*  
*malachius* -a -um soft, delicate, luxurious, *μαλακια*, *μαλακος*  
*malaco*-, *malako*-, mollusc-, *μαλακια* soft, tender, weak, mucilaginous, mallow-like, *μαλακος*, *μαλακο*-  
*Malacocarpus* Soft-fruit, *μαλακος-καρπος* (the fleshy fruit)  
*Malacodendron*, *malacodendron* Soft-tree, *μαλακος-δενδρον* (pubescence of branches, leaves and calyx)  
*malacoides* *Malva*-like, soft to touch, *μαλακος-οειδης*  
*malacophilus* -a -um pollinated by snails, snail-loving, *μαλακοια-φιλος*  
*malacophyllus* -a -um with soft or fleshy leaves, *μαλακος-φυλλον*  
*malagasyus* -a -um from Madagascar, Madagascan (Malagasy Republic)  
*malaianus* -a -um from Malaya, Malaysian  
*malaitensis* -is -e from the volcanic Mala island (Malaita), Solomons  
*malawiensis* -is -e from Malawi, central Africa  
*Malaxis* Tenderness, *μαλαξις* (hard to cultivate because adapted to *Sphagnum* bog conditions, = *Hammarbya*); some interpret as Soft, for the soft foliage  
*Malcomia* (*Malcolmia*) for William Malcolm, eighteenth-century English nurseryman  
*maleolens* of bad fragrance, very much stinking, *male-olens*  
*malesicus* -a -um from the Malesian Islands (Indo/Polynesia)  
*malevolus* -a -um malicious, ill-disposed, *malevolus* (with spines)  
*maliflorus* -a -um apple-blossomed, *Malus-florum*  
*malifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Malus*, *Malus-folium*  
*maliformis* -is -e apple-shaped, *Malus-forma* (fruits)  
*mallei*-, *malleo*- hammer-like, *malleolus*, *malleoli*  
*malleiferus* -a -um hammer-carrying, *malleolus-fero* (usually a floral structure)  
*malleolabrus* -a -um having a hammer-shaped lip, *malleolus-labrum*

- mallo-*, *-mallus -a -um* fleecy, woolly, with woolly hair, μαλλος, μαλλο-, μαλλοτος
- mallococcus -a -um* downy-fruited, μαλλος-κοκκος
- mallophorus -a -um* wool-bearing, μαλλος-φορα
- mallophyllus -a -um* having woolly leaves, μαλλος-φυλλον
- Mallotus, mallotus -a -um* Woolly, μαλλοτος (the fruits of some species)
- Malope* a name for mallow in Pliny, μαλλος-ωπος woolly-looking?
- Malpighia* for Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), Italian professor at Pisa  
(*Malpighiaceae*)
- Malus, malus* the ancient Latin name, *malus, mali*, for an apple tree
- Malva* Soft, *malva* (the name in Pliny), cognate via old English, mealwe, with mallow (*Malvaceae*)
- malvacearus -a -um* of *Malva*, living on *Malva* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)
- malvaceus -a -um* mallow-like, resembling *Malva*
- malvastroides* resembling *Malvastrum*, *Malvastrum-oides*
- Malvastrum* *Malva*-like, *Malva-astrum*
- Malvaviscus, malvaviscus -a -um* Mallow-glue, *malva-viscus* (the wax mallow)
- malvernensis -is -e* from the Malvern hills, Herefordshire/Worcestershire
- malvicolor* coloured mauve, like *Malva*, *Malva-color*
- malviflorus -a -um* with *Malva*-like flowers, *Malva-florum*
- malvifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Malva*
- malvinus -a -um* deep mauve, mallow-like, *Malva*
- malyi* for M. Maly of Vienna Botanic Garden c. 1870
- mammaeformis -is -e, mammiiformis -is -e* shaped like a nipple, *mamma, mammae*
- Mammea* from a W Indian vernacular name for mammee apple
- Mammillaria* (*Mamillaria*) Nippled, *mammilla, mammillae* (conspicuous tubercles)
- mammillaris -is -e, mamillarius -a -um, mammillatus -a -um* having nipple-like structures, *mammillate, mammilla, mammillae*
- mammilliferus -a -um* bearing nipples, *mammilla-fero* (epidermal tubercles)
- mammosus -a -um* full-breasted, *mamma, mammae* (covered with nipple-like outgrowths)
- manan* a vernacular name, manao or rotan manan, in SE Asia for the rattan palm, *Calamus manan*
- manchuricus -a -um* from Manchuria, E Asia
- mancinellus -a -um* from Spanish, manzana, manzanilla, for the bitter apple-like fruit of *Hippomane mancinella*
- mancus -a -um* crippled, deficient, inferior, *mancus*
- mandarinorus -a -um* of the cultured classes or counsellors, from Portuguese, mandarin
- mandchuricus -a -um, mandshuricus -a -um* from Manchuria, Manchurian
- Mandevilla* for Henry John Mandeville (1773–1861), diplomat in Buenos Aires who introduced Chilean jasmine
- mandibularis -is -e* jaw-like, having jaws, late Latin *mandibula*, from *mando, mandere, mandi, mansum*
- Mandragora, mandragor us -a -um* Man-dragon, a Greek name, μανδραγορας, derived from Syrian, namta ira, for mandrake
- manescaui* for M. Manescau of Pau, France, c. 1875
- Manettia, manettii* for Xaviero Manetti (1723–85), Prefect of the Florence Botanic Garden
- manghas* a vernacular name for the mango-like fruit of *Cerbera manghas*
- Mangifera* Mango-bearer, from the Hindu name, mangu, or Tamil, man kai, for the mango fruit, and *fero*
- Manglesia, mangle, manglesii* for Captain James Mangles (1786–1867), and Robert Mangles (d. 1860) of Sunningdale, or Harry Mangles, nineteenth-century *Rhododendron* breeder of Valewood, Surrey
- mangostana* from the Malayan vernacular name, mang gistan, for *Garcinia mangostana*, mangosteen

## The Names of Plants

*Manicaria* Glove, *manica* (the spathe of the inflorescence)  
*manicatus -a -um* with a felty covering which can be stripped off, manicate,  
*manicae, manicarum* (literally, with long sleeves)  
*manifestus -a -um* obvious, evident, *manifestus*  
*Manihot* from the Tupi-Guarani name, manioca, for cassava (the flour prepared from the root is tapioca, from Tupi-Guarani, *typyoca*)  
*manillanus -a -um* from Manilla, Philippines  
*manipuliflorus -a -um* grouped, with few-flowered clusters, *manipulatum*  
*manipuranus -a -um, manipurensis -is -e* from Manipur, Assam, India  
*manna* having a sweet exudate, Arabic, mann, *μαννα*  
*mannensis -is -e* from the environs of the Mann river, Australia  
*Mannia, mannii* for Gustav Mann (1835–1916), collector for Kew in W Africa 1859–63, Inspector of Assam Forests  
*Manniella* diminutive of *Mannia*  
*manniferus -a -um* manna-bearing, *μαννα-φερω* (Aramaic, manna, for the exudate from *Tamarix mannifera*)  
*mano-* scanty-, *μανος*  
*manopeplus -a -um* with a thin cloak, scantily covered, *μανος-πεπλος*  
*manriqueorum* for Manrique de Lara, of the Manriques  
*manshuricus -a -um, manshuriensis -is -e* from Manchuria, Manchurian  
*mantegazzianus -a -um* for Paulo Mantegazzi (1831–1910), Italian traveller and anthropologist  
*manticus -a -um* of seers or soothsayers, *μαντις, μαντικος*  
*Mantissia* Prophet, *μαντις* (the flowers resemble a praying mantis)  
*mantoniae* for Professor Irene Manton (1904–88), fern cytologist of Leeds University and first woman president of the Linnean Society of London  
*manuanus -a -um* from the Manua Islands, SW Pacific  
*manubriatus -a -um* having a handle-like structure, *manubrium, manubri*  
*manzanita* Spanish vernacular for a small apple  
*Mapania* from a W African vernacular name  
*mappa* napkin(-textured), cloth(-textured), *mappa, mappae*  
*maracandicus -a -um* from Samarkand (Maracanda), Uzbekistan  
*Maranta* for Bartolomea Maranti, sixteenth-century Venetian botanist (*Marantaceae*)  
*marantifolius -a -um* having foliage resembling *Maranta, Maranta-folium*  
*Marantochloa* Maranti's-grass, botanical Latin from Maranti and *χλοη*  
*Marasmius* Withering, *μαρασμος* (the scorched turf phase of the fairy ring, or the senescent fruiting body's leathery texture)  
*marathon* fennel, *μαραθον*  
*Marattia* for Giovanni Francesco Maratti (1723–77), Italian botanist, author of *De floribus filicum (Marattiaceae)*  
*marcescens* not putrefying, persisting, retaining dead leaves and/or flowers, *marcesco, marcescere*  
*Marcgravia* for Georg Markgraf (Marcgraf) (1610–1644), German engineer and geographer in Brazil (*Marcgraviaceae*)  
*marckii* for Jean Baptiste Antoine Pierre Monnet de la Marck (1744–1829); French pre-Darwinian evolutionist (Lamarck)  
*margaretae* for Margaret Mee (1909–88), botanical illustrator of Brazilian plants  
*margaritaceus -a -um, margaritus -a -um* pearly, of pearls, *μαργαριτης, margarita, margaritae*  
*margaritae* for Mlle Marguerite Closon  
*margaritiferus -a -um* bearing pearl, *μαργαριτης-φερω, margarita-fero*  
*margaritiporus -a -um* having pearl-like spores, *μαργαριτης-σπορος*  
*marginalis -is -e* of the margins, margined, *margo, marginis*  
*marginatus -a -um* having a distinct margin, *margo, marginis* (the leaves)  
*Margyricarpus* Pearl-fruit, *μαργαριτης-καρπος* (the white berry-like achenes)  
*mariae* for either Mrs Mary Burbidge or Miss Mary Anderson

- marianus* -a -um for the Virgin Mary, *Maria*; or from Maryland, USA; or from the Sierra Morena, Spain (*Montes Mariani*)
- Marica* Flaggings, μαρραίνω (the flowers die away early) (= *Neomarica*)
- marientalensis* -is -e from the environs of Mariental, bordering the Kalahari, Namibia
- mariesii* for Charles Maries (1850–1902), English plant collector in Japan for Veitch c. 1880
- marifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Teucrium marum*
- marilandicus* -a -um, *marylandicus* -a -um from the Maryland region, USA
- marinus* -a -um marine, growing by or in the sea, *mare*
- mariorika* a hybrid epithet for *Picea mariana* × *ormorika*
- maris* see *mas*
- marisculus* -a -um like a small rush, diminutive of *Mariscus*
- Mariscus*, *mariscus* -a -um the name for a rush-like plant in Pliny
- maritimus* -a -um growing by the sea, maritime, of the sea, *mare*
- marjoletti* for Joseph Marie Marjolett (1823–94), who found *Tulipa marjoletti*
- marjoranus* -a -um derived from the Latin name, *maiorana* (sweet marjoram)
- Markhamia* for Sir Clements Robert Markham (1830–1916), explorer and writer
- marmelos* a Portuguese vernacular name, marmelo, for marmalade
- marmorarius* -a -um marbled, with coloured veins, *marmor*, *marmoris* (in the corolla)
- marmoratus* -a -um, *marmoreus* -a -um with veins of colour, sparkling, marbled, μαρμαρός
- maroccanus* -a -um, *marocanus* -a -um from Morocco, NW Africa, Moroccan
- marrubialis* -is -e *Marrubium*-like
- Marrubium* the name in Pliny, either from the Hebrew, marrob, for the bitter-juice, or from the town of *Marrubium* in *Latium*
- Marsdenia* for Willam Marsden (1754–1836), author of a history of Sumatra
- Marshallia* for Humphrey Marshall (1722–1801), who compiled the first list of American trees in 1785
- marshallianus* -a -um, *marshallii* for Marschall von Bieberstein (see *Biebersteinia*)
- mariscus* -a -um from the central Apennines, Italy (the land of the *Marsi*)
- Marsilea* for Luigi Fernando Marsigli (1656–1730), Italian patron of botany (*Marsileaceae*)
- marsupialis* -is -e pouched, having pouches, μαρσπιον
- marsupiflorus* -a -um, *marsupiiflorus* -a -um with pouch-like flowers, botanical Latin from μαρσιπιος and *florum*
- martagon* either from *herba martis*, *herba martina*, herb of Mars (German, Goldwürtz) used in alchemy (Pierandrea Mattioli, 1501–77), or resembling a kind of Turkish turban (Turk's cap)
- martellianus* -a -um for Conte Ugolino Martelli (1860–1934), author of floras for Italy and Eritraea
- Martia*, *Martiusia*, *martianus* -a -um for K. F. P. von Martius (1794–1868), German botanist in Brazil
- martinicensis* -is -e, *martinicus* -a -um from Martinique
- martinii* for Claude Martin (1731–1800), correspondent of Roxburgh (q.v.)
- Martynia* for John Martyn FRS (1699–1768), Professor of Botany at Cambridge (his son Thomas Martyn was also Professor of Botany at Cambridge for 63 years between 1762 and 1825) (*Martyniaceae*)
- maru* a vernacular name for mastic
- maruta* the Italian vernacular name for *Anthemis cotula*
- marylandicus* -a -um from Maryland, USA
- mas*, *maris* bold, with stamens, male, man, *mas*, *maris*
- mascaratus* -a -um masked, darkened, Arabic, maskara
- Mascarenhasia* from the Mascarene islands
- Maschalocephalus* Overpowered-head, μασχαλιζω (inflorescences almost concealed by bracts amongst leaf-bases)

## The Names of Plants

*masculus* -a -um, *masculus* -a -um male, staminate, vigorous, with testicle-like tubers

*Masdevallia* (*Masdevillia*) for Dr Jose Masdevall (d. 1801), Spanish physician and botanist

*masius* -a -um from the volcanic Mount Karaca (*Masius*) on the Arabian platform, SE Turkey

*masonianus* -a -um, *masonorus* -a -um, *masoniorus* -a -um for Canon G. E. and Miss M. H. Mason, plant collectors at Umtata, S Africa

*massiliensis* -is -e from Marseilles, France (*Massilia*)

*Massonia* for Francis Masson (1741–1805), who collected plants in S Africa

*mastacanthus* -a -um mouth-flower, morsel-flower, μασταξ-ανθος (μαστακος-ανθος)

*mastersianus* -a -um for Dr Maxwell Tylden Masters FRS (1833–1907), editor of *Gardeners' Chronicle*

*mastichinus* -a -um similar to mastic, μαστιχη, the exudate from *Pistacia lentiscus* (Dioscorides' μαστιχη was chewed, μασσασμαι, masticated, to sweeten the breath)

*mastigophorus* -a -um (producing gum, gum-bearing, μαστιχη-φορα) whip-bearing, (μαστιξ, μαστιγος)-φορα (μαστιγο-φορος a constable)

*mastoideus* -a -um breast-shaped, μαστοειδης

*Matonia* for Dr William George Maton (1774–1835), Vice-President of the Linnean Society

*Matricaria* Of-the-womb, *matrix*, *matricis* (former medicinal use in treatment of uterine infections)

*matricarioides* resembling *Matricaria*, *Matricaria-oides*

*matritensis* -is -e from Madrid (*Matritum*), Spain

*matronalis* -is -e of the married woman, *matrona*, *matronae* (the Roman matronal festival was held on 1 March) (*Hesperis matronalis* or *viola flos matronalis*, dame's violet)

*matsudana* for Sadahisa Matsudo (1857–1921), Japanese botanist

*Matteuccia*, *Matteucia* for C. Matteucci (1800–68), Italian physicist

*matthewsii* for Mr Matthews, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Glasgow

*Matthiola* (*Mathiola*) for Pierandrea Mattioli (1501–77), Italian physician and botanist and author of *Commentarii in sex libros Pedanii Dioscoridis*

*Matucana* from the village of Matucana, Peruvian provenance of *Matucana haynei*

*matutinalis* -is -e, *matutinus* -a -um morning, of the morning, early, *matutinus*

*maulei* for William Maule of Bristol, who introduced *Chaenomeles maulei* c. 1874

*Maurandella* *Maurandia*-ish, feminine diminutive from *Maurandia*

*Maurandia* (*Maurandya*) for Catharina Pancratia Maurandi, a botany student at Carthage c. 1797

*mauritanicus* -a -um from Morocco or N Africa generally (*Mauretania*)

*mauritanus* -a -um from the island of Mauritius, Indian Ocean

*maurorum* of the Moors (μαυρος), Moorish, of *Mauretania*

*maurus* -a -um from Morocco, *Mauretania*, Moorish (colour)

*maxeanus* -a -um, *mawii* for George Maw (1832–1912), author of a monograph on *Crocus*

*max* the most, biggest or best, modern Latin from *magnus*, *maximus*

*Maxillaria*, *maxillaris* -is -e Jaws, *maxilla*, *maxillae* (column and lip resemble an insect's jaws)

*Maximiliana* for Prince Maximilian von Wied-Neuwied (1782–1867), German botanist in Brazil and N America

*maximilianii* for King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria (1811–64)

*Maximowiczia*, *maximowiczianus* -a -um, *maximowiczii* for K. J. Maximowicz (1827–91), Conservator of the Botanic Garden at St Petersburg and traveller in the East

*maximus* -a -um largest, greatest, superlative of *magnus*

*maya* supernatural, illusory, Sanskrit, ma, maya

*Mayaca* Moss-like, μυιακος (moss-like freshwater aquatic herbs) (*Mayacaceae*)

*maydis* of or upon maize (*Urocystis smut* fungus)

- mays* from the Taino/Mexican name, mahiz, for Indian corn  
*Maytenus* from the Chilean vernacular name, maiten  
*mazatlanensis -is -e* from the Mazatlán peninsula, W central Mexico  
*Mazus* Nipple, μάζος (the shape of the corolla)  
*meandriiformis -is -e* of winding form, much convoluted, *maeander-forma* (Μαιανδρος was a river)  
*meanthus -a -um* small-flowered, μει-ανθος  
*-mecon* -poppy, μηκών  
*Meconopsis* Poppy-like, μηκών-οψις  
*Medeola* for the sorceress Medea, daughter of Aëdes and Colchis, who aided Jason and the Argonauts  
*medeus -a -um* remedial, healing, curing, of cures, *medeor*, *mederi*  
*medi-, medio-* middle-sized, between-, intermediate-, from the centre, *medius*  
*Medicago* Median-grass, Dioscorides' name, μηδικη, from a Persian name for lucerne, or medick (*medica* with feminine suffix *-ago*)  
*medicinalis -is -e* having medicinal properties, medicinal, *medicina*, *medicinae*  
*medicus -a -um* from Media (Iran), curative, medicinal (doctors in Rome were frequently from the East)  
*Medinilla* for J. de Medinilla y Pineda, Governor of the Marianne Islands (Mauritius) in 1820  
*mediocris -is -e* ordinary, average, *mediocris*  
*mediolanensis -is -e* from Milan (Mediolanum), Italy  
*medioloides* florist's *Smilax* (from Mediolanum)  
*medioluteus -a -um* mid-yellow, with a yellow centre, *medius-luteus*  
*mediopictus -a -um* with a coloured stripe down the centre-line, *medius-pictus* (of a leaf)  
*medioradiatus -a -um* with a radiant centre, radiating from the centre, *medius-radiatus*  
*mediosorus -a -um* having centrally arranged sori, botanical Latin from *medius* and σῶρος  
*mediterranea, mediterraneus -a -um* from the Mediterranean region; from well inland, *medi-terra*  
*Medium* a plant name, μηδιον, in Dioscorides  
*medius -a -um* between, intermediate, mid-sized, centre, *medius*  
*medocinus -a -um* from the Médoc district, France  
*medullaris -is -e, medullus -a -um* pithy, soft-wooded  
*medullarius -a -um, medullosus -a -um* with a large pith  
*medusae* like Medusa's head (the long threadlike sepals of the heads of flowers likened to the serpents hair of Medusa)  
*medwediewii* for H. Medwediew, who collected *Betula medwediewii* in Trans-Caucasus c. 1888  
*meeana* for Margaret Mee (1909–88), illustrator of Brazilian plants  
*Meehania, meehanii* for Thomas Meehan (1826–1901), London nurseryman and writer on plants  
*Meeusella, meeuse, meeusei* for Adriaan Dirk Jacob Meeuse (1914–), Dutch systematist  
*mega-, megali-, megas-* biggest-, bigger-, big-, μέγα, μεγάλη, μέγας (comparatives)  
*megacalyx* having a very large calyx, μέγα-καλύξ  
*megacarpus -a -um* large fruited, μέγα-καρπός  
*megacephalus -a -um* large-headed, μέγα-κεφαλή (of composite inflorescences)  
*Megaclinium* Large-bed, μέγα-(κλίνη, κλινάριον) (the many-flowered rachis)  
*Megacodon* Massive-bell, μέγα-κώδον (massive flowered)  
*megalanthus -a -um* large-flowered, μεγάλη-ανθος  
*megalobotrys* having large berries or bunches, μεγάλη-βοτρυς  
*megalocarpus -a -um* large-fruited, μεγάλη-καρπός  
*megalophyllus -a -um* with very large leaves, μεγάλη-φυλλον  
*megalorrhizus -a -um* large-rooted, μεγάλη-ρίζα

## The Names of Plants

- megalurus* -a -um long-tailed, μεγάλη-ουρα  
*megalus* -a -um rapid, quick, fast, μεγάλως  
*Megaphrynium* Large-*Phrynium* (*Phrynium* is a tropical Asiatic genus)  
*megaphyllus* -a -um large-leaved, μεγά-φυλλον  
*megapotaemicus* -a -um of the big river, μεγά-ποταμος, from the Rio Grande or Amazon  
*megarrhizus* -a -um large-rooted, μεγά-ριζα  
*Megaseiflorus* -a -um *Megasea*-flowered (= *Bergenia*-flowered), *Megasea-florum*  
*megaseifolius* -a -um *Megasea*-leaved (= *Bergenia*-leaved), *Megasea-folium*  
*Megastachya* Large-eared, μεγά-σταχυς (spikelets up to 20-flowered)  
*megastigma* with a large stigma, μεγά-στιγμα  
*megathurus* -a -um large entrance, μεγά-θυρα (the open throat of the corolla)  
*megeratus* -a -um very beautiful, *megeratus*  
*megisto-*, *megistus* -a -um the largest or biggest, μεγιστος, superlative of μέγας  
*megistocarpus* -a -um the largest-fruited, μεγιστο-καρπος  
*megistophyllus* -a -um the largest-leaved, μεγιστο-φυλλον  
*megistostictus* -a -um most prominently spotted, μεγιστο-στικτος  
*mei-* less-, μειων, comparative of μικρος  
*meiacanthus* -a -um having fewer thorns or spines, μει-ακανθος  
*meiandrus* -a -um with few stamens, μει-ανηρ  
*meifolius* -a -um with fewer leaves, botanical Latin from μειων and *folium*; *Meum*-leaved, *Meum-folium*  
*meio-* (*meon-*) fewer-, less than-, μειων, μειωω, μειον, μειο- (prefixed to an organ of reference), meiosis, μειωσις, is the reduction division during spore formation  
*meiophyllus* -a -um with smaller or fewer leaves, μειο-φυλλον (in each successive whorl)  
*meiostemonus* -a -um with fewer stamens, μειο-στεμμα  
*mekongensis* -is -e from the environs of the Mekong river, SE Asia  
*mela-*, *melan-*, *melano-* black-, μελας, μελανος, μελανο-  
*Melaleuca* Black-and-white, μελας-λευκος (the colours of the bark on trunk and branches)  
*melaleucus* -a -um black and white coloured, μελας-λευκος (outer surfaces)  
*Melampyrum* (*Melampyron*) Black-wheat, μελας-πυρος (a name, μελαμπυρον, used by Theophrastus for a weed of wheat crops)  
*melan-*, *melano-* dark-, black-, μελας, μελαινα, μελαν, μελανο-  
*melanacmis* -is -e dark-tipped, μελαν-ακμη  
*melanandrus* -a -um having dark or black stamens, μελαινα-ανηρ  
*melananthus* -a -um with black flowers, μελαινα-ανθος  
*melancholicus* -a -um sad-looking, drooping, melancholy, μελανχολια (μελας-χολη, black-bile)  
*melanciclus* -a -um with dark circular markings, μελανο-κυκλος  
*melandriifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Melandrium*, *Melandrium-folium*  
*Melandrium* the name, *malandrum*, used in Pliny of uncertain meaning (the dark anthers of some?) (= *Silene*)  
*melanion* black violet, μελαν-ιον  
*melano-* black-, μελας, μελανος  
*melanocalyx* with a very dark or black calyx, μελανο-καλυξ  
*melanocarpus* -a -um with very dark or black fruits, μελανο-καρπος  
*melanocentron*, *melanocentrus* -a -um having a black spur, μελανο-κεντρον  
*melanocerasus* -a -um black-cherry-like, *melano-Cerasus* (garden huckleberry)  
*melanochaetes* with black bristles, μελανο-χαιτη  
*melanochlamys* clothed in black, μελανο-χλαμυς  
*melanochrysus* -a -um black gold, μελανο-χρυσος (dark leaves have a varnished surface that glows golden in sunlight)  
*Melanodiscus* -a -um Black-disc, μελανο-δισκος (floral feature)  
*melanolasius* -a -um with black shaggy hair, μελανο-λασιος



- melanophloeus* -a -um black-barked, μελανο-φλοιος  
*melanops* black-eyed, μελαν-ωψ  
*melanopsis* -is -e very dark looking, μελαν-οψις  
*melanorhodus* -a -um very dark red, black and red, μελανο-ροδον  
*Melanoselinum* Black-parsley, μελανο-σελινον  
*melanosporus* -a -um with black spores, μελανο-σπορος  
*melanostachys* having black spikes (catkins), μελανο-σταχυς  
*melanostictus* -a -um with black spotting, μελανο-στικτος  
*melanotrichus* -a -um having very dark or black hair, μελανο-τριχος  
*melanoxylon* black-wooded, μελανο-ξυλον  
*Melanthera* Black-stamened-one, μελας-ανθηρα  
*Melanthium* Black-flower, μελας-ανθεμιον (the dark senescent tepals)  
*melanius* -a -um blackened, μελανω, μελαινω  
*Melasphaerula* Little-black-globe, μελας-σφαιρα, Latin diminutive from σφαιρα  
*Melastoma* Black-mouth, μελας-στομα (the fruits stain the lips black)  
**(Melastomataceae)**  
*Melchrys* Honey-coloured, μελι-χρωμα (the floral glands)  
*Meleagris, meleagris* -is -e Greek name for Meleager of Calydon, chequered as is a guinea fowl (*Numidia meleagris*) and snake's head fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*)  
*melegueta* probably from a Portuguese vernacular name for peppers, including *Aframomum melegueta*, grains of paradise  
*meles* badger, *meles*  
*meli-* honey-, μελι, μελιτος, *mel*, *mellis*  
*Melia* from the Greek name, μελιη, for ash tree (the resemblance of the leaves)  
**(Meliaceae)**  
*Melianthus* Honey-flower, μελι-ανθος **(Melianthaceae)**  
*Melica* Honey-grass, μελι, μελιτος (Cesalpino's name for a sorghum)  
*meliciferus* -era -erum music-bearing, (μελος, μελικος)-φερω  
*Melicocca* Honey-berry, μελι-κοκκος (the genip tree's very sweet fruit)  
*Melicope* Honey-parts, μελι-κοπη (the four nectaries)  
*Melicytus* etymology uncertain (Honey-shield, μελι-κυτος, for the scale on the extended connective?)  
*melifluus* -a -um with copious nectar, flowing with honey, (*mel*, *mellis*)-fluo, *fluere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*  
*Melilotus* Honey-clover, μελι-λωτος (Theophrastus' name, μελιλωτος, refers to melilot's attractiveness to honeybees)  
*melinanthus* -a -um with quince-like flowers, μελινος-ανθος, honeyed flowers  
*Melinis* Ashen-looking, μελινος (leaves are sticky haired)  
*melinocarpus* -a -um ashen-fruited, μελινος-καρπος  
*melinus* -a -um quince-like, quince-coloured; ash-like, μελινος  
*Meliosma, meliosmus* -a -um Honey-perfumed, μελι-οσμη (the fragrance of the flowers)  
*meliosmifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Meliosma*, *Meliosma-folium*  
*Melissa* Honeybee, μελισσα, μελιττα (named for the nymph, Μελισσα, who, in mythology kept bees, and for the plant's use in apiculture)  
*melissaefolius* -a -um, *melissifolius* -a -um with *Melissa*-like leaves, *Melissa-folium*  
*melissophyllus* -a -um, (*mellisifolius*) a name in Pliny, balm-leaved, with *Melissa*-like leaves  
*melitensis* -is -e from Malta, Maltese (*Melita*)  
*Melittis* Honey-rich, μελιτοεις (bastard balm attracts bees, μελισσα, μελιττα)  
*melius, melior* better, improved, comparative of *bonus*  
*melleus* -a -um of honey, honeyed, *mel*, *mellis* (smelling or coloured)  
*mellifer* -era -erum honey-bearing, honey-making, *mellifer*, *melliferi*  
*mellifluus* -a -um with copious nectar, flowing with honey, (*mel*, *mellis*)-fluo, *fluere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*  
*mellinus* -a -um the colour of honey, sweet, *mellitus*  
*melliodorus* -a -um, honey-smelling, *mellis*-(odor, odoris)

## The Names of Plants

*melliolens* honey-fragrant, *mellis*-(*olens*, *olentis*)  
*mellitus* -a -um honeyed, sweet, *mellitus*  
*melo-* apple-, *μηλον* (from *μηλοπεπον*, apple-gourd)  
*Melocactus* Melon-cactus, *μηλον-κακτος* (the shape)  
*meloctonus* -a -um badger slaughtering, botanical Latin from *Meles*, *Meles* and *κτος* (*Aconitum meloetinum*, badger's bane)  
*melongena* apple-bearer, *μηλον-γενος* (producing a tree-fruit, the egg plant)  
*meloniformis* -is -e, (*meloformis* -is -e) like a ribbed sphere, melon-shaped, botanical Latin from *μηλον* and *forma*  
*Melothria* the Greek name, *μηλοθρον*, for bryony  
*membraneus* -a -um, *membranaceus* -a -um thin in texture, parchment-like, membranous, *μεμβρανα*, *membrana*, *membranae*  
*membranifolius* -a -um having very thin leaves, *membrana-folium*  
*Memecylon* Imitation, *μιμημα* (from the Greek name for the fruits of *Arbutus*, which are similar)  
*memnonius* -a -um dark brown, brownish-black, changeable, *memnon*  
*mementalis* -is -e remembered, famed, *memoro*, *memorare*, *memoravi*, *memoratum*  
*mendelii* for Mr Mendel of Manley Hall, Manchester, orchid grower  
*mendocicus* -a -um from the Mendoza river, Argentina  
*mendocinensis* -is -e from Mendocino, California  
*mene-*, *meni-* crescent-, moon-, *μην*, *μηνη*, *μηνος*  
*-mene* membrane, *μενινξ*, *μενινγ-*  
*meniscatus* -a -um curved-cylindrical, *μηνισκος*  
*meniscoides* meniscus-shaped, concavo-convex, *μηνισκος-οειδης*  
*Menisorus* Lunate-sorus, *μηνη-σορος* (shape of the sori)  
*menispermifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Menispermum*, *Menispermum-folium*  
*menispermoides* resembling *Menispermum*, *Menispermum-oides*  
*Menispermum* Moon-seed, *μηνη-σπερμα* (the compressed, curved stone of the fruit) (***Menispermaceae***)  
*mensalis* -is -e of plateaux or table-lands, *mensa*, *mensae*  
*Mentha* the name, *menta*, in Pliny, *μιντη*  
*menthifolius* -a -um mint-leaved, with leaves resembling *Mentha*, *Mentha-folium*  
*menthoides* mint-like, *Mentha-oides*  
*mentiens* deceptive, false, present participle of *mentior*, *mentire*, *mentitus*  
*mentorensis* -is -e from Mentor, Ohio, USA  
*mentosus* -a -um, *-mentum* having a chin, botanically a lip or labellum, *mentum*, *menti*  
*Mentzelia* for Christian Mentzel (1622–1701), early plant name lexicographer  
*Menyanthes* Moon-flower, *μηνη-ανθος* (various derivations have been proposed. Theophrastus' name, *μηνηανθος*, for *Nymphoides peltata*) (***Menyanthaceae***)  
*Menziesia*, *menziesii* for Archibald Menzies (1754–1842), Scottish naturalist on the Discovery (1790–5) with Vancouver  
*meonanthus* -a -um few or small-flowered, *μειον-ανθος*  
*mephiticus* -a -um emitting a foul odour, *mephitis*; *mephiticus*  
*meracus* -a -um individual, alone, pure, *meracus*  
*Meratia* for François Victor Mérat de Vaumartoise (1780–1851), French physician and botanist  
*mercadensis* -is -e from the Cerro del Mercado area, Mexico  
*Mercurialis* Of-the-god-Mercury, *herba mercurialis*, named by Cato for Mercury, messenger of the gods  
*merdarius* -a -um of dung, coprophilous, *merda*, *merdae*  
*Merendera* from the Spanish vernacular name, *quita meriendas*  
*merguensis* -is -e from the Mergui archipelago, SE Myanmar (Burma)  
*meri-*, *meros-* partly-, part-, *μερις*, *μεριδος*, *μερι-*  
*-meria*, *-meris* -is -e -parts-, *μερις*, *μεριζω*  
*meridensis* -is -e from either the Mérida cordillera in W Venezuela, or Mérida in SW Mexico, or Mérida in W Spain.

- meridianus* -a -um, *meridionalis* -is -e southern, midday, of noon, *merides*, *merideie* (flowering at midday)
- Merinthosorus* Divided-sorus, (μεριζω) μερινθος-σορος
- merismoides* divided-looking, μερισμος-οειδης (the surface of the fruiting body has numerous radiating ridges)
- meritus* -a -um deserved, to be acquired, past participle of *mereo*, *merere*, *merui*; *mereor*, *mereri*, *meritus*
- Mertensia* for Franz Karl Mertens (1764–1831), Professor of Botany at Bremen
- mertensianus* -a -um for Karl Heinrich Mertens (1795–1830), who collected in Alaska
- mertonensis* -is -e from Merton College, Oxford
- merus* -a -um -partite, -divided into, -merous, -parts, -μερος
- merus* undiluted, pure, bare, mere, *merus*, *mera*
- Meryta* Rolled, μερυς (the appearance of the male flowers)
- mes-*, *mesi-*, *meso-* somewhat-, between-, middle-, μεσος, μεσο-, μεσ-
- mesacanthus* -a -um with moderately large spines, μεσ-ακανθος
- mesadenius* -a -um with central glands (petiolar), moderately glandular, μεσ-αδην
- mesaeus* -a -um intermediate, neutral, μεσενω
- Mesanthemum* Middle-flowered, μεσο-ανθεμον (the flowers are surrounded by involucre bracts)
- mesargyreus* -a -um with silver towards the middle, μεσ-αργυρος (leaf colouration)
- mesariticus* -a -um from the Mesará plain of S Crete
- Mesembryanthemum* (*Mesembrianthemum*) originally, Midday-flower, μεσ-ημβρια-ανθεμον, μεσ-ημβρινος-ανθεμον (flowers of some open in full midday sun) but current name recognizes night-flowering components and derives as μεσος-εμβρυον-ανθεμον, flower with a central embryo
- mesentericus* -a -um mesentery-like, μεσεντεριον (the texture and colouration of the tripe-fungus, *Auricularia mesenterica*)
- meso-* intermediate, middle, μεσος
- mesochoreus* -a -um from the middle region, country or land, from the midlands, μεσο-χωρα
- mesogaeus* -a -um of middle earth, μεσο-(γη, γαια)
- mesoleucus* -a -um with white centres, μεσο-λευκος
- mesophaeus* -a -um with a dark centre, μεσο-φαιος (colouring)
- mesopolius* -a -um with a grey centre, μεσο-πολιος
- mesopotenticus* -a -um from the middle sea, μεσο-ποντιος (lakes of central Africa)
- mesopotamicus* -a -um from between the rivers, μεσο-ποταμος
- mesozygius* -a -um yoked or united in the middle, μεσο-ζυγος
- mespiliformis* -is -e resembling a medlar, *Mespilus-forma*
- Mespilus* Half-felted, μεσο-πιλος (Theophrastus' name, μεσπιλη σατανειος, for the medlar)
- messanensis* -is -e, *messanius* -a -um from Messina area, Italy (*Messana*)
- messeniacus* -a -um, *messeniensis* -is -e from Messenia, Morea, Greece
- mestris* -is -e -months, *mensis*, *mensis* (the period of growth or flowering) (*semester* six-months)
- met-*, *meta-* amongst-, next to-, after-, behind-, later-, with-, μετα
- metallicus* -a -um lustrous, metallic in appearance, μεταλλικος
- metalliferus* -a -um bearing (metal or) a metallic lustre, μεταλλικος-φερω
- Metasequoia* Close-to-Sequoia, botanical Latin from μετα and *Sequoia* (resemblance of the dawn redwood)
- metel* an Arabic vernacular name for *Datura metel*
- meteloides* resembling (*Datura*) *metel*
- meteoris* -is -e dependent upon the weather, μετεωρος (flowering)
- methipticos* intoxicating, μεθυσκω (to make drunk)
- methystico-*, *methysticus* -a -um intoxicating, μεθυσκω (*Piper methysticum* is intoxicating pepper, or [Tongan] kava)
- metrius* -a -um estimable, measured, passed over, μετρεω

## The Names of Plants

- metro-* mother-, centre-, heart-, μητρα; size, standard, μετρον  
*Metrosideros* Heart-of-iron, μητρα-σιδηρος (the hard timber)  
*Metroxylon* Heart-wood, μητρα-ζυλον (the large medulla)  
*Metternichia* for Prince Metternich of Winneburg, Austria (1772–1859)  
*metulifer, metuliferus -a -um* carrying apprehension, (*metuo, metuere, metui, metutum*)-fero (the fruits)  
*Meum* (*Meon*) an old Greek name, μιον, in Dioscorides (*meu* of the apothecaries)  
*mexicanus -a -um* from Mexico, Mexican  
*meyenianus -a -um, meyenii* for Franz Julius Ferdinand Meyen (1804–40), plant illustrator  
*meyeri* for either Johann Karl Friedrich Meyer (1765–1805), apothecary of Stettin, or G. F. W. Meyer (1782–1856), who wrote the Flora of Hanover, or Adolph Bernard Meyer (1840–1911), explorer, or Abraham Julien Meyer (1770–1843), of Batavia, or É. H. F. Meyer (1791–1858), botanical author, or Reverend G. Meyer (fl. 1929), who collected S African succulents  
*Mezereum* (*mezereon*) a name used by Avicenna (Ibn Sina) (980–1037), from the Persian, mazarjun  
*Mibora* an Adansonian name of uncertain meaning  
*micaceus -a -um* from micaceous soils, mica-like, *mica, micae* (colour appearance)  
*micans* shining, sparkling, glistening, *mico, micare, micui*  
*Michauxia, michauxii* for André Michaux (1746–1803), French botanist who collected in N America to supply the Rambouillet forest near Paris  
*Michelia, michelianus -a -um* for either Pietro Antonio Micheli (1679–1737), Florentine botanist, or Marc Micheli (1844–1902) of Geneva  
*michiganensis -is -e* from Michigan, USA  
*micholitzianus -a -um, micholitzii* for Wilhelm Micholitz (1854–1932), who collected for Sander in the Philippines, New Guinea, etc.  
*micuacanus -a -um* from Michoacan state, W central Mexico  
*micr-, micra-, micro-* small-, μικρος, μικρο-, μικρ-  
*micrandus -a -um* with small stamens, μικρ-ανηρ  
*Micranthes* Small-flower, μικρος-ανθος  
*micranthidifolius -a -um* with *Micranthus*-like foliage  
*Micranthus, micranthus -a -um* Small-flowered, having small flowers, μικρ-ανθος  
*Microbiota* Small-*Thuja* (*Biota* was an earlier synonym for *Thuja*)  
*microbotryus -a -um* having small bunches, μικρο-βοτρυσ (of fruits or flowers)  
*Microcachrys* Little-*Cachrys*  
*Microcala* Little-beauty, μικρο-καλος  
*Microcalamus* Small-*Calamus*-like  
*microcarpus -a -um* small-fruited, μικρο-καρπος  
*microcephalus -a -um* small-headed, μικρο-κεφαλη (inflorescences)  
*Microchloa* Small-grass, μικρο-χλοη  
*Microcoelia* Small-belly, μικρο-κοιλος (obscure lobes of lip)  
*Microcycas* Small-*Cycas*  
*microdasys* small and hairy, with short shaggy hair, μικρο-δασυς  
*Microdesmis* Small-clusters, μικρο-δεσμη (refers to the clustered flowers)  
*microdon* small-toothed, μικρο-οδων  
*Microdracroides* Small-*Dracaena*, μικρο-δρακαινα-οειδης (mature plants form false ‘trunks’ and resemble small *Dracaena* plants)  
*microglochis* small-point, μικρο-γλωχης (the extended tip of the flowering axis)  
*Microglossa* Small-tongue, μικρο-γλωσσα (the short ligulate florets)  
*Microgramma* Small-lines, μικρο-γραμμη (the sori)  
*Microlepis* Small-scale, μικρο-λεπης (thin outward-facing indusium is attached at the base and sides)  
*microlepis -is -e* with small scales, scurfy, μικρο-λεπης  
*microleucum* small (*Rhododendron*) *leucum*  
*Microloma* Small-fringe, μικρο-λωμα (the hair groups in the corolla tube)  
*micromalus* small apple, μικρο-μηλεα, *micro-Malus* (fruiting body)

- Micromeles* Small-apple, μικρο-μελον (the fruit's size)  
*Micromeria* Small-parts, μικρο-μερις (the diminutive flowers)  
*micromeris -a -um* with small parts or divisions, μικρο-μερις  
*Micromonas* Small-unit, μικρο-μονας (the smallest monocaryotic alga)  
*micropetalus -a -um* small-petalled, μικρο-πεταλον  
*microphyllus -a -um* small-leaved, μικρο-φυλλον  
*microphyton* small plant, μικρο-φυτον (as distinct from other species)  
*microps* of small appearance, tiny, μικρ-ωψ  
*microptilon* small wing, μικρος-πτιλον (phyllaries)  
*microrhizus -a -um* with a small root or rooting base, μικρο-ριζα  
*microsepalus -a -um* having small sepals, μικρο-σκεπη  
*Microseris* Small-Seris, μικρο-σηρις  
*Microsisymbrium* Little-*Sisymbrium*, from μικρο and *Sisymbrium*  
*Microsorium* Small-sori, μικρο-σορος (restricted to junctions of three veins)  
*microspermus -a -um* small-seeded, with little seed, μικρο-σπερμα  
*microstachyus -a -um* with small spikes, μικρο-σταχυς (aments)  
*Microstegium, microsteius -a -um* Small-covers, μικρο-στεγη (the minute lemmas or bracts)  
*microstipulus -a -um* having small stipules, botanical Latin from μικρο and *stipula*  
*Microstrobos* Small-cone, μικρο-στροβιλος (comparison with *Pinus strobus*)  
*microthelis -is -e* having small (nipples or) tubercles, μικρο-θηλη  
*microthyrsus -a -um* having small thyrses, μικρο-θυρσος (see Fig. 3d)  
*microtrichus -a -um* with very short hairs, μικρο-(θριξ, τριχος)  
*microxiphion* with small swords, μικρο-ξιφος (the leaves)  
*micrugosa* small (*Rosa rugosa*), *micro-rugosa*  
 -mict- -mixed-, -mixture-, μικτος  
*middendorffianus -a -um, middendorffii* for Alexander Theodor von Middendorf (1815–94), Russian collector in N India and Siberia  
*Mikania* for Joseph G. Mikan (1743–1814), Professor of Botany at Prague  
*mikanioides* resembling climbing hemp-weed, *Mikania scandens*, *Mikania-oides*  
*Mikaniopsis* Resembling-*Mikania*, botanical Latin from Mikan and οψις  
*Mila* an anagram of Lima, the genus' Peruvian provenance  
*miliaceus -a -um* millet-like, pertaining to millet, *Milium*  
*miliaris -is -e* thousands, minutely glandular-spotted, *milia*, *milium*  
*militaris -is -e* upright, resembling part of a uniform, soldierly, *miles*, *militis*  
*Milium* the Latin name, *milium*, *mili*, for a millet grass  
*Milla* for Juliani Milla, eighteenth-century gardener at the Madrid court  
*mille-* a thousand- (usually means 'very many'), *mille*, *millia*  
*milleflorus -a -um* having (thousands or) many flowers or florets, *mille-florum*  
*millefolii* of millfoil (*Rhopalomyia* gall midge in axillary buds)  
*millefolius -a -um, millefoliatus -a -um* thousand-leaved (much-divided leaves of milfoil), milfoil-like, *mille-folium*  
*millegranus -a -um* having (thousands or) very large numbers of seeds, *mille-granum*  
*milleri* for Philip Miller (1691–1771), Curator of Chelsea Physic Garden, author of *The Gardener's Dictionary* (1731)  
*Milletia* for J. A. Millet, eighteenth-century French botanist  
*Miltonia* for Earl Charles Fitzwilliam (1786–1857), Viscount Milton  
*mimetes* mimicking, μιμησις  
*Mimosa* Mimic, μιμος (the sensitivity of the leaves, an imitator or mime) (**Mimosaceae**)  
*mimosifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Mimosa*, *Mimosa-folium*  
*mimosoides* resembling *Mimosa*, *Mimosa-oides*  
*mimuloides* resembling *Mimulus*, *Mimulus-oides*  
*Mimulopsis* Resembling-*Mimulus*, botanical Latin from *Mimulus* and οψις  
*Mimulus* Mask-flower, μιμεομαι (diminutive of *mimus*, the flowers somewhat mimic a face)

## The Names of Plants

*minus* -a -um theatrical, farcical, mimetic, μῖμος, *minus*, *mimi*  
*Minusops* Monkey-face, μῖμος-οψίς (imaginary resemblance of the corolla)  
*minax* extending, projecting, threatening, *minax*, *minacis*  
*miniatus* -a -um cinnabar-red, the colour of red lead, *minium*  
*minim*, *minimus* -a -um least, smallest, superlative of *parvus*  
*minimiflorus* -a -um having the smallest flowers, *minimus-florum*  
*minisculus* -a -um somewhat smaller, comparative of *parvus*  
*minor* -or -us smaller, comparative of *parvus*  
*minorcensis* -is -e from Menorca, Balearic Islands  
*minous* -a -um for King Minos of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa  
*Minuartia* for Juan Minuart (1693–1768), botanical writer of Barcelona  
*minus* -a -um small, less, *minus*, comparative of *parvus*  
*minusculus* -a -um smallish, *minusculus*  
*minutalis* -is -e very small, *minutal*, *minutalis* (literally, like mince)  
*minutiflorus* -a -um with very small flowers, *minuti-florum*  
*minutifolius* -a -um with very small leaves, *minuti-folium*  
*minutissimus* -a -um extremely small, smallest, superlative of *parvus*  
*minutulus* -a -um somewhat small, diminutive of *minutus*  
*minutus* -a -um very small, minute, inconspicuous, *minuta*, *minutus*  
*mio*- see *meio*-  
*miquelianus* -a -um for Dr Friedrich Anton Wilhelm Miquel (1811–71), Director of Botanic Garden at Utrecht, Holland  
*Mirabilis*, *mirabilis* -is -e Wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing (*Mirabilis jalapa*, marvel of Peru)  
*mirabundus* -a -um astonishing, *mirabundus*  
*miraguanus* -a -um from the Miraguâne peninsula, Haiti  
*mirandanus* -a -um from Miranda state, Venezuela  
*mirandus* -a -um extraordinary, wonderful, *mirandus*  
*mirificus* -a -um most wonderful, *mirifice*  
*miris* -is -e, *mirus* -a -um wonderful, strange, *mire*, *mirus*  
*mirissimus* -a -um most wonderful or extraordinary, superlative of *mire*  
*Miscanthus* Pedicelled-flowered, μισχος-ανθος (the conspicuous inflorescence)  
*miscellus* -a -um variable, mixed, *misceo*, *miscere*, *miscui*, *mixtum*  
*misellus* -a -um little, poor, *misellus*  
*miser* -era -erum, *miserus* -a -um wretched, inferior, poor, pitiful, *miser*, *miseri*  
*miserimus* -a -um more insignificant, comparative of *miser*  
*mishmiensis* -is -e, *mishimiensis* -is -e from the Mishmi hills, outliers of the Himalayas, NE India  
*Misopates* Reluctant-to-open, botanical Latin from μισος and *pateo*, *patere*, *patui*  
*mississippiensis* -is -e from the Mississippi, USA  
*missuricus* -a -um, *missouriensis* -is -e from Missouri, USA  
*mistassininus* -a -um from the area around Lake Mistassini, Quebec  
*mistiensis* -is -e from the Andean Misti or Arequipa volcano, S Peru  
*Mitchellia* (*Mitchella*), *mitchellianus* -a -um, *mitchellii* for Dr John Mitchell (1711–68), botanist in Virginia, USA  
*Mitella* Little-mitre, diminutive of μῖτρα (the shape of the fruit)  
*mithridatus* -a -um for Mithridates Eupator, king of Pontus (mithridates give protection against poisons, cf. antidotes)  
*mitifolius* -a -um having soft leaves, *mitis-folium*  
*mitior*, *mitius* -a -um softer, comparative of *mitis*  
*mitis* -is -e gentle, mild, bland, not acid, without spines, *mitis*  
*mitissimus* -a -um most gentle or mild, superlative of *mitis*  
*Mitracarpus* Capped-ovary, μῖτρα-γυνη (the circumscissile fruit)  
*Mitragyna* Mitred-ovary, μῖτρα-γυνη (the cap-like stigma)  
*Mitraria* Capped, μῖτρα (the bracteate inflorescence)  
*mitratus* -a -um turbaned, mitred, μῖτρα (head-dress)  
*mitreolus* -a -um with a small cap, diminutive of *mitra*, *mitrae*

- mitriformis* -is -e, *mitraeformis* -is -e mitre-shaped, turban-shaped, *mitra-forma*  
*Mitriostigma* Mitred-stigma, μιτρα-στιγμα (the cap-like stigma)  
*mixo-* mixing-, mingling-, μιξις, μιξο-  
*mixomycetes* half-fungus, μιξο-μυκητος (slime fungi)  
*mixtus* -a -um mixed, mingled, *mixtura*, *mixturae*  
*miyabeanus* -a -um, *miyabei* for Professor Kingo Miyabe (1860–1951), Director of  
 Sapporo Botanic Garden, Japan  
*mlokosewitschii* for Ludwik Francisek Mlokosewitsch (1831–1909), who found his  
*Paeonia* in the central Caucasus  
*-mnemon* -memorable, -unforgettable, μνημων  
*mnio-* moss-, *Mnium*-  
*mniophilus* -a -um moss-loving, living amongst mosses, μνιον-φιλος  
*Mniopsis* Moss-like, μνιον-οψις (genus of the aquatic *Podostemaceae*)  
*Mnium* Moss, μνιον  
*moabiticus* -a -um, (*moabaticus*) from the biblical land of Moab, Jordan  
*mobilis* -is -e pliant; excitable, fickle; rapidly, *mobilis*  
*mocambicanus* -a -um from Mozambique (Moçambique)  
*modestissimus* -a -um most restrained or unassuming, superlative of *modestus*  
*modestus* -a -um modest, unpretentious, restrained, *modestus*  
*modicus* -a -um mean, small, *modicus*  
*Moehringia* (*Möhringia*) for Paul Heinrich Gerhard Möhring (1710–92), naturalist  
 and physician of Oldenberg  
*Moenchia* for Conrad Moench (1744–1805), German botanist  
*moesiacus* -a -um from the Balkans (*Moesia*)  
*mohavensis* -is -e from the Mojave desert, California, USA  
*Mohria*, *mohrii* for Daniel Mohr (1780–1808), German botanist  
*Mohrodendron* Mohr's tree (see *Mohria*) (= *Halesia carolina*)  
*molaris* -is -e of the millstone, ground, granular, *mola*, *molae*  
*moldavicus* -a -um from Moldova, from the Danube area (Romania and Ukraine)  
*molendinaceus* -a -um, *molendinarius* -is -e shaped like a mill-sail, with a wing-like  
 expansion, *mola*, *molae*; *molaris* (literally, related to millstones)  
*molestus* -a -um annoying, troublesome, *molestus*  
*Molinia*, *molinae* for Juan Ignacio (Giovanni Ignazio) Molina (1740–1829), writer  
 on Chilean plants  
*Molium* Magic-garlic, from μωλη (after *Allium moly*)  
*molle* from Peruvian name, *mulli*, for *Schinus molle*  
*mollearis* -is -e resembling *Schinus molle*  
*molli-*, *mollis* -is -e softly hairy, soft, *mollis* (cognate with mullein)  
*molliaris* -is -e supple, graceful, pleasant, *mollio*, *mollire*, *mollivi*, *mollitum*  
*mollicaulis* -is -e soft-stemmed, *mollis-caulis*  
*mollicellus* -a -um somewhat soft or tender, diminutive of *mollis*  
*molliceps* soft-headed, *mollis-caput*  
*mollicomatus* -a -um, *mollicomus* -a -um having long, soft hair, *mollis-comatus* (indu-  
 mentum)  
*molliferus* -a -um bearing a soft hairy covering, *mollis-fero*  
*molliformis* -is -e resembling (*Bromus*) *mollis*  
*mollissimus* -a -um the softest, superlative of *mollis*  
*molliusculus* -a -um quite pubescent, soft or tender, diminutive of *mollis*  
*Mollugo*, *mollugo* Tender, *mollis* with feminine suffix -ugo (a name in Pliny)  
 (*Molluginaceae*)  
*Molopospermum* Striped-seed, μωλωψ-σπερμα (the yellow fruit has brown vittae)  
*Moltkia*, *moltkei* for Count Joachim Gadake Moltke (1746–1818), of Denmark  
*moluccanus* -a -um from Maluku, Indonesia (the Moluccas)  
*Moluccella* derivation obscure (Bells of Ireland, from Molucca?)  
*molluccifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Moluccella*  
*moly* the Greek name, μολυ, of a magic herb used against Circe by Odysseus  
 (Homer); Lyte associated it with *Allium*

## The Names of Plants

*molybdeus* -a -um, *molybdos* sad, neutral-grey, lead-coloured, μολυβδος, μολιβδος  
*mombin* a W Indian vernacular name for hog plum, *Spondias mombin*  
*Momordica* Bitten, *mordeo*, *mordere*, *momordi*, *morsum* (the jagged seeds of balsam pear appear to have been nibbled)  
*mon-*, *mona-* one-, single-, alone-, μονας, μονα-, μον-  
*monacanthus* -a -um with single spines, μον-ακανθος  
*monacensis* -is -e from Monaco, S Europe, or Munich, Germany  
*monachorus* -a -um of monks, *monachus*, *monachi*, (the apothecaries' *Rhabarbarum monachorum* (≡ *Rumex patientia*) is monk's rhubarb)  
*monadelphus* -a -um having a single brotherhood, μον-αδελφος (conjoined stamens)  
*Monadenium* Single-glanded-one, μονος-αδην (the allied *Euphorbia* has two glands)  
*monadenus* -a -um having a single gland, μον-αδην (the nectary)  
*monancistrus* -a -um with single barbs, μον-αγκιστριον  
*monandrus* -a -um one-stamened, with a single stamen, μονο-ανηρ  
*monanthus* -a -um, *monanthos* having a single flower, or flowers borne singly, μονο-ανθος  
*Monarda* for Nicholas Monardes (1493–1588) of Seville, first herbal writer to include newly discovered American plants  
*Monardella* diminutive of *Monarda*  
*monarensis* -is -e from the Monaro plateau, New South Wales, Australia  
*mondo* from a Japanese vernacular name  
*monensis* -is -e from Anglesey or the Isle of Man, both formerly known as *Mona*  
*Monerma* Single-pendant, μονος-ερμα, an old generic name referring to the single glume, ≡ *Psilurus*  
*Moneses* One-desire, μονος-(ιημι, εσις) (for the solitary flower)  
*mongholicus* -a -um, *mongolicus* -a -um from Mongolia, Mongolian  
*moniliferus* -a -um necklaced, carrying beads, *monile-fero*  
*moniliformis* -is -e necklace-like, like a string of beads, *monile*, *monilis*  
*monilis* -is -e necklace-like, *monile*  
*Monimia* Mascarene islands vernacular name (*Monimiaceae*)  
*mono-* one-, single-, μονος, μονο-  
*monocarpus* -a -um monocarpic, fruiting is followed by death, μονο-καρπος  
*monocephalus* -a -um with a single head, μονο-κεφαλη  
*monochlamys* having a single cover, with a single perianth whorl, μονο-χλαμυς  
*Monochoria* Single-membrane, μονο-χωριον (the persistent perianth contains the fruit)  
*monoclínus* -a -um hermaphrodite, with stamens and ovary in one flower, μονο-κλινη (literally, with a single bed)  
*monoclónos* single-branched, μονο-κλων  
*monococcus* -a -um one-fruited or -berried, μονο-κοκκος  
*monocolor* self-coloured, of a single colour, *mono-color*  
*Monocymbium* Single-keel, *mono-cymba-forma* (the spatheole subtending the raceme)  
*Monodora* Single-gift, μονο-δωρον (the solitary flowers; *M. myristica*, orchid nutmeg)  
*monogynus* -a -um with a single ovary, μονος-γυνη (a compound ovary)  
*monoicus* -a -um separate staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, of a single house, monoecious, μονο-οικος  
*monopetalus* -a -um one-petalled; having the corolla united, gamopetalous, μονο-πεταλον  
*monophyllus* -a -um, *monophyllos* having a single leaf, μονο-φυλλον  
*Monopsis* Single-featured, μονο-οψις (regular, whereas *Lobeliaceae* are mostly bilabiate)  
*monopyrenus* -a -um with single nutlets or pyrenes, separated drupes, μονο-πυρην  
*monorchis* -is -e one-testicle, μονο-ορχις (*Herminium* has a single tuber at anthesis)  
*monorhizus* -a -um with a single root, μονο-ριζα  
*monosematus* -a -um with a single mark, μονο-σεμειον (the blotch at the base of the corolla)



- monospermus* -a -um single-seeded, μονο-σπέρμα  
*monostachyus* -a -um with single spikes, μονο-στάχυς  
*Monotes* Taken-apart, μονοωτής (the first, and only genus of dipterocarps in Africa when erected; later, taken apart, μονοω)  
*Monotoca* Single-offspring, μονος-τοκος (one-seeded fruits)  
*Monotropia*, *monotropus* -a -um Turned-to-one-side, μονοτροπος, (the flowering habit), or One-turn, μονο-τροπη (the second flowers) (*Monotropaceae*)  
*Monsonia* for Lady Ann Monson (c. 1714–76), who corresponded with Linnaeus  
*monspeliacus* -a -um, *monspeliensis* -is -e, *monspeliensius* -a -um from Montpellier, S France  
*monspessulanus* -a -um from Montpellier, S France  
*Monstera* Monstrous, *monstrum*, of huge size or monstrous foliage, but the derivation is uncertain  
*monstrosus* -a -um, *monstrus* -a -um marvellous, monstrous, wonderful, horrible, *monstrum*, *monstri*  
*montanensis* -is -e from Montana, USA  
*montanus* -a -um of mountains, *mons*, *montis*  
*Montbretia* (*Montbrettia*) for Antoine François Ernest Conquebert de Montbret (1781–1801), died in Cairo when botanist to the French expedition to Egypt (= *Crocasmia*)  
*monteiroi*, *monteiroae* for Joachim John Monteiro (1833–78) and his wife, Portuguese naturalists  
*montenigrinus* -a -um from Montenegro  
*montereyensis* -is -e from Monterey county, California, USA  
*montevideensis* -is -e from Montevideo, Uruguay  
*Montezuma*, *montezunae* for Montezuma, fifteenth-century King of Mexico  
*Montia* for Guiseppe L. Monti (1712–97), Italian Professor of Botany at Bologna  
*monticolus* -a -um mountain-living, mountain-dweller, *monti-colo*  
*montigenus* -a -um borne of mountains, *monti*-(*gigno*, *gignere*, *genui*, *genitum*) (montane habitat)  
*montis-draconis* -is -e from Drakensberg, S Africa  
*montis-duidus* -a -um from Mount Duida, Venezuela  
*montis-lous* -a -um from the volcanic Mauna Loa, Hawaii  
*montivagus* -a -um wandering on mountains, *montis-vagus*  
*montregalensis* -is -e from Mount Royal, Montreal, Canada  
*montuosus* -a -um of mountainous habitats, *montuosus*  
*moorei* for Thomas Moore (1821–87), writer on ferns, or Dr David Moore (1807–79), Curator of Glasnevin Botanic Garden, or Sir Frederick Moore (1857–1949), also Curator at Glasnevin, or Charles Moore (1820–1905), Director of Sydney Botanic Garden, Australia  
*Moraea*, *moraea* for R. Moore, English botanist (in 1739 Linnaeus married Sara Moraea)  
*moranensis* -is -e from Real du Moran, Mexico  
*moratus* -a -um of steady nature or manner, *moratus*  
*morbilosus* -a -um diseased(-looking), pustuled, *morbillus*, *morbilli* (*Drynaria* fronds)  
*Morchella* Little-Moor (*maurus*, suggested by the morel's small yellow cap) (French *moré*, German *morchel*)  
*mordenensis* -is -e from Morden, Manitoba  
*morettianus* -a -um for Professor Giuseppe Moretti (1782–1853) of Pavia Botanic Garden, Italy  
*Moricandia* for Moïse Etienne (Stefano) Moricand (1779–1854), Swiss botanist  
*morifolius* -a -um mulberry-leaved, with *Morus*-like leaves, *Morus-folium*  
*Morina* for Louis Morin (1636–1715), French botanist (*Morinaceae* = *Dipsacaceae*)  
*Morinda*, *morinda* Indian mulberry, *morus indica* (the leaves of *Morinda cikirifolia*, horse-radish tree or noni, are chewed for the psychoactive effect of their amphetamine content)

## The Names of Plants

*morindoides* resembling *Morinda*, *Morinda-oides*

*Moringa* from a Malabar vernacular name, *moringo*, for the horse-radish-tree (**Moringaceae**)

*morinifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Morina*, *Morina-folium*

*morio* the name, *μοριον*, of a plant causing madness (*μορια*, folly)

*Morisia* for Giuseppe Giacinto (Josephi Hyacinthi) Moris (1796–1869), professor of botany at Turin, Italy

*Morisonia* for Robert Morison (1620–83), Director of Royal Garden at Blois, Physician to Charles II, Professor of Botany at Oxford, author of *Praeludia botanica* (1669), influenced Linnaeus on classification of plants

*moritzianus -a -um* for Johann Wilhelm Karl Moritz (1796–1866), who travelled in Venezuela and the West Indies

*-morius -a -um* -divisions, -parts, -merous, *μοριον* (of the flower)

*Mormodes* Goblin-like, *μορμο-ωδης* (suggested by the flower shape)

*mormomicus -a -um* annoying, spectral, *μορμως*

*mormos* bugbear, spectre, goblin, *μορμω*, *μορμων*, *μορμος*, *μορμους* (*Botrychium mormos*, goblin fern)

*morpho-*, *-morphus -a -um* appearance-, -shaped, -formed, *μορφη*

*morrenianus -a -um*, *morrenii* for Professor Charles François Antoine Morren (1807–58) of Liège, Belgium

*morrisonensis -is -e*, *morrisonicolus -a -um* from Morrison, Illinois, USA

*morrisonmontanus -a -um* from the environs of the Chung Yang (Morrison) range, Taiwan

*morsus-ranae* bite of the frog, *morsus-(rana, ranae)* (frog-bit)

*mortefontanensis -is -e* from the Motrefontaine nursery of Chantrier brothers, France

*mortuiflumis -is -e* of dead water, growing in stagnant water, *mortuus-(flumen, fluminis)*

*Morus* the ancient Latin name, *morus*, for the mulberry (**Moraceae**)

*mosaicus -a -um* tessellated, parti-coloured, coloured like a mosaic, modern Latin, *musaicus*

*moschatellinus -a -um* a little bit musky, an old generic name for *Adoxa*, moschatel, feminine double diminutive of *moschatus* (has a musky fragrance when wet)

*moschatus -a -um* musk-like, musky-scented, *μοσχος* (sprout, descendant, young bull)

*moscheutos* a vernacular name for swamp rose-mallow, *Hibiscus moscheutos*

*moschiferus -a -um* bearing a musky fragrance, *μοσχος-φορος*

*Moschosma* Musk-fragrant, *μοσχος-οσμη*

*moschus -a -um* fragranced, musk-like, *μοσχος*

*mosera*, *moseri*, *moserianus -a -um* for Moser, the French nurserymen

*mossiae*, *mossii* for Mrs Moss of Otterspool, Liverpool c. 1838

*motorius -a -um* agitated, kept in motion, *moto*, *motare*

*moulmainensis -is -e* from Moulmein, Mayanmar (Burma)

*moupinensis -is -e* from Mupin, W China

*moxa* a vernacular name for the woolly leaves of *Artemisia moxa*

*mucidus -a -um* snivelling, mouldy, *mucidus*

*Mucor* Mould (*mucidus* mouldy)

*mucosus -a -um* slimy, *mucosus*

*mucro-*, *mucroni-* pointed-, sharp-pointed-, *mucro*, *mucronis*

*mucronatus -a -um* mucronate, with a hard sharp-pointed tip, *mucro*, *mucronis* (see

Fig. 7b)

*mucroniferus -a -um* bearing short straight points, *mucronis-fero* (at leaf apex)

*mucronifolius -a -um* with mucronate leaves, *mucronis-folium*

*mucronulatus -a -um* with a hard, very short, pointed tip, diminutive of *mucronatus*

*Mucuna* the Brazilian vernacular name for cow-itch, *Mucuna pruriens*

*Muehlenbeckia* for Dr H. Gustave Muehlenbeck (1798–1845), Alsatian physician

*muelleri* for Otto Frederik Müller (1730–84), author of *Flora Danica*, or Ferdinand von Müller (1825–96)

- mughus, mugo* an old Italian vernacular name for the Tyrolean or dwarf pine, *Pinus mugo*
- mugodscharicus -a -um* from the Mughalzar (Mugodzhar) hills, NW Kazakhstan
- Muhlenbergia* (*Muehlenbergia*) for Henri Ludwig Mühlenberg (1756–1817), of Pennsylvania, USA
- Mulgedium* Milker, *mulgeo, mulgere, mulsi* (Cassini's name refers to the possession of latex, as in *Lactuca*)
- muliensis -is -e* from the lands of the Muli people, E India (mulis is an Indian vernacular name for *Melocanna bambusoides*)
- mult-, multi-, multus -a -um* many, *multi*
- multiangularis -is -e* having many angles, corners or ridges, *multi-angulus*
- multibracteatus -a -um* with many bracts, *multi-bractea* (*brattea*)
- multibulbosus -a -um* producing many bulbs, *multi-bulbus*
- multicaulis -is -e* many-stemmed, *multi-caulis*
- multicavus -a -um* with many hollows, many-cavities, *multi-cavus*
- multiceps* many-headed, *multi-ceps*
- multiclavus -a -um* with many club-like knotty branches, many-branched, *multi-clava*
- multiculmis* with many culms, *multi-(culmus, culmi)*
- multifidus -a -um* much divided, deeply incised, with many deep divisions, *multi-(findo, findere, fidi, fissum)*
- multiflorus -a -um* many-flowered, floriferous, *multi-florum*
- multifoliolatus -a -um* having many leaflets, *multi-foliola*
- multifolius -a -um* many-leaved, foliaceous, *multi-folium*
- multiformis -is -a* many-shaped, variable, *multi-forma*
- multijugus -a -um* pinnate, with many pairs of leaflets, *multi-iugis*
- multinervius -a -um, multinervis -is -e* many-nerved, *multi-nerve*
- multinominatus -a -um* having many names, *multi-(nomen, nominis)*
- multipartitus -a -um* much divided, *multi-(pars, partis)*
- multipedatus -a -um* with many feet, *multi-pedatus* (stalks)
- multiplex* with very many parts, very-double, manifold, *multiplex, multiplicis*
- multiradiatus -a -um* with many rays, *multi-(radio, radiare)*
- multiramosus -a -um* many-branched, *multi-(ramus, rami)*
- multiscapoideus -a -um* having many flowering scapes, *multi-(scapus, scapi)*
- multisectus -a -um* much divided, cut into many segments, *multi-(seco, secare, secui, sectum)*
- multisiliquosus -a -um* many (siliqua) fruited, *multi-(siliqua, siliquae)*
- multisulcatus -a -um* having a much grooved or furrowed surface, *multi-(sulcus, sulci)*
- multizonatus -a -um* marked with many zones, *multi-(zona, zonae)* (colouration)
- multratus -a -um* having many qualities, very settled, *multi-(traho, trahere, traxi, tractum)*
- mume* from the Japanese name, *ume*
- mundulus -a -um* quite neat, neatish (diminutive of *mundus*)
- mundus -a -um, mundi* neat, elegant, of the world, heavenly, *mundus, mundi*
- munitus -a -um* fortified, armed, *munitio, munitionis*
- mupinensis -is -e* from Mupin, China
- muralis -is -e* growing on walls, of the walls, *murus, muri*
- muralius -a -um* covering walls, *murus, muri*
- Murbeckiella, murbeckii* for Svante Murbeck (1859–1946), botany professor at Lund, Sweden
- murex* jagged rock; purple (*Murex* is a genus of spiny molluscs yielding a purple dye), *murex, muricis*
- muricatus -a -um* rough with short superficial tubercles, muricate (the tip of the shell of *murex*)
- murice* from a vernacular name for the bark of *Byrsophyllum* species
- muricidus -a -um* mouse-killer, *muri-(caedes, caedis)* (the poisonous seeds)

## The Names of Plants

*muriculatus* -a -um somewhat rough-surfaced, diminutive of *muricatus*  
*murinus* -a -um mouse-grey, of mice, *mus*, *muris*  
*murorum* of walls, *murus*, *muri*  
*murra* myrrh, *murra*, *murrae*  
*Muraya*, *murrayanus* -a -um either for Johan Andreas Murray (1740–91), Swedish pupil of Linnaeus and, as Professor of Botany at Göttingen, editor of his works, or for Stewart Murray (?1789–1858) of Glasgow Botanic Garden  
*Musa* for Antonio Musa (63–14 BC), physician to Emperor Augustus; from Egyptian, mauz or mouz (Sanskrit, moka); *Musa* was a Roman inspirational goddess (*Musaceae*)  
*musaicus* -a -um mottled like a mosaic; resembling *Musa*  
*musalae* from Mount Musala, Bulgaria  
*Musanga* from a Congo vernacular name, given by Christian Smith (*Musanga smithii*)  
*Muscadinia*, *muscadinus* -a -um Muscadine, from French, muscade, for nutmeg (musky-flavoured grapes of SE USA, = *Vitis rotundifolia*)  
*muscaetoxicus* -a -um, *muscitoxicus* -a -um fly-poisoning, *musca-toxicum* (*Zigadenus muscaetoxicus* has been used to prepare a fly poison)  
*Muscari* Musk-like (from the Turkish, moscos, fragrance)  
*muscar-* fly-, like *Muscari* inflorescence-  
*muscariformis* -is -e resembling *Muscari*, *Muscari-forma*; shaped like a fly trap, *muscarium-forma* (fly-brush-like)  
*Muscarimia*, *muscarimi* *Muscari*-like  
*muscarionides* resembling *Muscari*, *Muscari-oides*  
*muscarius* -a -um of flies, *musca*, *muscae* (use of fly agaric in milk to attract and stupefy flies); forming a loose irregular corymb, *muscarium*  
*musci-* fly-, *musca*, *muscae*; moss-, *muscus*, *musci*; mouse-, *mus*, *muris*  
*muscolus* -a -um living amongst mosses, *musci-colo*  
*muscifer* -era -erum fly-bearing, *musci-fero* (floral resemblance)  
*musci-formis* -is -e moss-like, *musci-forma*  
*muscipulus* -a -um fly-catching, *musca-capio* (*muscipula* was a mousetrap, *musculus* a mouse; *Dionaea muscipula*, Venus' flytrap)  
*muscitoxicus* -a -um fly-inebriating, *musci-toxicus*  
*musci-vorus* -a -um fly-eating, *musci-(voro, vorare, voravi, voratum)*  
*muscoideus* moss-like, *musci-oideus* (moss saxifrage)  
*muscorus* -a -um of mosses, of mossy habitats, *muscus*, *musci*  
*muscosus* -a -um musky; moss-like, mossy, *muscus*  
*musi-* banana-, *Musa*-  
*musicolus* -a -um growing on or with bananas, *Musa-colo*  
*musifolius* -a -um banana-leaved, with leaves resembling *Musa*, *Musa-folium*  
*musimomum* 10000 to 1, μυσιμοιον  
*muskingumensis* -is -e from the Muskingum river in E central Ohio, USA  
*Mussaenda* from a Singhalese vernacular name for *M. frondosa*  
*Musschia* for J. H. Mussche (1765–1834), director of Ghent Botanic Garden and author of its catalogue in 1810  
*mussini* for Count Grafen Apollosowitsch Mussin-Puschkin (d. 1805), phytochemist from the Caucasus (*Nepeta mussini*)  
*mustangensis* -is -e from Mustang island or creek, USA  
*mustellinus* -a -um brown like a weasel, *mustela*, *mustelae*  
*mutabilis* -is -e changeable (in colour), mutable, *muto*, *mutare*, *mutavi*, *mutatum*  
*mutans* changing, variable, mutant, *muto*, *mutare*, *mutavi*, *mutatum*  
*mutatus* -a -um changed, altered, *muto*, *mutare*, *mutavi*, *mutatum*  
*muticus* -a -um, *mutilatus* -a -um cut off, without a point, not pointed, blunt, *mutilo*, *mutilare*, *mutilavi*, *mutilatum*  
*mutilus* -a -um rudimentary, maimed, *mutilus*  
*Mutisia* (*Mutisa*) for José Celestino Bruno Mutis y Bosio (1732–1808), Spanish writer on the flora of Colombia and discoverer of *Cinchona*

- myagroides* resembling *Myagrurn*, *Myagrurn-oides*  
*Myagrurn*, *myagrurn* Fly-hunt, μυια-αγρον (Dioscorides' name, μυαγρα, μυαγρον)  
*Myanthus* Fly-flower, μυια-ανθος (appearance of the drying flowers, = *Catasetum*)  
*Mycelis* de l'Obel's name has no clear meaning (μυκης, μυκελος, fungal hyphae)  
*mycenopsis* -is -e having fruiting bodies resembling the bonnet fungus, *Mycena galericulata*  
 -myces, myco- -fungi, fungus-, mushroom-, μυκης, μυκο-  
 -mycetes -fungus, μυκης, μυκητης  
*Mycoacia* Spiny-fungus, μυκης-ακη (yellow spine-covered fruiting stage)  
*myconis* -is -e fungus-like, of fungi, μυκης  
 -myia -fly, μυια (suffix for plant pests such as *Poamyia*, galling *Poa nemoralis*, *Taxomyia*, causing artichoke gall on yew, and *Rhabdomyia*, galling various plants)  
*myiagrurn* -a -um fly-hunt, μυια-αγρον (glutinous)  
 myo-, my- mouse-, closed-, μυς, μυος, μυ- (also muscle-, as in myocardial)  
*myoctonus* -a -um mouse-death, μυος-κτονος (poisonous to mice)  
*myodes* fly-like, μυαι-ωδης  
*Myoporurn* Closed-pore, μυο-πορος (the window-like leaf spots) (*Myoporaceae*)  
*myosodes* coloured or smelling of mice, μυος-ωδης  
*myosorensis* -is -e from Mysore (now Karnataka state), S India  
*myosotidiflorus* -a -um having flowers similar to those of *Myosotidium*, *Myosotidium-florum*  
*Myosotidium* *Myosotis*-like, diminutive of μυος-ωτος  
*Myosotis* Mouse-ear, μυς-(ους, ωτος) (Dioscorides' name μυοσωτα, μυοσωτις)  
*myosotidiflorus* -a -um with *Myosotis*-like flowers  
*Myosoton* Mouse-ear, μυος-ωτος (Dioscorides' name synonymous with μυοσωτις)  
*myosuroides* mousetail like, *Myosurus-oides* (inflorescence)  
*Myosurus* Mouse-tail, μυος-ουρα (the fruiting receptacle)  
 myr-, myro- myrrh-, *Myrrhis*-  
*Myrcia* a name from mythology equating to Venus  
 myri-, myrio- numerous-, myriad-, countless, flowing, μυριος, μυριο-  
 myriacanthus -a -um with very many thorns, μυριο-ακανθος  
*Myriandra* Myriad-stamens, μυριος-ανδηρος (= *Hypericum*)  
*myrianthus* -a -um with a large number of flowers, μυρι-ανθος  
*Myrica* Fragrance, μυρικη (the ancient Greek, Homeric name, μυρικη, for *Tamarix*) (*Myricaceae*)  
*Myricaria* Myrica-like, a Homeric name, μυρικη, for a tamarisk  
*myricoides* resembling *Myrica*, *Myrica-oides*  
*myriocarpus* -a -um prolific fruiting, μυριο-καρπος  
*Myriophyllum*, *myriophyllus* -a -um Numerous-leaves, μυριο-φυλλον (Dioscorides' name for the much divided foliage)  
*Myriostoma* Many-outlets, μυριο-στομα (the pores of the spore-sac)  
*Myristica* Myrrh-fragrant, μυριστικός (true nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*, the dried outer covering of which provides mace, μακιρ) (*Myristicaceae*)  
*myristicaeformis* -is -e, *myristiciformis* -is -e somewhat like *Myristica*  
*myristicus* -a -um myrrh-like, μυριστικός (calabash-nutmeg, *Monodora myristica*)  
*myrmeco*- ant-, μυρμηξ, μυρμηκος, μυρμηκο- (many ant/plant symbioses involve plant structure modifications)  
*myrmecophilus* -a -um ant-loving, μυρμηκο-φίλος (plants with special ant accommodations and associations)  
 myro- fragrant-, unguent-, balsam-, μυρον, μυρο-  
*myrobalanus* -a -um perfumed nut, fragrant acorn, μυρο-βαλανος (the vernacular name for the fruit of *Terminalia myrobalanus*, cognate with mirabelle)  
*Myrodia* Balsam-fragrant, μυρρ-οδη  
*Myrosma*, *myrosmus* -a -um Balsam-fragrant, μυρρ-οσμη  
*myrothamnus* -a -um fragrant-shrub, μυρο-θαμνος  
*myrrhifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Myrrhis*  
*Myrrhis* Dioscorides' ancient name, μυρρα, for true myrrh, *Myrrhis odorata*

## The Names of Plants

*myrrhus* -a -um myrrh, *Myrrhis* (*Commiphora myrrha*)  
*Myrsine* Dioscorides' ancient name, μυρσίνη, for the myrtle (*Myrsinaceae*)  
*myrsinites* myrtle-like, μυρσινη-ιτης  
*myrsinoides* *Myrsine*-like, *Myrsine-oides*  
*myrti-* myrtle-, *Myrtus*-  
*myrticolus* -a -um growing on or amongst myrtles, *Myrtus-colo*  
*myrtifolius* -a -um, *myrsinaefolius* -a -um myrtle-leaved, *Myrtus-folium*  
*myrtilloides* resembling a small *Myrtus*, *myrtillus-oides*  
*myrtillus* little myrtle, diminutive of *Myrtus*  
*myrtinervius* -a -um myrtle-veined, *Myrtus-nerva*  
*Myrtus* the Greek name, μυρτον, for myrtle (the apothecaries' name for the berries was *myrtilli*) (*Myrtaceae*)  
*mysorensis* -is -e from Mysore, India  
*Mystacidium* Moustache-like, μυσταξ, μυστακιδος (coronal fringe)  
*mystacinus* -a -um moustached, whiskered, μυσταξ, μυστακινος  
*mystropetalus* -a -um having spoon-shaped petals, μυστρο-πεταλον  
*mystrophyllus* -a -um having spoon-shaped leaves, μυστρο-φυλλον  
*Mystroxylon* Spoon-wood, μυστρο-ξυλον (use of timber)  
*mysurensis* -is -e from Mysore, India  
*myuros*, *myurus* -a -um mouse-tailed, μυ-ουρα  
*Myurus* Mouse-tail, μυ-ουρα (the panicle)  
*myx-*, *myxo-* amoeboïd-, mucus-, mucilage-, slime-, μυξα  
*Myxomphalia* Slimy-navel, μυξα-ομφαλος (depression of the cap)  
*Myxomycetes* Slime-fungus, μυξα-μυκητος  
*Mzimbanus* -a -um from the Mzimba plain, NW Malawi

*nacreus* -a -um mother-of-pearl-like, nacre, of uncertain French etymology  
*Naegelia* (*Nagelia*) for Karl von Nägeli (1817–91), professor of botany at Zurich and Munich  
*naevatus* -a -um, *naevius* -a -um, *naevosus* -a -um freckled, with mole-like blotches, *naevus*, *naevi*  
*Naias*, *Najas* Naias, one of the three mythological freshwater nymphs, or Naiads (see also *Nymphaea* and *Nyssa*) (*Najadaceae*)  
*naio-* dwelling-, inhabiting-, ναιω, ναω  
*Naiocrene* Fountain-dweller, ναιω-κρηνη  
*nairobensis* -is -e from Nairobi, Kenya  
*Nama*, *nama-*, *namato-* brook-, stream-, fountain-, ναμα  
*namaensis* -is -e from the area of the Nama people of Namibia  
*namaquanus* -a -um, *namaquensis* -is -e from Namaqualand, western S Africa  
*namatophilus* -a -um brook-loving, ναματο-φιλος  
*namibensis* -is -e from the Namib coastal desert area of SW Africa  
*namulensis* -is -e from the environs of Mount Namúli, N Mozambique, E Africa  
*nan*, *nana-*, *naeae-*, *nani-*, *nano-*, *nanoe-*, *nanno-* very small, dwarf, νανος, ναννος  
*Nandina* from the Japanese name, nandin, for the sacred bamboo (*Nandinaceae*)  
*nanellus* -a -um very dwarf, diminutive of *nanus*  
*angkinensis* -is -e, *nankinensis* -is -e from Nanking (Nanjing), China  
*nanifolius* -a -um having very small leaves, *nanus-folium*  
*nannopetalus* -a -um having very small petals, ναννο-πεταλον  
*nannophyllus* -a -um very small-leaved, ναννο-φυλλον  
*Nannorhops* Dwarf-bush, ναννο-ρωψ (≡ *Chamaerhops*)  
*nanodes* of dwarf appearance, ναν-ωδης  
*nanothamnus* -a -um dwarf-thorn-bush, νανο-θαμνος  
*nanshanicus* -a -um from the Nan Shan (Qilian Shan) mountains, Tsinghai, central China  
*nanus* -a -um dwarf, *nanus* (modern Latin from νανος)  
*napeaefolius* -a -um, *napeaefolius* -a -um mallow-leaved, *Napaea-folium*

- napaeus* -a -um of woodland glades, glen or dell, ναπη, ναπαίος  
*napalensis* -is -e, *napaulensis* -is -e from Nepal, Nepalese  
*napellus* -a -um swollen, turnip-rooted, like a small turnip, diminutive of *napus*  
*napi*- turnip-, *napus*, *napi*  
*napifolius* -a -um turnip-leaved, *Napus-folium*  
*napiformis* -is -e having a turnip-like root, *Napus-forma*  
*napipes* with a nap of hairs on the stipe, botanical Latin from Old English, noppe and *pes*  
*napobrassica* sectional name for *Brassica* whose components produce rutabaga or swedes (*Napus-Brassica*, turnip-cabbage)  
*Napoleona* (*Napoleonaea*) for Napoleone Buonaparte (1769–1821), Emperor Napoleon I of France (1804–14)  
*napolitanus* -a -um from Naples, Napoli, Italy  
*napuliferus* -a -um, *napuligerus* -a -um turnip-bearing, *Napus-fero* or -gero (fleshy cylindrical rootstock)  
*Napus* the name, *napus*, in Pliny for a turnip  
*narbonensis* -is -e from Narbonne (*Narbona*), Languedoc-Rousillon, S France  
*narcissiflorus* -a -um with *Narcissus*-like flowers  
*narcissifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Narcissus*, *Narcissus-folium*  
*Narcissus* the name, Narcissus, of a youth in Greek mythology who spurned the nymph, Echo, and fell in love with his own reflection (Pliny prefers derivation from νάρκη, torpor, for the narcotic effect if eaten)  
*narcoticus* -a -um narcotic, numbing, νάρκω, ναρκοτικός  
*nardiformis* -is -e *Nardus*-like, mat-forming, *Nardus-forma*  
*Nardophyllum* Fragrant-leaf, ναρδος-φύλλον  
*Nardosmia* Spikenard-scented, ναρδος-οσμη (≡ *Petasites*)  
*Nardostachys*, *nardostachys* Fragrant-bush, nard spike, ναρδοστάχυς (the fragrant ointment is made from the fusiform roots)  
*Nardurus* *Nardus*-tail, ναρδος-ουρά (the narrow inflorescence)  
*Nardus*, *nardus* Spikenard-like, ναρδος (the lower parts of *Nardus stricta* are a little like the biblical spikenard *Nardostachys jatamansi*)  
*narinosis* -a -um wide-tubed, broad-nosed, with wide nostrils, superlative of *naris*  
*Nartheicum* Little-reed, diminutive of νάρθηξ (the cane-like stem; also an anagram of *Anthericum*)  
*Narthex*, *narthex* Cane, νάρθηξ (an old Greek name for *Ferula narthex*)  
*narynnensis* -is -e from the environs of the Naryn river, Kyrgyzstan–Uzbekistan  
*naso* a name used by Ovid  
*Nasonia* Nose, *nasus* (the shape of the anther and column)  
*nasturtiifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Nasturtium*, *Nasturtium-folium*  
*Nasturtium* Nose-twist (from Pliny's *nasturcium*, *quod nasum torqueat*, and *nomen accipit a narium tormento*, for the mustard-oil smell)  
*nasturtium-aquaticum* water *Nasturtium*, *Nasturtium-aquaticus*  
*nasutus* -a -um satirical; large-nosed, *nasus*, *nasi*; *nasutus*  
*natalensis* -is -e from Natal, S Africa  
*natalitius* -a -um of births or birthdays, *natalis*, *natalicius*  
*natans* floating on water, swimming, *nato*, *natare*  
*nathaliae* for Queen Natholia, wife of a former king of Milan  
*nativo* created, native, natural, *nativus*  
*natix* grass or water snake, *natix*, *natricis* (common habitat)  
*Nauclea* Hull-enclosed, ναύς-κλειώ (shape of the two valves of the fruit)  
*Naumbergia* for S. J. Naumberg (1768–99), Professor of Botany at Erfurt  
*nauseosus* -a -um nauseating, disgusting, *nauseo*, *nauseare* (the odour)  
*nauticus* -a -um, *nautiformis* -is -e shaped like a boat-, ναύς, *nauticus*, *nauticus-forma*  
*navajous* -a -um for the Navaho (Navajo) tribe of native Americans  
*navicularis* -is -e, *naviculatus* -a -um boat-shaped, *navicula*, *naviculae*  
*naviculifolius* -a -um having leaves with a pronounced keel, *navicula-folium*

## The Names of Plants

*navus* -a -um energetic, vigorous, *gnavus*, *navus*  
*nayaritensis* -is -e from Nayarit state, W central Mexico  
*Neanthe* derivation unclear (= *Chamaedorea elegans*)  
*neapolitanus* -a -um from Naples, Italy (*Neapolis*)  
*nebrodensis* -is -e from Mount Nebrodi, Sicily  
*nebularis* -is -e clouded, *nebula*, *nebulae* (the colour and blooming of clouded agaric)  
*nebulicolus* -a -um growing at altitude, cloud-dwelling, *nebula-colo*  
*nebulosus* -a -um cloud-like, clouded, vaporous, nebulous, *nebula*, *nebulae*  
*necopinus* -a -um surprising, unexpected, *necopinus*  
*necro-* dead-, decayed-, νεκρος, νεκρο  
*necrophagus* -a -um saprophytic, eating dead matter, νεκρο-φαγω  
*nectar-* nectar-, honey-, νεκταρ, νεκταρος  
*nectariferus* -a -um bearing nectar, νεκταρος-φερω  
*Nectaroscordum* Nectar-garlic, νεκταρος-σκοροδον  
*Nectria* Honey, νεκταρ (the mass of yellow, drop-like fruiting bodies)  
*neerlandicus* -a -um from the Netherlands  
*negevensis* -is -e from the Negev (Ha-Negev, Hebrew, ngb) desert area, Israel  
*neglectus* -a -um (formerly) overlooked, disregarded, neglected, *neglegio*, *neglegere*,  
*neglexi*, *neglectum*  
*negrosensis* -is -e from Negros Island, central Philippines  
*Negundo*, *negundo* from a Sanskrit name, nirgundi, for a tree with leaves like box-  
elder  
*neilgherrensis* -is -e from the Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu, S India  
*Neillia* for Patrick Neill (1776–1851), Edinburgh botanist  
*nelsonii* for either Reverend John Nelson (1818–82), who grew narcissi, or William  
Nelson (1852–1922) of Natal (*Albuca nelsonii*)  
*nelumbifolius* -a -um with *Nelumbo*-like leaves, *Nelumbo-folium*  
*Nelumbo* (*Nelumbium*), *nelumbo* from a Singhalese vernacular name, *nelumbi*, for  
water-bean (*Nelumbonaceae*)  
*-nema*, *nema-*, *nemato-* -thread, thread-, thread-like-, νημα, νηματο  
*Nemastylis* Thread-styled-one, νημα-στυλος  
*Nematanthus* Thread-flower, νηματο-ανθος (thread-like pedicels of *N. longipes*)  
*nematocaulon* with a slender stalk. νηματο-καυλος  
*Nemesia* a name, νεμεσιον, used by Dioscorides for another plant  
*nemo-* of clearings-, of glades-, glade-, νεμος, νεμο-, κνεμος  
*Nemocharis* Joy-of-the-glades, νεμο-(χαρις, χαριτος)  
*Nemopanthus* (*Nemopanthes*) Thread-flower, νημα-ανθος (the slender pedicels)  
*Nemophila*, *nemophilus* -a -um Glade-loving, νεμο-φιλος (woodland habitat)  
*nemoralis* -is -e, *nemorosus* -a -um, *memorum* of woods, sylvan, *nemus*, *memoris*  
*memorensis* -is -e from woodlands, *nemus*, *memoris*  
*nemus* -a -um of glades, *nemus*, *memoris*  
*nemusculus* medieval Latin for undergrowth or scrub, *nemus*  
*neo-* new-, νεος, νεο- (as a generic prefix denoting systematic relationship)  
*neolaskana* new (*Betula*) *alaskana*  
*Neobaumannia* New-Baumannia  
*Neobenthamia* New-Benthamia, for George Bentham (1800–84)  
*Neobesseyia* New-Besseyia, for Charles Bessey  
*neo-britanniae* from New Britain, Papua New Guinea, botanical Latin from νεος  
and Britannia  
*neo-caledoniae* from New Caledonia, French territory, SW Pacific Ocean, botanical  
Latin from νεος and Caledonia  
*neocorymbosus* -a -um new (*Hieracium*) *corymbosum*  
*Neodopsis* New-Dyopsis, νεο-δυψις  
*neoelegans* new (*Aster*) *elegans*, botanical Latin from νεος and *elegans*  
*neogaesus* -a -um from the New World, νεο-(γη, γαια)  
*neo-hibernicus* -a -um from New Ireland, Papua New Guinea, botanical Latin from  
νεος and Hibernia



- Neohyptis* New-*Hyptis*  
*Neolitsea* New-*Litsea*  
*neolobatum* new (*Polyscias*) *lobatum*, botanical Latin from *νεος* and *lobatus*  
*Neomarica* New-*Marica*  
*neomexicanus* -a -um from New Mexico, USA, botanical Latin from *νεος* and Mexico  
*neomontanus* -a -um from Neuberg, Germany, of Neuberg  
*Neopaxia* New-*Paxia*  
*neopolitanus* -a -um from Naples, Neapolitan, *νεος-πολις*, (*Neapolis*, new town, was founded 600 BC to accommodate the earlier, Greek-populated *Palaepolis*)  
*Neoregelia* New-*Regelia*, for Constantin von Regel (1890–1970), Russian botanist  
*Neoschumannia* New-*Schumannia*  
*neoscoticus* -a -um from Nova Scotia, Canada, botanical Latin from *νεος* and *Scotia*  
*Neostenanthera* New-*Stenanthera*, *νεος-στεν-ανθερα*  
*Neotinea* (*Neotinnea*) New-*Tinea*  
*Neotostema* Youthful-stamens, *νεοτης-στεμων* (literally, stamens like a body of young men)  
*neotropicus* -a -um from the New Tropics (tropics of the New World), botanical Latin from *νεος* and Middle English, tropic (*τροπη*)  
*Neottia* Nest-of-fledglings, *νεοσσια*, *νεοττια* (the appearance of the roots of *Neottia nidus-avis*, or 'bird's nest bird's nest')  
*nepalensis* -is -e, *nepaulensis* -is -e from Nepal, Nepalese  
*Nepenthes* Grief-assuaging, *νε-πενθης* (its reputed drug property of removing anxiety) (*Nepenthaceae*)  
*nepenthoides* resembling *Nepenthes*, *νε-πενθης-οειδης*  
*Nepeta*, *nepeta* the name in Pliny, for a plant from Nepi, Etruria, Italy  
*nepetellus* -a -um little mint, diminutive of *nepeta*  
*nepetifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Nepeta*, *Nepeta-folium*  
*nepetoides* resembling *Nepeta*, *Nepeta-oides*  
*nephelophilus* -a -um cloud-loving, *νεφελη-φιλος*  
*nephr-*, *nephro-* kidney-shaped-, kidney-, *νεφρος*, *νεφρο-*  
*Nephrangis* Kidney-vessel, *νεφρος-αγγειον* (the two lateral lobes of the lip)  
*nephrocarpus* -a -um having kidney-shaped fruits, *νεφρο-καρπος*  
*Nephrodium* Kidneys, *νεφρος*, *νεφρωδης* (the shape of the indusia of the sori)  
*nephroideus* -a -um reniform, kidney-shaped, *νεφρος-οειδης*  
*Nephrolepis*, *nephrolepis* -is -e Kidney-scale, *νεφρο-λεπις* (the shape of the indusia of the sori)  
*nephrophyllus* -a -um having kidney-shaped leaves, *νεφρος-φυλλον*  
*Nephtyitis* for Nephthys of mythology, who bore Typhon's son Anubis  
*neptunicus* -a -um of the seas, for *Neptunus*, the god of the sea  
*nericius* -a -um from the province of Närke, S Sweden  
*nerii-* oleander-like-, *Nerium-*  
*neriiflorus* -a -um having oleander-like flowers, *Nerium-florum*  
*neriifolius* -a -um (*neriifolius* -a -um) oleander-leaved, *Nerium-folium*  
*Nerine* Nerine, a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus  
*neriniflorus* -a -um having *Nerine*-like flowers, *Nerine-florum*  
*Nerium* Dioscorides' ancient Greek name for oleander, *Nerium oleander*  
*nerineoides* resembling *Nerine*, *Nerine-oides*  
*Nertera* Lowly, *νερτερως* (for its small stature, not because it is infernal)  
*nerterioides* resembling bead plants, *Nertera-oides*  
*nerialis* -is -e loculicidal on the mid-rib, with a tendril-like prolongation of the mid-nerve, *nervaa*, *nervoe*  
*nervatus* -a -um, *nervis* -is -e nerved or veined, *nervaa*, *nervae*  
*Nervilia* Veined, *nervaa*, *nervae* (the prominent leaf veins of some)  
*nervosus* -a -um with prominent nerves or veins, *nervaa*, *nervae*  
*nervulosus* -a -um with delicate or fine veins, diminutive of *nervus*  
*nervus* -a -um nerve or vein, *nervus*, *nervi* (literally a sinew)

## The Names of Plants

*Nesaea* *Neseia*, the name of a sea nymph  
*nesioticus* -a -um of islands, islander, insular, νησος, νησιωτης, νησιωτης  
*Neslia* for the eighteenth- to nineteenth-century French botanist, Nesles  
*neso-* island-, νησος, νησο-  
*Nesogordonia* *Island-Gordonia* (it was originally thought to be confined to Madagascar)  
*nesophilus* -a -um island-loving, νησο-φίλος  
*nessensis* -is -e from Loch Ness, Scotland, or Ness Botanic Garden, Cheshire  
*neuro-*, *-neurus* -a -um ribbed-, -nerved, -veined, νευρα, νευρη, νευρο-  
*neurolobus* -a -um with veined lobes, νευρο-λοβος  
*Neuropeltis* Veined-shielded-one, νευρο-πελτη (the veined and enlarged bract at fruiting)  
*neuropetalus* -a -um having conspicuously marked veins in the petals, νευρο-πεταλον  
*neurosus* -a -um having pronounced or prominent nerves or veins, νευρα  
*Neurotheca* Ribbed-container, νευρα-θηκη (the ridged calyx)  
*neutrus* -a -um nondescript, neutral, *neuter*, *neutri*  
*nevadensis* -is -e from Nevada or the Sierra Nevada, USA, or from the Sierra Nevada, Spain  
*Neviusia* (*Neviusa*), *nevii* for its finder, R. D. Nevius  
*newellii* for Mr Newell of Downham Market, Norfolk c. 1880  
*newryensis* -is -e from Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland  
*Newtonia* for Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), proponent of the laws of motion  
*nexus* -a -um enslaved; connected, entwined, *necto*, *nectere*, *nexi* (*nexui*), *nexum*  
*niamniamensis* -is -e, *niamjamensis* -is -e from Nia Nia, Congo  
*nicaeensis* -is -e either from Nice (*Nicaea*), SE France or from Nicaea, Bithynia, NW Turkey  
*Nicandra* for Nicander of Calophon (100 BC), writer on plants and antidotes  
*nicaraguae* from Nicaragua, Central America, Nicaraguan  
*nichollsii* for Mr Nicholls, of New Zealand (*Leptospermum nichollsii*)  
*nicobaricus* -a -um from the Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal, India  
*nicolai* either for King Nicolas of Montenegro, or for Tsar Nicholas of Russia  
*Nicotiana* for Jean Nicot (1530–1600), who introduced tobacco to France in the late sixteenth century  
*nicotianifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Nicotiana*, *Nicotiana-folium*  
*nicoyanus* -a -um from the Nicoya peninsula, W Costa Rica  
*nictitans* nodding, moving, blinking, winking, present participle of *nicto*, *nictare*  
*nidi-*, *nidus* nest, nest-like, *nidus*, *nidi*  
*nidificus* -a -um nest-like, *nidus*, *nidi* (fertile whorls of charaphyte, *Tolypella*)  
*nidiformis* -is -e shaped like a nest, *nidi-forma*  
*nidorosus* -a -um gnawed nest, *nidus*-(*rodo*, *rodere*, *rosi*, *rosum*) (concave pileus)  
*nidulans* crouching like a bird in its nest, nidulant, present participle of *nidifico*, *nidificare* (lying in a slight hollow)  
*Nidularia*, *Nidularium*, *nidularius* -a -um Little-nest, *nidulus*, *niduli* (organs lying in a nest-like structure or arrangement)  
*nidus-aves* bird's-nest, *nidus-avis* (resemblance)  
*niedzwetzkyanus* -a -um for the Russian Judge Niedzwetzky  
*Nierembergia* for Juan Eusebia Nieremberg (1594–1658), Spanish Jesuit naturalist  
*Nigella* Blackish, diminutive of *niger* (the seed coats)  
*nigellastrum* medieval Latin name for corn-cockle, *Nigella-ad-instar*  
*niger* -gra -grum black, *niger*, *nigeri*  
*nigercors* dark-centred, black-hearted, *niger-cor*  
*nigericus* -a -um from Nigeria, W Africa  
*nigramargus* -a -um with black edges, dark-edged, *nigra*-(*margo*, *marginis*)  
*nigrans* dusky, darkening, present participle of *nigro*, *nigrare*  
*nigratus* -a -um blackened, *nigresco*, *nigrescere*  
*nigrescens* blackish, darkening, turning black, present participle of *nigresco*, *nigrescere*

- nigri-, nigro-* black-, dark-, *niger, nigri, nigro-*  
*nigricans* almost black, blackish with age, present participle of *nigro, nigrare*  
*nigripes* black-stalked, *niger, nigri-pes*  
*nigripetalus -a -um* black-petalled, botanical Latin from *niger, nigri* and *πεταλον*  
*nigristernus -a -um* with black breast or heart, botanical Latin from *niger, nigri* and *στερνον*  
*nigritanus -a -um* from Nigeria, W Africa  
*nigroglandulosus -a -um* having black glands, *niger, nigri-(glans, glandis)*  
*nigropaleaceus -a -um* bearing black scales, *niger, nigri-(palea, paleae)*  
*nigropunctatus -a -um* marked with black dots, *niger, nigri-(pungo, pungere, pupugi, punctum)*  
*nigropurpureus -a -um* dark-purple, *nigro-purpureus*  
*nigrus -a -um* black, *niger, nigra, nigrum*  
*nikkoensis -is -e, nikoensis -is -e* from Nike or Niko National Park, Honshu, Japan  
*nil* the Arabic name for *Pharbitis hederacea*  
*niliacus -a -um* from the River Nile (*Nilus, Nili*)  
*niloticus -a -um* from the Nile valley (*niliacus*)  
*nimbicolus -a -um* dwelling with clouds or rain-storms, *nimbus-colo*  
*nimborus -a -um* of clouds or rain-storms, *nimbus, nimbi*  
*ningpoensis -is -e* from Ningpo (Ningbo), China,  
*nintooa* the Japanese name for *Lonicera japonica*  
*nipalensis -is -e, nipaulensis -is -e* vide *nepalensis*  
*Niphaea* Snowy, *νιφας, νιφαδος* (the white flowers)  
*Niphimenes* the composite name for hybrids between *Niphaea* and *Achimenes*  
*nipho-* snow-, *νιφας, νιφο-*  
*niphophilus -a -um* snow-loving, *νιφο-φιλος*  
*Nipponanthemum* Flower-of-Japan (*N. japonicum*)  
*nipponicus -a -um, (niponicus -a -um)* from Japan (Nippon), Japanese  
*nissanus -a -um* from Nish, SE Serbia  
*Nissolia, nissolia, nissolicus -a -um* for Guillaume Nissole (1647–1735), botanist of Montpellier  
*Nitella* Little-shining-one, diminutive of *nitidus*  
*Nitellopsis* Resembling-Nitella  
*nitens, nitidi-, nitidus -a -um* with a polished surface, neat, shining, *niteo, nitere*  
*nitescens* becoming glossy, present participle of *nitescio, nitescere, nitui*  
*nitidellus -a -um* having somewhat smooth or polished surfaces, diminutive of *nitidus*  
*nitidifolius -a -um* with glossy leaves, *nitidus-folium*  
*nitidissimus -a -um* with the most glossy surfaces, superlative of *nitidus*  
*nitidulus -a -um* quite smooth-surfaced, diminutive of *nitidus*  
*nitidus -a -um* bright, shining, clear, lustrous, *nitidus*  
*Nitraria* Soda-producer, *nitrum, nitri* (grows in saline deserts, burnt yields nitre, *νιτρον*)  
*nitrariaceus -a -um* of alkaline soils, *nitrum, nitri*  
*nitratu -a -um* nitrous, *nitrum, nitri* (smell)  
*nitrophilus -a -um* alkali-loving, *νιτρο-φιλος* (growing on soda- or potash-rich soils)  
*nivalis -is -e* snow-white, growing near snow, *nix, nivis*  
*niveus -a -um, nivosus -a -um* purest white, snow-white, *nix, nivis*  
*nivicolus -a -um* living (flowering) in snow, *nivi-colo*  
*nobilior* more grand, more noble, comparative of *nobilis*  
*nobilis -is -e* famous, grand, noble, notable, *nobilis*  
*nobilissimus -a -um* the most notable, the grandest, superlative of *nobilis*  
*nocteo lens* night-smelling or -stinking, present participle from *noctis-(oleo, olere)*  
*nocti-* night-, *nox, noctis*  
*noctiflorus -a -um* night-flowering, (*nox, noctis*)-*florum*  
*Noctiluca* Night-light (*nox, noctis*)-(lux, lucis) (phosphorescent marine organism; literally, moon-light)

## The Names of Plants

*nocturnalis* -is -e, *nocturnus* -a -um at night, for one night, *nocturnus* (flowering)  
*nodiferus* -a -um carrying knobs or girdles, *nodus-fero* (at the nodes)  
*nodiflorus* -a -um flowering at the nodes, (*nodus, nodi*)-*florum*  
*nodosus* -a -um many-jointed, conspicuously jointed, knotty, *nodosus*  
*nodulosus* -a -um with swellings (on the roots), noduled, diminutive of *nodosus*  
*noeanus* -a -um for either Wilhelm Noe, or Frank Vicomte de Noë  
*Nolana* Small-bell, diminutive of *nola* (*Nolanaceae*)  
*Nolina* for P. C. Nolin, French writer on agriculture c. 1755  
*noli-tangeri* do not touch, (*noli, nolite*)-(tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum) (on being touched, the ripe fruit ruptures, expelling seed)  
*noma-*, *nomo-* meadow-, dwelling-, pasture-, νομη  
*nomados* wandering, roaming, νομας, νομαδος  
*Nomalxochia* the Mexican vernacular name  
*Nomimium*, *nominius* -a -um Customary-violet, νομιμος-ιον  
*Nomocharis* Meadow-grace, νομο-χαρις  
*non-* un-, no-, not-, *non*  
*Nonnea* (*Nonea*) for J. P. Nonne (1729–72), botanical writer from Erfurt, Germany  
*nonpictus* -a -um of plain colour, not painted, *non-pictus*  
*nonscriptus* -a -um, (*nondescriptus* -a -um) unmarked, not written upon, *non-scriptus*  
*nootkatensis* -is -e, *nutkatensis* -is -e from Nootka (Nutka) Island or Nootka Sound, British Columbia, area of the Nootka Indians, Vancouver Island  
*norbitonensis* -is -e from Norbiton  
*Nordmannia*, *nordmannianus* -a -um for either Alexander von Nordmann (1843–1866), zoologist of Odessa and Helsingfors, or M. Nordmann, German botanist  
*normalis* -is -e representative of the genus, usual, around the norm, *norma*  
*northiae*, *northianus* -a -um for Miss Marianne North (1830–96), botanical artist at Kew  
*northlandicus* -a -um from the North Island, New Zealand  
*norvegicus* -a -um from Norway (*Norvegia*), Norwegian (of high altitude in Scotland)  
*nossibensis* -is -e from the volcanic Nosy Be (Nossi-Bé) Island, NW Madagascar  
*Nostoc* an alchemical name used by Paracelsus, who assumed that the slime came from shooting stars (falling star)  
*notabilis* -is -e notorious, remarkable, *notabilis*  
*notatus* -a -um distinguished, spotted, lined, noted, marked, *nota*, *notae*  
*Notelaea* Southern-olive, νοτος-ελαια  
*notero-* moist-, southern-, νοτερος, νοτερο-  
*notho-*, *nothos-*, *nothus* -a -um false-, bastard-, νοθος, νοθο-, νοθ-, *nothus*, *notho-*  
*Nothofagus* False-beech, *notho-fagus*  
*Notholaena* Spurious-cloak, νοθος-χλαινα, *notho-laena*  
*Notholirion* False-lily, νοθος-λιριον  
*Nothoscordum* Bastard-garlic, νοθο-σκοροδον  
*nothoxys* falsely pointed, pungent, passionate or bold, νοθ-οξυς  
*noti*, *notio*, *noto-* of the southwest wind, southern-, νοτος. νοτο-, νοτ-  
*noto-* southern-, νοτος, νοτο-; the back-, νωτον, νωτος, νωτο-  
*Notospartium* Southern-Spartium (New Zealand)  
*Notothlaspi* Southern-Thlaspi (New Zealand)  
*-notus* -a -um -at the back, νωτον, νωτος  
*novae-angliae*, *nova-anglica* from New England, *novus-Anglia*, *novus-Anglicus*  
*novae-belgii* (*novi-belgae*) from New Belgium, *novus-Belgae* (New Netherlands or New York)  
*novae-britanniae* from New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea (named by William Dampier 1699)  
*novae-caesareae* (*novi-caesareae*) from New Jersey, *novus-Caesaria*, USA  
*novae-guineae* from New Guinea, botanical (including Papua New Guinea, Irian Jaya and Indonesia)

- novae-hiberniae* from New Ireland, *novus-Hibernia*, Papua New Guinea
- novae-hollandiae* from Australia (named New Holland by Abel Tasman, 1644),  
*novus-Hollandia*
- novae-zelandiae* from New Zealand, botanical of New Zealand
- noveboracensis -is -e* from New York, *novus-Eburacum*, USA
- novem-* nine-, *novem*
- novemfolius -a -um* nine-leaved (or leafleted), *novem-folium* (not exact)
- novi-belgii* from New York, (formerly called *Novum Belgium*), USA
- novi-caesareae* from New Jersey, USA
- novo-granatensis -is -e* from the state of New Granada, Colombia
- novo-mexicanus -a -um* from New Mexico, USA
- novus -a -um, nov-, novae-, novi-* new-, *novus*
- noxius -a -um* hurtful, harmful, *noxa, noxae*
- nubi-* cloud-, gloom-, *nubes, nubis*
- nubiculus -a -um* of cloudy places, *nubes-colo*
- nubicus -a -um* from the Sudan (Nubia), NE Africa (land of the *Nubae*)
- nubigenus -a -um (nubiginus -a -um)* cloud-formed, cloud-born, *nubes-genus*
- nubilorum* from high peaks, of clouds, *nubes, nubis*
- nubilus -a -um* gloomy, sad, dusky, greyish-blue, *nubilus*
- nucifer -era -erum* nut-bearing, (*nux, nucis*)-fero
- nuciformis -is -e* shaped like nuts, *nucis-forma*
- nuculosus -a -um* containing hard, nut-like seeds, diminutive of *nucula*
- nuculus -a -um* with small nuts, *nucula*, diminutive of *nux, nucis*
- nudatus -a -um* stripped, bared, exposed, *nudo, nudare, nudavi, nudatum*
- nudi-, nudus -a -um* bare, naked, thornless, *nudo, nudare, nudavi, nudatum*
- nudicarpus, nudicarpus -a -um* having naked fruits, botanical Latin from *nudus* and  
καρπος
- nudicaulis -is -e* naked-stemmed, leafless, *nudus-caulis*
- nudiflorus -a -um* with fully exposed or naked flowers, *nudus-florum*
- nudifolius -a -um* with simple, exposed leaves, *nudus-folium* (contrasting with *revolute* clusters)
- nudipes* clear-stemmed, *nudus-pes*
- nudiusculus -a -um* somewhat bared or denuded, diminutive of *nudus*
- nuevo-mexicanus -a -um* from New Mexico, USA
- numerosus -a -um* populous, *numerosus*
- numidicus -a -um* from Algeria, Algerian (Numidia the land of the *Nomas, Nomadis*)
- numinus -a -um* divine, powerful; nodding, *numen, numinis*
- numismatus -a -um* coin-like, νομισμα, νομισματικος
- nummatus -a -um* moneyed; coin-like, *nummus, nummulus*
- nummularifolius -a -um* with circular, coin-like leaves, *nummus-folium*
- nummularis -is -e* circular, coin-like, *nummus, nummulus* (the leaves)
- nummularius -a -um* money-wort-like, having leaves like small coins, *nummus nummi*
- nuperus -a -um* of recent times, fresh, new, *nuper*
- Nuphar* the Persian name, ninufar, for a water lily (ancient Latin *nenufar, ninufer*)  
or from Mosul (Nineveh)
- nuristanicus -a -um* from Nurestan (Nuristan), E Afghanistan
- nurricus -a -um* from Nurri (Nurria), Sardinia
- nutabilis -is -e* sad-looking, drooping, nodding, *nuto, nutare*
- nutaniflorus -a -um* having drooping flowers, *nutans-florum*
- nutans* drooping, nodding, present participle of *nuto, nutare* (the flowers)
- nutkanus -a -um* see *nootkatensis*
- Nuttallia, nuttallianus -a -um, nuttallii* for Thomas Nuttall (1786– 1859), of Long  
Preston, Yorkshire, grower of American plants at Rainhill, Lancashire
- nux-* nut-, *nux, nucis*
- nux-muscata* musk-fragrant nut, medieval Latin name for the nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*)

## The Names of Plants

*nux-vomica* nut-of-abscesses, *nux-(vomica, vomicae)*, with nuts causing vomiting, *vomo, vomere, vomui, vomitum* (*Strychnos nux-vomica* contains the alkaloid strychnine)

*nyassicus -a -um, nyassanus -a -um* from Malawi (formerly Nyassaland)

*nyct-, nycto-* night-, *nox, noctis*; *νύξ, νυκτός, νυκτο-*  
*nyctagineus -a -um* night-flowering, born of the night, *νυκτο-γίγνομαι*

*Nyctaginia* Nocturnal, *νυκτο-γίγνομαι* (*Nyctaginaceae*)

*Nyctanthus, Nyctanthus* Night-flower, *νυκτο-ανθος*

*nyctanthus -a -um* nocturnal-flowering, *νυκτο-ανθος*

*nycticalus -a -um* beautiful at night, *νυκτο-καλος*

*nyctitropus -a -um* having night movements, having nyctinastic sleep movements, *νυκτο-(τροπη, τροπαω)*

*Nyctocalos* Night-beauty, *νυκτο-καλος*

*nymansensis -is -e* from Nymans Gardens, near Haywards Heath, W Sussex (culti-varietal name 'Nymansay')

*nymphae-* waterlily-like-, *Nymphaea*-like-

*Nymphaea* Nymph, a mythological freshwater Naiad (*Nymphaeaceae*)

*nymphalis -is -e* Nymph-like (one of the water nymphs)

*Nymphæ* the name, Nymph, used by Theophrastus

*Nymphoides, nymphoides* resembling *Nymphaea*, *Nymphaea-oides*

*Nypa* a Japanese vernacular name

*Nyssa* Nyssa, a mythological fresh-water Naiad (tupelo, cotton-gum and other swamp trees), *νύσσα* was the turning post or the winning post on a race track (*Nyssaceae*)

*nyssanus -a -um* from Nis (*Naissus*), Serbia

*oaxacanus -a -um* from Oaxacan, Mexico

*ob-, oc-, of-, op-* completely-, against-, contrary-, opposite-, inverted-, inversely-

*obassia* the Japanese vernacular name for *Styrax obassia*

*obconellus -a -um* like a small inverted cone, diminutive of *ob-(conus, coni)*

*obconicus -a -um* like an inverted cone, *ob-(conus, coni)*

*obcordatus -a -um* inversely cordate, *ob-cordatus* (stalked at narrowed end of a heart-shaped leaf), *obcordate*

*obductus -a -um* spreading, covering, *obduco, obducere, obdusi, obdutum*

*obesifolius -a -um* having thick or fleshy leaves, *obesus-folium*

*obesus -a -um* succulent, fat, coarse, *obesus*

*obfuscatus -a -um* clouded over, confused, *ob-fusco*

*Obione* Daughter-of-the-Obi (a Siberian river), botanical Latin from Obi and *ωνη*

*obispoensis -is -e* from San Luis Obispo, California

*oblanceolatus -a -um* narrow and tapering towards the base, *ob-lanceolatus*

*oblancifolius -a -um* having leaves tapering to the base, *oblanceolate, ob-lancea-folium*

*oblatus -a -um* somewhat flattened at the ends, oval, oblate, modern Latin, *ob-latus*

*obliquatus -a -um* turned aside, *obliquo, obliquare* (flower position)

*obliqui-* slanting-, asymmetrical-, *obliquus, obliqui-*

*obliquinervis -is -e* with oblique veins, *obliquus-(nervus, nervi)*

*obliquistigmus -a -um* having an obliquely held stigma, botanical Latin from *obliquus* and *στιγμα*

*obliquus -a -um* slanting, unequal-sided, oblique, *obliquus*

*oblongatus -a -um, oblongi-, oblongus -a -um* elliptic with blunt ends, oblong

*oblongifolius -a -um* oblong-leaved, *oblongus-folium*

*obovati-, obovalis -is -e, obovatus -a -um* egg-shaped in outline and with the narrow end lowermost, obovate, *ob-ovatus*

*obpyramidatus -a -um* like an inverted pyramid, narrow at the base, *ob-(pyramis, pyramidis)*

*obrienianus -a -um, obrienii* for James O'Brien (1842–1930), orchid grower of Harrow

- obscissus* -a -um with a squared-off end, cut off, *ob-scissus*  
*obscuratus* -a -um, *obscurus* -a -um dark, indistinct, obscure, of uncertain affinity, *obscurio*, *obscurare*, *obscuravi*, *obscuratum*  
*obsoletus* -a -um rudimentary, decayed, worn out, *obsolesco*, *obsolescere*, *obsolevi*, *obsoletum*  
*obstructus* -a -um hindered, blocked, with the throat of the corolla restricted by hairs or appendages, *obstuo*, *obstruere*, *obstruxi*, *obstructum*  
*obtectus* -a -um covered over, *obtego*, *obtegere*, *obtexi*, *obtectum*  
*obturbinatus* -a -um reverse top-shaped, wide at the base and tapered to the apex, *ob-turbinatus*  
*obtusangulus* -a -um having blunt ridges or angles, obtuse-angled, *obtusus-angulus* (branching)  
*obtusatus* -a -um, *obtusi*-, *obtusus* -a -um blunt, rounded, obtuse, *obtusus*  
*obtusifolius* -a -um obtuse-leaved, *obtusus-folium*  
*obtusilobus* -a -um with obtuse lobing, botanical Latin from *obtusus* and λοβός  
*obtusior* more obtuse, comparative of *obtusus* (than the type)  
*obtusipetalus* -a -um having obtuse petal apices, botanical Latin from *obtusus* and πέταλον  
*obtusiusculus* -a -um somewhat obtuse, diminutive of *obtusus*  
*obtusulus* -a -um rounded, somewhat obtuse, diminutive of *obtusus*  
*obvallaris* -is -e, *obvallatus* -a -um (*obvalearis*) walled around, enclosed, fortified, *obvallatus* (with a corona)  
*obvolutus* -a -um half-amplexicaule, with one leaf margin overlapping that of its neighbour, half-equitant, *obvolutus*  
*occidentalis* -is -e western, occidental, of the West, *occidens*, *occidentis*  
*occitanicus* -a -um from the Languedoc area of France (*Occitania*)  
*occlusus* -a -um closed up, shut, *occludo*, *occludere*, *occlusi*, *occlusum*  
*occultus* -a -um hidden, secretive, concealed, *occulto*, *occultare*, *occultavi*, *occultatum*  
*oceanicus* -a -um growing near the sea, *oceanus*, *oceani*  
*ocellatus* -a -um (*ocelatus* -a -um) gem; like a small eye, with a colour-spot bordered with another colour, *ocellus*, *ocelli*  
*Ochagavia* for the nineteenth-century Chilean statesman, Silvestri Ochagavia  
*Ochna* an ancient Greek name, οχνη, used by Homer for a wild pear (*Ochnaceae*)  
*ochneaceus* -a -um resembling *Ochna*  
*ochr*-, *ochro*- ochre-, pale-yellow-, ωχρος, ωχρο-  
*ochraceus* -a -um ochre-coloured, yellowish, ωχρος  
*ochratus* -a -um pale-yellowish, ωχρος  
*ochreatus* -a -um greaved, with stipules clasping the stem, with an ochrea, *ocrea*, *ocreae* (the grave-like stipular structure in *Polygonaceae*)  
*ochrocarpus* -a -um with pale yellowish fruits, ωχρος-καρπος  
*ochrochlorus* -a -um pale yellowish-green, ωχρος-χλωρος  
*ochroleucus* -a -um (*ochroleucon*) buff-coloured, yellowish-white, ωχρο-λευκος  
*Ochroma* Pale-yellow(-flower), ωχρος (the flower colour of balsa-wood)  
*Ochromonas* Pale-yellow-unit, ωχρο-μονας (Chrysophyceae)  
*Ochrosia* Pale-yellow(-flower), ωχρος  
*ochrus* -a -um pale yellowish, ωχρος *ochrus* -a -um  
*ochth*-, *ochtho*- slope-, dyke-, bank-, οχθη, οχθο-  
*Ochthocosmus* Hill-decoration, οχθο-κοσμος (distinctive leaves, persistent flowers and montane habitat)  
*ochthophilus* -a -um living on banks, bank-loving, οχθο-φιλος  
*ocimoides*, *ocymoides* resembling sweet basil, *Ocimum*-like  
*Ocimum* (*Ocymum*) Theophrastus' name, οκιμον, for an aromatic plant, οζω smell  
*oct*-, *octa*-, *octo*- eight-, οκτω, οκτα-, *octo*-  
*Octadesmia* Eight-bundles, οκτα-δεσμη (there are eight pollinial masses)  
*octandrus* -a -um eight-stamened  
*-octanus* -a -um slaying, killing, murdering, -κτεινω, κτονος

## The Names of Plants

*Octoknema* Eight-legs, οκτω-κνημη (the 3–5 style arms are bifid) (*Octoknemataceae*)  
*Octolepis* Eight-scales, οκτω-λεπιδες (the paired scale-like petals)  
*Octolobus* Eight-lobed, οκτω-λοβος (the calyx)  
-octonus -a -um -slaughtering, -killing, κτονος  
*octopetalus* -a -um with eight petals, οκτω-πεταλον  
*octophyllus* -a -um having (about) eight leaves or leaflets, οκτω-φυλλον  
*octopodes* with eight stalks, οκτω-ποδος  
*ocularia* an apothecaries' name for *Euphrasia officinalis*, eyebright  
*oculatus* -a -um eyed, with eyes, *oculatus*  
*oculus-christi* eye of Christ, *oculus*-(*Christus*, *Christi*) (*Inula oculus-christi*)  
*oculus-draconis* dragon's eye, *oculus*-(*draco*, *draconis*)  
*oculus-solis* sun's-eye-, *oculus*-(*sol*, *solis*)  
*ocymastrus* -a -um somewhat resembling *Ocimum*, *Ocimum-astrum*  
*ocymifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling *Ocimum*, *Ocimum-folium*  
*ocymoides* *Ocimum*-like, οκιμον-οειδης  
*odaesanensis* -is -e from Mount Odae, NW South Korea  
-odes, -oides -allied, -resembling, -shaped, -similar to, ωδης, -οειδης  
*odessanus* -a -um from Odessa, Black Sea area of Ukraine  
*odont-*, *odonto-* tooth-, οδους, οδων, οδοντος, οδοντο-  
*odontadenus* -a -um with glandular teeth, οδοντο-αδην  
*Odontites*, *odontites* Tooth-related, οδοντο-ιτης (the name in Pliny refers to its use for treating toothache)  
*odontocarpus* -a -um with toothed fruits, οδοντο-καρπος  
*odontochilus* -a -um with a toothed lip, οδοντο-χειλος  
*Odontoglossum* Toothed-tongue, οδοντο-γλωσσα (the toothed lip)  
*odontoides* tooth-like, dentate, οδοντο-οειδης  
*odontolepis* -is -e having toothed scales, οδοντο-λεπιδες  
*odontolomus* -a -um with a toothed fringe, οδοντο-λωμα  
*Odontonema* Tooth-thread, οδοντο-νημα (remnant of fifth stamen)  
*odontopetalus* -a -um having toothed or indented petals, οδοντο-πεταλον  
*odontophyllus* -a -um having toothed leaves, οδοντο-φυλλον  
*odoratissimus* -a -um the most fragrant, superlative of *odor* (*odos*), *odoris*  
*odoratus* -a -um, *odorifer* -era -erum fragrant, sweet-scented, bearing perfume, *odor*(*odos*), *odoris* (*Lathyrus odoratus*, the sweet-smelling pea, sweet pea)  
*odorus* -a -um fragrant, *odor*(*odos*), *odoris*  
-odus -a -um -joined  
*Oecoclades* Living-on-branches, οικεω-κλαδος (epiphytic, ≡ *Trichoglottis*)  
*oeconomicus* -a -um of the household, economical, οικονομικος  
*Oedera*, *oederi* for George Christian Oeder (1728–91), Professor of Botany at Copenhagen, author of *Flora Danica*  
*oedo-* swelling-, becoming swollen-, οιδημα, οιδμα, οιδαω, οιδεω  
*oedocarpus* -a -um swelling fruit, οιδαω-καρπος  
*oedogonatus* -a -um with swollen nodes, οιδαω-γονυ (comparison with the reproductive state of the filamentous alga, *Oedogonium*)  
*Oedogonium* Swollen-ovary, οιδαω-γυνη (the enlarged gynoeical cells)  
*oelandicus* -a -um from Öland, Sweden  
*Oenanthe* Wine-fragrant-flower, οινος-ανθος  
*oenanthemus* -a -um having wine-red flowers, οινος-ανθεμιον  
*oenipontanus* -a -um from Innsbruck (*Oenipons*)  
*oeno-* wine-, οινος, οινο-  
*Oenocarpus* Wine-fruit, οινος-καρπος (fruits used to make palm-wine)  
*Oenothera*, *oenothera* Ass-catcher, ονο-θηρας, or Wine-seeking, οινο-θηρα (Greek name for another plant but the etymology is uncertain) (*Oenotheraceae*)  
*oerstedii*, *oerstedtii* for Anders Sandoe Oersted (1816–72), Danish collector in Costa Rica and Colombia  
*oestriferus* -a -um causing frenzy; (with appearance of) bearing gad-flies, *oestrus-fero*



- officinalis* -is -e, *officinarum* of the apothecaries, officinal medicines, sold in shops, *officina*
- Offia* a name by Adanson with no clear meaning
- ogeche* an American vernacular name for Ogeechee lime (*Nyssa ogeche*)
- ohiensis* -is -e from Ohio, USA
- oianthus* -a -um with egg-shaped flowers, ωον-ανθος (the ovoid-bell-shaped tube)
- oides, -oideus -a -um -allied, -like, -resembling, -shaped, ειδος, ειδω, οειδης, οιδες;  
botanical Latin -oides
- oido-* a swelling, οιδημα, (οιδαω, οιδεω, to swell)
- oidocarpus* -a -um having swollen fruits, οιδω-καρπος
- oistophyllus* -a -um sagittate-leaved, with arrow-shaped leaves, οιστος-φυλλον
- okanoganensis* -is -e from the area of Okanogan Lakes, British Columbia, Canada, or the river in Washington, USA
- oklahomensis* -is -e from Oklahoma, USA
- olacogonus* -a -um having furrowed joints (internodes), ολαξ-γονυ
- Olax* Furrow, ολαξ (the appearance given by of the two-ranked leaves) (***Oleaceae***)
- olbanus* -a -um from the area of Olbia, N Sardinia, Italy
- olbia, olbios* rich, ολβιος, or from Hyères (*Olbia*), France, or several former Greek places named Olbia
- Oldenlandia* for Henrik Bernard Oldenland (1663–97), Danish collector in S Africa
- Oldfieldia* for Dr Oldfield, who was on the 1832–34 Niger Expedition
- oldhamianus* -a -um, *oldhamii* for Richard Oldham (1837–64), who collected in China and Formosa for Kew
- Olea* Oily-one, ελαα, ελαια (the ancient name for the olive) (***Oleaceae***)
- oleaceus* -a -um olive-like, resembling *Olea*
- oleaefolius* -a -um with olive-like leaves, *olea-folium*
- oleagineus* -a -um, *oleaginosus* -a -um fleshy, rich in oil, *oleagineus*
- oleander* a medieval Latin name, *oleander, oliandrum, lauriendrum* (Italian, oleandra, for the olive-like foliage)
- Oleandra* Oleander-like, ολεανδρη (the fronds somewhat resemble oleander leaves)
- Olearia* for Adam Oelenschlager (*Olearius*) (b. 1600), German botanist; some derive it as Olive-like, for the similarity of the leaves of some species
- olearius* -a -um of the olive, *Olea* (this phosphorescent fungus grows also on oak and chestnut in Britain)
- Oleaster, oleaster* Wild-olive, *Olea-astrum* (≡ *Eleagnus*, Theophrastus used the name for a willow)
- olei-* olive-, *Olea-*
- oleifer* -era -erum oil-bearing, (*oleum, olei*)-fero
- oleifolius* -a -um with olive-like leaves, *Olea-folium*
- olens, -olentis fragrant, musty, stinking, smelling, present participle of *oleo, olere, olui*
- olentus -a -um -fullness of, -abundance, -ulent
- oleoides* olive- or oil-like, ελαια-οειδης, *Olea-oides*
- oleospermus* -a -um oil-seeded, ελαια-σπερμα
- oleosus* -a -um greasy, oily, *oleum, olei*
- oleraceus* -a -um of cultivation, aromatic, esculent, vegetable, (*h*)olus, (*h*)oleris
- olgae* for Olga Fedtschenko (1845–1921)
- olibanum* from the Arabic, al luban, for the resinous secretion, λιβανος or frankincense, of *Boswellia*
- olidus* -a -um stinking, smelling, rank, *olidus*
- olig-, oligo-* feeble-, small-, ολιγος, few-, ολιγοι, ολιγο-, ολιγ-
- oligandrus* -a -um having few stamens, ολιγ-ανδρος
- oliganthus* -a -um with small or few flowers, ολιγ-ανθος
- oligocarpus* -a -um with few fruits, ολιγο-καρπος
- oligococcus* -a -um with few berries, ολιγο-κοκκος
- Oligocodon* Small-bell, ολιγο-κωδων

## The Names of Plants

*oligodon* few-toothed, feebly toothed, ολιγο-οδων  
*oligomerus -a -um* having few parts, ολιγο-μερος  
*oligophlebius -a -um* with few veins, indistinctly veined, ολιγο-φλεψ  
*oligophyllus -a -um* with few leaves, ολιγο-φυλλον  
*oligorhizus -a -um* having few or underdeveloped roots, ολιγο-ριζα  
*oligospermus -a -um* with few seeds, ολιγο-σπερμα  
*oligostachyus -a -um* with few stems, ολιγο-σταχυς  
*oligostromus -a -um* with few swellings, ολιγο-στρωμα  
*olisiponensis -is -e* from Lisbon (*Olisipo*), Portugal  
*olitorius -a -um* of gardens or the gardener, (*h*)*olitorius*, salad vegetable, culinary  
*olivaceomarginatus -a -um* with dull olive or greenish-brown margins, *olivaceus-*  
*(margo, marginis)*  
*olivaceus -a -um* olive-coloured, greenish-brown, *oliva, olivaceus*  
*oliveus -a -um* having the colour of a ripe olive, *oliva*  
*olivieri, oliverianus -a -um* for Antoine Olivier (1756–1814), French collector on  
 Mount Elwend  
*oliviformis -is -e* olive-shaped, *oliva-forma*  
*ollarus -a -um* resembling a pot or jar, *olla, ollae*  
*olorinus -a -um* swan's, of swans, *olorinus*  
*oltensis -is -e* from the Oltenia region of SW Romania  
*olusatrum* Pliny's name for a black-seeded pot-herb, (*h*)*olus-ater*  
*olympicus -a -um* from Mount Olympus, Greece, Olympian  
*Olyra* Spelt, ολυρα (an old Greek name)  
*omal-*, *omal-* smooth, ομαλος, ομαλο- (see *homalo*)  
*omalosanthus -a -um* uniformly or evenly flowered, ομαλος-ανθος  
*ombriosus -a -um* of wet or rainy locations, ομβριος  
*ombro-* rain-, storm-, moisture, ομβρος; shade-, *umbra, umbrae*  
*omeiensis -is -e* either from Mount Omei, Omei Shan, China (Szechwan), or from  
 Ome, Honshu, Japan  
*omeiocalamus* *Calamus* of Mount Omei, China (Sichuan)  
*omiophyllus -a -um* lacking reduced (submerged) leaves, ο-μειο-φυλλον  
*omissus -a -um* overlooked, *omitto, omittere, omisi, omissum*  
*omni-* totally-, entirely-, all-, *omnis, omni-*  
*omniglabus -a -um* entirely smooth, *omni-glaber*  
*omnivorus -a -um* devouring all, *omni-*(*vor*o, *vorare, voravi, voratum*)  
*-omoeus -a -um* resembling, like, equal to, a match for, ομοιος  
*omorika* from the Serbian name for *Picea omorika*  
*-omorius -a -um* -resembling, -similar to, -bordering upon, ομορος, ομοριος  
*Omphalina (Omphalia)* Little-navel, ομφαλος (the depressed centre of the mature  
 cap)  
*omphalo-* navel-, ομφαλος, ομφαλο-  
*Omphalobium* Navel-pod, ομφαλος-λοβος (the pod of zebra-wood)  
*Omphalocarpum* Navel-fruited-one, ομφαλος-καρπος  
*Omphalodes, omphalodes* Navel-like, ομφαλος-ωδης (the fruit shape of navelwort)  
*Omphalogramma* Navel-lines, ομφαλος-γραμμα (the seed testa)  
*omphalosporus -a -um* with navelled seeds, ομφαλος-σπορα  
*Omphalotus* Navel-looking, ομφαλοτικός (depressed cap)  
*-on* -clan, -family  
*Onagra* a former generic name, οναγρος a wild ass (ονος-αγριος), ≡ *Oenothera*  
*(Önagraceae)*  
*onc-*, *onco-* tumour-, hook-, ογκος, ογκο-  
*oncidoides* resembling *Oncidium*, *Oncidium-oides*  
*Oncidium* Tumour, ογκος (the warted crest of the lip)  
*Oncinotis* Hook-eared, ογκος-ωτος (scales alternating with the corolla lobes)  
*onciocarpus -a -um* grapple-fruited, ογκος-καρπος box-fruited, ογκιου-καρπος  
*Oncoba* from the Arabic vernacular name, onkob, for *Oncoba spinosa*  
*Oncocalamus* Hooked-*Calamus*, ογκο-καλαμος

- oncogynis* -is -e with a warted ovary, ογκο-γυνή  
*oncophyllus* -a -um having leaves with a hooked apex, ογκο-φυλλον  
 -one, -onis -daughter of, ωνή or -son of, ωνος  
*onensis* -is -e from Onega, Russia  
*onites* of asses, ονος-ιτης (used by Dioscorides of an ass or donkey)  
*Onobrychis* Ass-bray, ονο-βρυχαιομα (a name used by Dioscorides and Galen – in Pliny, *palmes-asini* – for a legume eaten greedily by asses, ονος-βρυκω)  
*onobrychoides* resembling *Onobrychis*, ονο-βρυχω-οειδής  
*Onoclea* Enclosed-cup, ονος-κλειω, Dioscorides' name, ονοκλειον, for the sori being concealed by the rolled frond margins (cognate with αγχουσα, anchusa)  
*onomatologia* the rules to be followed in forming names, ονοματο-λογος  
*Ononis* the classical name, ονωνις, ανωνις, used by Dioscorides  
*Onopordum* (-on) Ass-fart, ονος-πορδον (its flatulent effect on donkeys)  
*onopteris* ass-fern, ονο-πτερυξ from a name used by Tabernaemontanus  
*Onosma* Ass-smell, ονος-οσμη (said to attract asses)  
*onoticus* -a -um ass-eared, ονος-ωτος (fruiting stage of hare's ear fungus)  
*ontariensis* -is -e from Ontario, Canada  
*onustus* -a -um burdened, full (of flower or fruit), *onustus*  
*onychimus* -a -um onyx-like, with layers of colour, *onix*, *onichis*  
*Onychium* Claw, ονυξ, ονυχος (the shape of the frond pinnules)  
*-onychius* -a -um -clawed, ονυξ, ονυχος  
 oo- egg-shaped-, ωον, ωο-  
*oocarpus* -a -um having egg-shaped fruit, ωον-καρπος  
*oophorus* -a -um bearing egg(-shaped structures), ωον-φερω  
*oophyllus* -a -um having egg-shaped leaves, ωον-φυλλον  
*oothelis* -is -e having an ovoid ovary; having nipped ovoid tubercles, ωον θηλις  
*opacus* -a -um darkened, dull, shady, not glossy or transparent, *opacus*  
*opalinus* -a -um translucent, *opalus* (Sanskrit, upala, for a milky gemstone)  
*opalus* from the old Latin name, *opulus*, for maple  
*Opercularia* Lidded-one, *operculum* (the calyx)  
*operculatus* -a -um lidded, with a lid, *operculum*  
*opertus* -a -um hidden, concealed, *operio*, *operire*, *operui*, *opertum*  
*Ophelia* Useful, οφελος (medicinal uses, = *Swertia*)  
*ophianthus* -a -um long-flowered, with serpentine flowers, οφίς-ανθος  
*ophio*- snake-like, snake-, οφίς, οφιο-  
*Ophiobotrys* Serpentine-raceme, οφιο-βοτρυς (the slender branches of the inflorescence)  
*ophiocarpus* -a -um with an elongate fruit, snake-like-fruited, οφιο-καρπος  
*ophiocephalus* -a -um snake-headed, having a head of elongate structures, οφιο-κεφαλή  
*ophioglossifolius* -a -um snake's-tongue-leaved, *Ophioglossum-folium*  
*ophioglossoides* resembling *Ophioglossum*  
*Ophioglossum* Snake-tongue, οφιο-γλωσσα (appearance of fertile part of frond of adder's tongue fern) (*Ophioglossaceae*)  
*ophioides*, *ophiodes* serpentine, οφιο-οειδής  
*ophiolithicus* -a -um of serpentine rock habitats, οφιο-λίθος  
*Ophiopogon* Snake-beard, οφιο-πωγων  
*Ophioscordon* Snake-garlic, οφίς-σκοροδον (the irregular stem)  
*ophites* marbled; snake-like, serpentine, οφίς (applies to serpentine rocks because of their structural patterning)  
*ophiuroides* snake's-tails-like, resembling *Ophiurus*, *Ophiurus-oides*  
*Ophiurus* Snake's-tails, οφίς-ουρα (centipede grass)  
*ophrydeus* -a -um, *ophrydis* -is -e similar to *Ophrys*  
*Ophrys* Eyebrow, οφρυς (a name in Pliny)  
*ophthalmica* vide *ocularia*  
*-ophthalmus* -a -um -eyed, -eye-like, οφθαλμος  
*opiparus* -a -um sumptuous, rich, *opiparus*

## The Names of Plants

-*opis* -looking, -οπισ  
*opistho-* back-, behind-, οπισθε, οπισθιος, οπισθο-  
*Opithandra* Backward-stamens, οπισθε-ανθηρ  
*Oplismenus* Armoured, οπλισμενος (armoured with awns)  
*oplitis* -is -e heavily armed, οπλιτης  
*oplocarpus* -a -um with armoured fruit, οπλο-καρπος  
*Oplopanax* Armed-Panax, οπλο-παν-αχος (= *Echinopanax*)  
*opo-* juice-, sap-, οπος (feeding, of parasites) (cognate with οπιον, diminutive of οπος opium)  
*opobalsamum* balsamic-juiced, resin-balsam, οπος-βαλσαμον (Balm of Gilead)  
*Opopanax* Panacea, sap-that-is-all-healing-, οπος-παναξ; Chiron told Hercules of the virtues of *Opopanax chironium* (Dioscorides listed a wide range of conditions to be treated with it)  
*Oporanthus* Autumn-flower, οπορα-ανθος  
*oporinus* -a -um autumnal, of late summer, οπωρινος  
*oppositi-*, *oppositus* -a -um opposite-, opposed-, *oppono*, *opponere*, *opposui*, *oppositum*  
*oppositiflorus* -a -um having paired or opposite flowers, *oppositi-florum*  
*oppositifolius* -a -um opposite-leaved, *oppositi-folium*  
*oppositipinnus* -a -um having opposed pinnae, *oppositi*-(pinna, pinnae)  
*-ops*, *opseo-* -eyed, ωψ, ωπος  
*-opsis* -like, -looking like, -appearance of, οψις, countenance, ωψ, ωπος  
*optatus* -a -um desired, longed for, *opto*, *optare*, *optavi*, *optatum*  
*opticus* -a -um *vide ocularia*  
*optimus* -a -um the best, superlative of *bonus*  
*optivus* -a -um chosen, *optivus*  
*opulentus* -a -um sumptuous, splendid, enriched, *opulentus*  
*opuli-* guelder-rose-like, *Opulus*  
*opulifolius* -a -um *Opulus*-leaved, with leaves resembling the guelder rose, *Opulus-folium*  
*opuloides* resembling the guelder rose, *Opulus-oides*  
*Opulus*, *opulus* -a -um an old generic name for the guelder rose, *Viburnum*, initially thought to have been for some kind of *Acer*  
*Opuntia* Tournefort's name for succulent plants from Opous, Boeotia  
*opuntiflorus* -a -um (*opuntiaeflorus* -a -um) *Opuntia*-flowered  
*opuntioides* resembling *Opuntia*, *Opuntia-oides*  
*-opus* -foot, πους, ποδος, eyed, looking, ωπος  
*orarius* -a -um of the shoreline, *ora*  
*orbi-* circular-, disc-like, *orbis*, *orbis*, *orbi-*  
*orbicularis* -is -e, *orbiculatus* -a -um disc-shaped, circular in outline, orbicular, *orbis*, *orbis*  
*orbifolius* -a -um with orbicular leaves, *orbi-folium*  
*orbus* -a -um orphaned, childless, destitute, *orbus*; circular *orbis*  
*orcadensis* -is -e from the Orkney Isles, Scotland, Orcadian (*Orcades*)  
*orchiioides* resembling *Orchis*, *Orchis-oides*  
*orchidastrus* -a -um somewhat like an orchid, *Orchis-astrum*  
*orchidiflorus* -a -um orchid-flowered, *Orchis-florum*  
*orchidiformis* -is -e looking like an orchid, *Orchis-forma*  
*orchidis* -is -e *Orchis*-like  
*orchiioides* resembling *Orchis*, ορχις-οειδης  
*Orchis* Testicle, ορχις (the shape of the root-tubers) (*Orchidaceae*)  
*orculae-* small barrel-, small cask-, diminutive of *orca*, *orcae*  
*orculiflorus* -a -um having flowers shaped like small barrels, *orcula-florum*  
*ordensis* -is -e from Ordenes, France  
*ordinatus* -a -um neat, orderly, *ordino*, *ordinare*, *ordinavi*, *ordinatum*  
*Oreacanthus* Mountain-Acanthus, ορειος-ακανθος  
*oreades*, *oreadis* -is -e, *oreadus* -a -um montane, of the sun, heliophytic, ορειας (the Oreads were mythical mountain nymphs, ορειας-αδος)

- oreadoides* resembling (*Marismus*) *oreades* (*Marismus oreadoides* ≡ *Collybia oreadoides*)
- orectopus -a -um* with an elongated or stretched-out stalk, ορεκτος-πους
- oreganus -a -um, oregonensis -is -e, oregonus -a -um* from Oregon, USA
- orellanus -a -um* from a pre-Linnaean name for annatto, the red dye from *Bixa*
- oreo-, ores-, ori-* mountain-, ορος, ορεος, ορεο-
- Oreobatus* Mountain-thorn-bush, ορεο-βατος, or Mountain-ranging, ορειβατης (≡ *Rubus deliciosus*)
- oreocharis -is -e* mountain-joy, beauty of the mountain, ορεο-χαρις
- oreocreticus -a -um* from the mountains of Crete, ορεο-κρετικος
- Oreodoxa, oreodoxus -a -um* Mountain-glory, ορεο-δοξα
- oreogenes, oreogenus -a -um* born of the mountains, ορεο-γενος
- oreogeton* neighbour of mountains, ορεο-γειτων
- oreonastes* occupying, pressed-, or clinging-to the mountain, ορεο-νασσειν
- Oreopanax* Mountain-*Panax*, ορεο-παν-ακεισις
- oreopedionis -is -e* of mountain plateaux, ορεο-(πεδιας, πεδιαδος)
- oreophilus -a -um* mountain loving, ορεο-φιλος (habitat)
- Oreopteris* mountain-fern, ορεος-πτερις
- Oreorchis* Mountain-orchid, ορεο-ορχις
- oreothaumus -a -um* marvel of the mountains, ορεο-θαυμα
- oreotrephe (oreostrephe)* nurtured, or living, on mountains, ορεο-τρεφω
- oresbius -a -um* living on mountains, ορεινος, ορεο-βιος
- oresigenus -a -um* born of the mountains, ορεσι-γενος
- oreus -a -um* of mountains, montain, ορεος
- organensis -is -e* from any of the Organ mountains in New Mexico, USA, or Brazil
- orgyalis -is -e* a fathom in length, about 6 feet tall, οργυια (the distance from fingertip to fingertip with arms outstretched)
- orientaletibeticus -a -um* from E Tibet, botanical Latin from *oriens* and Tibet
- orientalis -is -e* eastern, oriental, of the East, *oriens, orientis*
- origanifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling *Origanum*, *Origanum-folium*
- Origanum* Joy-of-the-mountain, ορος-γανυμαι (Theophrastus' name, οριγανον, for an aromatic herb)
- oritrepheus -a -um* nurtured on mountains, or nurtured in the east, ορε-τρεφω (from N China)
- orius -a -um* -able, -capable of, -functioning
- Orixa* from the Japanese name for *Orixa japonica*
- orizabensis -is -e* from the volcanic Citlaltépeti (Pico de Orizaba), E central Mexico
- ormenis -is -e* etymology uncertain; sprouting, ορμενος ορμος, a necklace
- ormo-* necklace-like-, necklace-, ορμος
- Ormosia* Necklace, ορμος
- ornans* resembling manna-ash, *ornus*, embellishing, present participle of *orno*, *ornare, ornavi, ornatum* (with a manna-like exudate)
- ornatipes* having a decorative stalk, *ornatus-pes*
- ornatissimus -a -um* most ornate, showiest, superlative of *ornatus*
- ornatulus -a -um* somewhat showy, diminutive of *ornatus*
- ornatus -a -um* adorned, showy, *ornatus*
- ornithanthus -a -um* bird-flowered; flower of birds, ορνιθ-ανθος (appearance or food)
- ornitheurus -a -um* resembling a bird's tail, ορνις-, ουρα
- ornitho-, ornith* bird-like-, bird-, ορνις, ορνιθος, ορνιθο, ορνιθ-
- ornithobromus -a -um* bird-food, ορνιθο-βρωμα
- ornithocephalus -a -um* bird-headed, ορνιθο-κεφαλν (appearance of flowers)
- Ornithogalum* Bird-milk, ορνιθο-γαλα (Dioscorides' name, ορνιθογαλον, for a plant yielding bird-lime)
- ornithomus -a -um* bird-like, bird's eye, ορνιθο-ομμα
- ornithopodioides, ornithopodus -a -um* bird-footed, like a bird's foot, ορνιθοπους-οειδης (the arrangement of the fruits or inflorescence)

## The Names of Plants

- Ornithopus* Bird-foot, ορνιθο-πους (the disposition of the fruits)  
*ornithorhynchus* -a -um like a bird's beak, ορνιθο-ρυγχος  
*Ornus, ornus* from the ancient Latin, *ornus*, for manna-ash, *Fraxinus ornus*  
*Orobanche* Legume-strangler, οροβος αγχω (one species parasitizes legumes – see also *rapum-genistae*) (*Orobanchaceae*)  
*oroboides* similar to *Orobus*, *Orobus-oides*  
*Orobus, orobus* an old generic name, οροβος, for *Vicia ervilia*, ? ορα-βους  
*Orontium* from the Orontes river, Syria, an old generic name, οροντιον, in Galen for an aquatic plant, golden club  
*Oropetium* Mountain-retiring, ορο-πηγνος, ορο-πετεγνος (in small soil-pockets on rocks and ironstone outcrops)  
*orophilus* -a -um mountain-loving, mountain, ορο-φίλος  
*orospendanus* -a -um hanging from mountains, oro-(pendeo, pendere, pependi pensum)  
*Orostachys* Mountain-*Stachys*, ορο-σταχυς  
*oroyensis* -is -e from Oroya (La Oroya), central Peru  
*Orphanidesia* for Theodoros Geogios Orphanides (1817–86), Professor of Botany at Athens  
*orphanidis* -is -e from the Balkan area once the land of the Orpheans (*Tulipa* or *Campanula orphanidea*)  
*orphanidius* -a -um fatherless, unrelated, ορφανος  
*orphanis* -is -e destitute, bereft, orphan, ορφανος  
*Orphium* for Orpheus, the Greek poet-musician  
*orphanophilus* -a -um liking shade, ορφανιος-φίλος  
*ortgeisii* for Eduard Ortgeis, (1829–1916), of Zurich Botanic Garden (*Oxalis ortgeisii* tree oxalis)  
*orth-, ortho-* correct, straight-, erect-, upright-, ορθος, ορθο-  
*Orthilia* Straight, ορθος (the style, but the etymology is uncertain)  
*Orthocarpus, orthocarpus* -a -um Upright-fruit, ορθος-καρπος  
*orthocladus* -a -um with straight branches, ορθος-κλαδος  
*Orthodontium* Straight-toothed, ορθος-οδοντος  
*orthoglossus* -a -um with a straight lip, ορθος-γλωσσα  
*ortholobus* -a -um with straight lobes, ορθος-λοβος (cotyledons)  
*orthoplectron* with straight plectrum (spur), ορθος-πλεχτρον (literally a punting pole)  
*Orthosanthus* Erect-flower, ορθος-ανθος  
*orthosepalus* -a -um with straight sepals, ορθος-σκεπη  
*Orthosiphon* Straight-tubed-one, ορθος-σιφον  
*orthostates* correctly placed, fixed, standing erect, ορθος-στατος  
*orthotrichus* -a -um having standing or erect hairs, ορθος-τριχος  
*Orthrosanthus* Daybreak-flower, ορθος-ανθος (time of anthesis)  
*ortubae* from the region of Lake Maggiore, Italy  
*orubicus* -a -um from Oruba Island, Caribbean  
*orvala* origin obscure, possibly from Greek for a sage, ορυμν-like plant  
*Oryza* from the Arabic name, eruz  
*oryzicolus* -a -um living on or around rice, *Oryza-colo*  
*oryzifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Oryza*, *Oryza-folium*  
*oryzoides* resembling *Oryza*, rice like, *Oryza-oides*  
*Oryzopsis* *Oryza*-resembler, *Oryza-opsis*  
*Osbeckia* for Reverend Peter Osbeck (1723–1805), Swedish naturalist  
*osbeckiifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Osbeckia*  
*Oscillatoria* Oscillator, to swing, *oscillo*, *oscillare* (the slow motion exhibited by the alga)  
*oscillatorius* -a -um able to move about a central attachment, versatile, *oscillo*, *oscillare*  
*oscitans* drowsy, listless; yawning, gaping, present participle of *oscito*, *oscitare*; *oscitor*, *oscitari*  
*Oscularia, oscularis* -is -e Kissing, *osculo*, *osculari*, *osculatus* (the touching leaf-margins)

- oshimensis* -is -e from Oshima island, Japan  
 -osis denotes a condition, e.g. *gummosis*, producing much gum  
*osmanicus* -a -um for the Osman dynasty, who founded the Ottoman Empire (Osman Gazi (1258–1324), Genç Osman (1603–1622), to Osman Nuri Pasa (1832–1900))  
*Osmanthus*, *osmanthus* -a -um Fragrant-flower, *οσμη-ανθος* (for the perfumed *Osmanthus fragrans*)  
*Osmarea* the composite name for hybrids between *Osmanthus* and *Phillyrea*  
*Osmaronia* Fragrant-Aronia, (the derivation is doubtful)  
 -osmius -a -um, -osmus -a -um -scented, fragrant-, *οδη, οσμη*  
*osmo-* thrust-, pressure-, *ωσμος, ωσμο-*  
*osmophloeus* -a -um having fragrant bark, *οσμη-φλοιος*  
*osmophorus* -a -um scent carrying, *οσμη-φορα* (the strong fragrance)  
*Osmorhiza* Fragrant-root, *οσμη-ριζα*  
*Osmunda* an old English name, in Lyte, either for Osmund the waterman (because of its boggy habitat), or for the Anglo-Saxon god of thunder, Osmund, equivalent of the Norse Thor (*Osmundaceae*)  
*osmundioides* resembling *Osmunda*, *Osmunda-oides*  
*osproleon* an ancient name, *οσπρολεων*, for a legume-damaging plant, *οσπριον-λεων* bean lion  
*Ossaea*, *osseae* for Don José Antonio de la Ossa (d. 1831), Director of Havana Botanic Garden  
*osseticus* -a -um from Ossetia (Osetiya), SW Russia and Georgia  
*osseus* -a -um of very hard texture, bony, *os, ossis*  
*ossifragus* -a -um of broken bones, *ossis*-(*frango, frangere, fregi, fractum*) (said to cause fractures in cattle when abundant in lime-free pastures)  
*oste-* bone-like-, bone-, *οστεον*  
*Osteomeles* Bone-apple, *οστεο-μελεα* (the hard fruit)  
*Osteospermum*, *osteospermus* -a -um Bone-seed, *οστεο-σπερμα* (the hard-coated fruits)  
*ostiolatus* -a -um having a small opening, *ostiolus*, diminutive of *ostium*, *ostii*  
*ostraco-* hard-shelled-, *οστρακον* (a potsherd)  
*ostreatus* -a -um resembling an oyster, *ostrea* (the shape and blue-grey colour of the oyster mushroom)  
*Ostrowskia*, *ostrowskianus* -a -um for Michael Nicolajewitsch von Ostrowsky, Minister of the Russian Imperial Domains and patron of botany c. 1880  
*ostruthiopsis* ostrich-like, *οστρυθιον-οψις*, (the foliage of young plants)  
*Ostruthium*, *ostruthius* -a -um etymology uncertain; purplish, *ostrum*, ostrich-like, *οστρυθιον*  
*Ostrya* Hard-scale, *οστρυς* (a name in Pliny for a tree with hard wood)  
*Ostryopsis* similar to *Ostrya*, *οστρυς-οψις*  
*osumiensis* -is -e from the Osumi peninsula or archipelago, Kyushu, Japan  
 -osus -a -um -abundant, -large, -very much, -being-conspicuous  
 -osyne -notably  
*Osyris* Dioscorides' name, *Οσυρις* (*οζος* much branched)  
*ot-*, *oto-* ear-like-, ear-, *ους, ωτος, ωτο-*  
*Otacanthus* Thorny-ears, (*ους, οτος*)-*ακανθος*  
*Otanthus* Ear-flower, *ωτ-ανθος* (the two-spurred shape of the corolla)  
*otaviensis* -is -e from Otava, Czech Republic, or the Otavi mountains of Namibia  
 -otes -appearing, -looking, *ωτης*  
*Othonna* Linen, *οθονη* (its covering of downy hairs)  
*Othonnopsis* resembling *Othonna*, *οθονη-οψις*  
 -otis -is -e -eared, *ους, ωτιον, ωτος, ωτ-*  
*otites*, -*otites* relating to ears, *ωτ-ιτης*, Rupius' generic name referring to the shape of the lower leaves of *Silene otites*  
*oto-* ear-, *ους, ωτος, ωτο-*  
*otocarpus* -a -um with ear-like or shell-like fruits, *ωτο-καρπος*

## The Names of Plants

*otolepis* -is -e with ear-like scales, with shell-like scales, ωτο-λεπίς  
*otophorus* -a -um bearing ears, ωτο-φορός (-shaped structures)  
*otruba* for Josef Otruba (1889–1953) of Moravia, Czech Republic  
*ottawaensis* -is -e, *ottawensis* -is -e from Ottawa, Canada  
*Ottelia* reputedly from the Malabar vernacular, ottel  
*ottophyllus* -a -um having ear-shaped leaves, ωτο-φυλλον  
*-otus* -a -um -looking-like, -resembling, -having  
*Oubanguia* from the name of the river Oubangui, Nigeria  
*ouletrichus* -a -um, *oulotrichus* -a -um with curly hair, ουλο-τριχος  
*Ouratea* from the S American vernacular name  
*Ourisia* for Governor Ouris of the Falkland Islands (some derive it as ουρίς, a breeze, for its montane habitat)  
*ova-avis* bird's-egg-like, (οὔον, οὔι)-avis  
*ovalis*, *ovalis* -is -e egg-shaped (in outline), oval, *ovalis*  
*ovalifoliolatus* -a -um having oval leaflets, diminutive of *ovalifolium*  
*ovalifolius* -a -um with oval leaves, *ovali-folium*  
*ovati-*, *ovatus* -a -um egg-shaped, *ovatus* (in the solid or in outline) with the broad end lowermost  
*ovatifolius* -a -um with ovate leaf-blades, *ovatus-folium*  
*ovifer* -era -erum, *oviger* -era -erum bearing egg-like structures, *ovi-fero*  
*oviformis* -s -e egg-shaped, *ovi-forma* (in the solid), ovoid  
*ovinus* -a -um of sheep, *ovis* (*Festuca ovina* is sheep's fescue)  
*ovoideus* -a -um egg-shaped, ovoid, *ovoideus*  
*ovularis* -is -e having little eggs (buds), *ovulum*, diminutive of *ovum*  
*Oxalis* Acid-salt, οξύς-αλς (the name, οξύλις, in Nicander refers to the taste of sorrel) (*Oxalidaceae*)  
*oxicus* -a -um sharp, οξύς (leaf apex or marginal teeth)  
*oxodus* -a -um of sour or acid humic soils, οξύωδης  
*oxonianus* -a -um, *oxoniensis* -is -e from Oxford, England (*Oxonia*)  
*oxy-*, *-oxys* acid-, -pungent, sharp-, -pointed, -fiery, bold-, οξύς, οξύ-  
*Oxyacantha* Sharp-thorn, οξύ-ακανθός (Theophrastus' name)  
*oxyacanthoides* resembling *oxyacanthus* -a -um of the same genus, οξύ-ακανθα-οειδής  
*oxyacanthus* -a -um having sharp thorns or prickles, οξύ-ακανθα  
*Oxyanthus* Sharp-flower, οξύ-άνθος (the acute calyx lobes)  
*Oxybaphus* Acid-dye, οξύ-βαφη (≡ *Mirabilis viscosa*)  
*oxycarpus* -a -um having a sharp-pointed fruit, οξύ-καρπος  
*oxycedri* of pungent juniper, οξύ-κεδρος (semi-parasitic on *Juniperus*)  
*Oxycedrus*, *oxycedrus* Pungent-juniper, οξύ-κεδρος  
*oxyceras* sharp-horned, οξύ-κερας  
*Oxycoccus*, *oxycoccus* -a -um Acid-berry, οξύ-κοκκος, having sharp, acid or bitter berries, οξύ-κοκκος  
*oxydabilis* -is -e oxidizable, modern Latin from *oxygene* (for the ochraceous colour)  
*Oxydendrum* (on) Sour-tree, οξύ-δενδρον (the acid taste of sourwood leaves)  
*oxygonus* -a -um with sharp angles, sharp-angled, οξύ-γωνία  
*Oxygyne* Pointed-style, οξύ-γυνή  
*Oxylobium*, *oxylobus* -a -um with sharp-pointed pods or lobes, οξύ-λοβος  
*oxylophilus* -a -um of acid or humus-rich soils, humus-loving, οξύ-φιλος  
*oxyodon*, *oxyodontus* -a -um sharp-toothed, with sharp teeth, οξύ-οδους, οξύ-οδοντος  
*Oxypetalum*, *oxypetalus* -a -um Sharp-petalled, οξύ-πεταλον  
*oxyphilus* -a -um of acidic soils, acid soil-loving, οξύ-φιλος  
*oxyphyllus* -a -um with sharp pointed leaves, οξύ-φυλλον  
*oxypterus* -a -um with sharp wings, οξύς-πτερον  
*Oxyrachis* Sharp-rachis, οξύ-ραχίς (the pointed internodes of the disarticulated rachis)  
*Oxyramphis* Sharp-beak, οξύ-ραμφος (the fruit)  
*Oxyria* Acidic, οξύς (the taste)  
*oxysepalus* -a -um with sharp sepals, οξύ-σκεπη



*Oxyspora* Sharp-seed, οξύ-σπορά (the seeds being awned at both ends)  
*Oxystelma* Sharp-crown, οξύ-στελμα (the acute corolla lobes)  
*Oxytenanthera* Sharp-narrow-flower, οξύ-τεν-ανθερά (the spikelet shape)  
*Oxytropis* Sharp-keel, οξύ-τροπισ (the pointed keel petal)  
*ozarkensis* -is -e from the Ozarka Mountains of S central USA  
*Ozothamnus* Fragrant-shrub, οζω-θαμνος

*pabularis* -is -e, *pabularius* -a -um of forage or pastures, *pabulum*, *pabuli*  
*Pachira* (*Pachyra*) from the Guyanese vernacular name  
*pachy-* stout-, thick-, παχύς, παχυ-  
*Pachycarpus*, *pachycarpus* -a -um Thick-fruited, παχυ-καρπος (follicle shape, some being inflated)  
*pachycaulon* thick-stemmed, παχυ-καυλος  
*pachycladus* -a -um, *pachyclados* thick-branched, παχυ-κλαδος  
*pachygaster* large-bellied, παχυ-(γαστηρ, γαστρος)  
*Pachylaena* Thick-cloak, παχυ-(χ)λαινα (the indumentum)  
*pachypes* having a thick stalk, botanical Latin from παχύς and *pes*  
*pachyphloeus* -a -um thick-barked, παχυ-φλοιος  
*Pachyphragma* Stout-partition, παχυ-φράγμα (the ribbed septum of the fruit)  
*pachyphyllus* -a -um having thick leaves, παχυ-φυλλον  
*Pachyphytum* Sturdy-plant, παχύς-φυτον (thick stems and leaves)  
*Pachypodanthium* Thick-footed-flowers, παχύς-ποδ-ανθεμιον (the crowded stalk-less carpels)  
*Pachypodium*, *pachypodius* -a -um Stout-foot, παχύς-ποδεων (the fleshy roots)  
*pachypus* thick-stem, παχυ-πους  
*pachyrrhizus* -a -um, *pachyrrhizus* -a -um having thick roots, παχυ-ριζα  
*Pachysandra* Thick-stamens, παχύς-ανηρ (the filaments)  
*pachysanthus* -a -um having thick flowers, παχύς-ανθος (somewhat fleshy corolla)  
*pachyscapus* -a -um with a thick scape or peduncle, botanical Latin from παχυ and *scapus*  
*pachyspermus* -a -um with thick (almost spherical) spores, παχύς-σπερμα  
*Pachystachys*, *pachystachis* -is -e with thick spikes, παχυ-σταχύς (inflorescences)  
*Pachystela* Thick-style, παχύς-στηλη  
*Pachystema*, *Pachistima* Thick-crown, παχύς-στεμμα  
*Pachystigma* Thick-stigma, παχύς-στιγμα see *Paxistima*  
*pachytrichus* -a -um thickly haired (moss like indumentum of *Rhododendron pachytrichum*)  
*pachyurus* -a -um having a thick tail, παχυ-ουρα  
*pacificus* -a -um of the W American coast, *pacificus* (literally peacemaking)  
*padi-* *Prunus-padus*-like  
*padifolius* -a -um, *padophyllus* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Prunus padus*  
*padus* Theophrastus' name, παδος, for St Lucie Cherry or from the River Po (*Padus*), Italy  
*Paederia* Malodorous, *paedor* (the crushed flowers)  
*Paenia* named παιονία by Theophrastus for Paeon, the physician to the gods who, in mythology, was changed into a flower by Pluto (Pliny gave *Peony* the same attribution) (*Paeniaceae*)  
*Paepalanthus* Rock-flowered, παίπαλ-ανθος (the hard calyx at fruiting time)  
*Paesia* for Fernando Dias Paes Leme, Portuguese administrator of Minas Gerais c. 1660  
*paganus* -a -um from the wild, of country areas, *pagus*  
*pageanus* -a -um for Miss Mary Page (1867–1925), botanical illustrator, Bolus Herbarium, Cape Town 1914–24  
*pago-* foothill-, παγος  
*pagoda* with the habit of a pagoda, from Persian, butkada  
*pagodaefolius* -a -um with leaves having a pagoda-shaped outline, *pagoda-folium*

## The Names of Plants

- pagophilus* -a -um hill-loving, παγο-φίλος  
*pahudii* for Charles F. Pahud (1803–73), Governor General of Dutch E Indies  
*palachilus* -a -um with a spade-like lip or edge, παλα-χειλος (with edges adherent to supports)  
*palaeo-* (paleo-) ancient-, παλαιος (Palaeolithic, ancient stones, παλαιος-λιθος)  
*palaestinus* -a -um from Palestine, Palestinian  
*Palaquium* from the Philippino vernacular name, palak-palak, for the gutta-percha tree, *Palaquium gutta*  
*paleaceus* -a -um covered with chaffy scales, chaffy, *palea*, *paleae*  
*palibinianus* -a -um for Ivan Vladimirovich Palibin (1872–1949), Director of Leningrad Botanic Museum  
*palilabris* -is -e with a spade-shaped lip, *pala-labrum*  
*palinuri* from Palinuro, Italy  
*Palisota* for Ambroise Marie François Joseph Palisot de Beauvois (1752–1820), French botanist and plant collector  
*Paliurus*, *paliurus* Dioscorides' ancient Greek name for Christ-thorn  
*pallasianus* -a -um, *pallasii* for Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811), German naturalist and explorer  
*pallens* pale, greenish, present participle of *paleo*, *pallere*, *pallui*  
*pallescens* (*palescens*) becoming pale, fading, present participle of *pallesco*, *pallescere*, *pallescui*  
*palliat* -a -um, *palliolatus* -a -um hooded, *palliat*us, as if wearing a Greek cloak, *pallium*, *pallii*  
*pallidiflorus* -a -um with pale green flowers, *pallidus-florum*  
*pallidior* more pale, comparative of *pallidus*  
*pallidissimus* -a -um the palest, superlative of *pallidus*  
*pallidus* -a -um greenish, somewhat pale, *pallidus*  
*palma-christi* a medieval Latin name for the shape of the leaf of castor oil plant, *Ricinus communis*  
*palmaris* -is -e of a hand's breadth, about three inches wide, *palma*, *palmae*; excellent, *palmaris* (*palmarius*, prize-winning)  
*palmati-*, *palmatus* -a -um with five or more veins arising from one point (usually on divided leaves), hand-shaped, palmate, *palma*, *palmae* (see Fig. 5a)  
*palmatifidus* -a -um with hand-like division, *palmati*-(*findo*, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*)  
*palmatilobus* -a -um palmately lobed, *palmati-lobus* (*vide* Fig. 5a)  
*palmensis* -is -e from Las Palmas, Canary Isles  
*palmeri* for Dr Edward Palmer (1831–1911), who explored for plants in Mexico  
*palmetto* W Indian vernacular name for *Sabal palmetto*  
*palmi-* date-palm-, palm-of-the-hand-, *palma*, *palmae*  
*palmicolus* -a -um living on or with palms, *palma-colo*  
*palmifolius* -a -um with palm-like leaves, *palma-folium*  
*palmifrons* having large, much-divided leaves or leafy branches, *palma*-(*frons*, *frondis*)  
*palmunculus* small palm, diminutive of *palma*  
*palpebrae* eyelashed, with fringe of hairs, *palpebra* an eyelid  
*paludaffinis* -is -e related to swamps, *palus-affinis*  
*paludicolus* -a -um dwelling in swamps, *paludis-colo*  
*paludis* -is -e of swamps, *palus*, *paludis*  
*paludosus* -a -um growing in boggy or marshy ground, wetter than *palus*, *paludis*  
*palumbinus* -a -um lead-coloured (the colour of woodpigeons)  
*paluster* -iris -tre of swampy ground, *palus*, *paludis* (*palustris* is often used as a masculine ending in botanical names)  
*pam-* entirely, quite, παμ, παν  
*pamiricus* -a -um of the Pamir mountain range, Tajikistan and surrounding area  
*pamirolaicus* -a -um from the N Alay range of the Pamir mountains, central Asia  
*pampanus* -a -um from the pampas, grass plains of S America  
*pamphylicus* -a -um from Murtana (*Pamphylia*), Turkey

- pampini*- tendrillar-, tendril-, vine-shoot-like-, *pampinus*, *pampini*  
*pampinosus* -a -um leafy, with many tendrils, vine-leaved, *pampinus*, *pampini*  
*pamplonensis* -is -e from Pamplona, Colombia  
*pan*-, *panto*- all-, πας, πασα, παν, παντως, παντο-, παντ-  
*panaci*- *Panax*-  
*panaciformis* -is -e resembling *Panax*, *Panax-forma*  
*Panaeolina* diminutive from *Panaeolus*  
*Panaeolus* Variegated, παν-αιολος (mottled appearance of irregularly ripening spores)  
*panamensis* -is -e from Panama, Central America  
*panamintensis* -is -e from the Panamint mountain range, E California, USA  
*Panax* Total-remedy, Theophrastus' name, πανακης, παν-(ακεσις, ακεως) (the ancient virtues of ginseng)  
*panayensis* -is -e from Panay island, Philippines  
*pancicii* for Joseph Pančić (1814–88), Croatian botanist  
*Pancratium* All-potent, παν-κρατος (a name used by Dioscorides)  
*pandani*- similar to *Pandanus*  
*pandanifolius* -a -um with leaves arranged like those of *Pandanus*  
*Pandanus* Malayan name, pandang, for screw-pines (***Pandanaceae***)  
*pandorana* Pandora's (surprising, objects of desire, the changing form of the Wonga Wonga vine, *Pandorea pandorana*)  
*Pandorea* Pandora, *vide supra* (Wonga Wonga vine)  
*Pandorina* Resembling *Pandorea*  
*pandoensis* -is -e from Pando, the northernmost department of Bolivia  
*panduratus* -a -um fiddle-shaped, pandurate, panduriform, *panduratus*  
*panduriformis* -is -e fiddle-shaped, *pandura-forma* (leaves)  
*pandurilabius* -a -um having a fiddle-shaped labellum or lip, *pandura-labium*  
*panguicensis* -is -e from Panguich, Utah, USA  
*paniceus* -a -um like millet grain, *panicum*  
*panicoides* similar to *Panicum*, *Panicum-oides*  
*paniculatus* -a -um, *paniculosus* -a -um with a branched-racemose or cymose inflorescence, tufted, paniculate, *panicula* (see Fig. 2c)  
*paniculiferus* -a -um bearing panicles, *panicula-fero*  
*Panicum* the ancient Latin name, *panicum*, for the grass *Setaria italica*  
*panneformis* -is -e with a surface texture like felt or cloth, *pannus*  
*panneus* -a -um felted or cloth-like, *pannus*  
*pannifolius* -a -um cloth-leaved, *pannus-folium*  
*pannonicus* -a -um from SW Hungary (*Pannonia*)  
*pannosus* -a -um woolly, tattered, coarse, ragged, *pannus*  
*panormitanus* -a -um from Palermo, *Panormus* (παν-ορμος, always open harbour), Sicily  
*panteumorphus* -a -um well formed all round, παντ-ευ-μορφος  
*pantherinus* -a -um panther-like, *panthera*, *pantherae* (the white patches of veil remnant on the ochreous pileus)  
*pantothrix* hairy all round, παντο-θριξ  
*panuoides* rag-like, *pannus-oides* (grey felted surface texture)  
*Papaver* the Latin name, *papaver*, *papaveris*, for poppies, including the opium poppy (***Papaveraceae***)  
*papaveris* -is -e of poppies, living on *Papaver* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*papaviferus* -a -um poppy-bearing, *Papaver-fero* (flower or fruit)  
*papaya* from a Carib vernacular name for pawpaw, *Carica papaya*  
*Paphinia*, *paphinius* -a -um Paphos, Venus' (Paphos, in Cyprus, was sacred to Venus)  
*paphio*- Venus'-, *Paphos* (*vide supra*)  
*Paphiopedilum* Venus'-slipper (see *Cypripedium*) (Venus' temple was at Paphos, Cyprus)

## The Names of Plants

- papil-, papilio-, papilio* butterfly-, butterfly-like, *papilio, papilionis* (flowers)  
*papilionaceus -a -um* resembling a pea flower, *Papilionaceae* (resemblance of corolla of most)  
*papillatus -a -um, papillosus -a -um* covered with nipples or minute lobes, papillate, *papilla, papillae*  
*papillifer -era -erum, papilliger -era -erum* producing or bearing papillae, (*papilla, papillae*)-fero  
*pappi-, -pappus* pappus-, downy-, down-; -pappus, *pappus*, a woolly seed (botanically used for the variously modified calyx surmounting the pseudo-nuts of composites)  
*pappophoroides* down-carrying-like, παππο-φορα-οειδης (*Schmidtia* is pubescent all over)  
*papposus -a -um* downy, *pappus*  
*papuanus -a -um* from Papua New Guinea  
*papulentus -a -um* with small pimples, diminutive of *papula*  
*papuli-* pimple-, pimped-, *papula, papulae*  
*papulosus -a -um* pimped with small soft tubercles, *papula, papulae*  
*papyraceus -a -um* with the texture of paper, papery, *papyrus*  
*papyrifer -era -erum* paper-bearing, *papyrus-fero*  
*Papyrus* Paper, παπυρος, via Syrian, babeeer, Greek, βιβλιον, βιβλος, for the paper made from the Egyptian bulrush, for book and letter (is cognate with bible)  
*para-* near-, beside-, wrong, irregular-, παρά  
*parabolicus -a -um* ovate-elliptic, parabolic in outline, late Latin from παραβολικός, placed side-by-side or application  
*paradisae* from the Paradise Nursery  
*Paradisea* for Count Giovanni Paradisi (1760–1826) of Modena  
*paradisi, paradisiacus -a -um* of parks, of gardens, of paradise, ecclesiastical Latin from παραδεισος, an enclosed royal park (grapefruits, *Citrus paradisi*, originated in Barbados and have their fruits in bunches)  
*Paradisianthus* Heavenly-flower, παραδεισος-ανθος  
*paradoxus -a -um* strange, unusual, unexpected, παρα-δοξος  
*paraensis -is -e* from the Pará state or river of Brazil  
*paraguariensis -is -e, paraguayensis -is -e* from Paraguay (*Ilex paraguayensis* provides maté, a beverage drunk from a small gourd which, in Quechua, is called a mati)  
*Parahebe* Near-Hebe  
*Parahyparrhenia* Near-Hyparrhenia  
*paraibicus -a -um* from the environs of the Paraiba river, Brazil  
*Parajubaea* Near-Jubaea  
*paraleucus -a -um* almost white, παρα-λευχος  
*paralias* seaside, by the beach, παρα-αλος (ancient Greek name, παραλιος, for a maritime plant)  
*parallelogrammus -a -um* having parallel lines or markings, παρα-αλληλος-γραμμα  
*parallelus -a -um* being equidistant along the length, side by side, παρα-αλλεος  
*paramutabilis* next to (*Hibiscus mutabilis*)  
*Parapentas* Near-Pentas, παρα-πενταχα (relationship)  
*Parapholis* Irregular-scales, παρα-φολις (the position of the glumes)  
*paraplesius -a -um* about equal to or resembling, παρα-πλησιος (*Salix pentandra*)  
*Paraquilegia* Near-Aquilegia  
*Paraserianthes* Near-Serianthes  
*parasiticus -a -um* living at another's expense, parasitic, παρα-σιτεω (formerly applied to epiphytes)  
*Parastranthus* Upside-down-flower, παρα-στρεφο-ανθος (floral presentation)  
*Paratheria* Near-wild-beasts, παρα-θηριος (growing in water at drinking sites)  
*parazureus -a -um* almost blue (varying through violet, violet-grey, wine and olive)  
*parci-* with few-, scanty, sparing, frugal, *parcus, parce*  
*parcibarbatu -a -um* having a small beard or few bristles, *parci-(barba, barbae)*  
*parciflorus -a -um* few-flowered, *parci-florum*

- parcifrondiferus* -a -um bearing few or small leafy shoots, with few-leaved fronds, *parci-frondis-fero*
- parciovilatus* -a -um having few ovules, *parcus-ovulum* (diminutive of *ovum*)
- pardalianches* leopard-strangling, *παρδαλις-αγχω* (a name, *παρδαλιαγχες*, in Aristotle for plants poisonous to wild animals; an undeserved name for *Doronicum pardalianches*, leopard's-bane)
- pardalianthes* spotted-flowered, *παρδαλι-ανθος*
- pardalinus* -a -um, *pardinus* -a -um spotted or marked like a leopard, *παρδαλις*, *pardus*
- Pardancanda* the composite name for hybrids between *Pardanthus* and *Belamcanda*
- pardanthinus* -a -um resembling *Belamcanda* (*Pardanthus*)
- Pardanthopsis* resembling *Pardanthus*, *παρδος-ανθος-οψις*
- Pardanthus* Leopard-flower, *παρδος-ανθος* (spotting of the corolla)
- parellinus* -a -um, *parellus* -a -um litmus-violet, modern Latin from the French, *parelle*, for the dye-lichen, *Lecanora parella*)
- Parentucellia* for Thommaso Parentucelli (1397–1455), Pope Nicholas V, who founded the Vatican Apostolic Library and Botanic Garden
- pari-*, *parilis* -is -e uniform-, paired-, equal-, *parilis*
- paricymus* -a -um having equal or uniform cymes, *parilis-cyma*
- parietalis* -is -e, *parietarius* -a -um, *parietinus* -a -um of walls, parietal (also, the placentas on the wall within the ovary)
- Parietaria* Wall-dweller (a name, *herba parietaria*, in Pliny used for a plant growing on walls, *paries*, *parietis*); cognate via old French, *peletre*, is pellitory
- parilicus* -a -um of the Roman *Parilia* festival for the goddess *Pales*, equal, *parilis*
- Parinarium* (*Parinaria*) from a Brazilian vernacular name, *parinari*
- paripinnatus* -a -um with an equal number of leaflets and no odd terminal one
- Paris* Equality, *par*, *paris* (the regularity of its leaves and floral parts); in mythology, Paris was the son of Priam and declared Venus the most beautiful goddess
- parishii* for Reverend Charles S. Pollock Parish (1822–97), specialist on Burmese orchids
- parisiensis* -is -e French, *parisiensis* (continental)
- Parkia*, *parkii* for Mungo Park (1771–1806), Scottish explorer whose 1795 Niger expedition failed and who died on his second Niger expedition of 1805
- Parkinsonia* for either John Parkinson (1567–1629), author of *Paradisi in sole*, or Sydney Parkinson (1745–71), illustrator on Joseph Banks' *Endeavour* trip of 1768–71
- parkinsonianus* -a -um for John P. Parkinson FLS (c. 1772–1847), Consul General in Mexico, orchid collector
- Parlatoria*, *parlatorei*, *parlatoris* -is -e for Filippo Parlatore (1816–77), Professor of Botany at Florence and author of *Flora Italiana*
- Parmentiera* for Antoine-Augustin Parmentier (1737–1813), French writer on edible plants (*P. cerifera* is the candle-tree)
- parmularius* -a -um like a small round shield, *parmula*
- parmulatus* -a -um with a small round shield, *parmula*, *parmulae*
- parnassi*, *parnassiacus* -a -um from Mount Parnassus, Greece
- Parnassia* l'Obel's name for *Gramen Parnassium* – grass of Parnassus (Dioscorides' name, *αρωσστις εν παρνασσο*, gave the Latin name, *gramen parnasium*) (*Parnassiaceae*)
- parnassifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of *Parnassia*, *Parnassia-folium*
- Parochetus* Brookside, *παρ-οχეთος*
- Parodia* for Lorenzo Raimundo Parodi (1895–1966) of Buenos Aires, botanist and writer on grasses
- Paronychia* Beside-nail, *παρ-ονυξ* (Dioscorides' name, *παρονυχος*, for its former use to treat whitlows)
- paronychioides* resembling *Paronychia*, *Paronychia-oides*
- Paropsis* Dish-of-food, *παρ-οψις* (a small dish)
- parqui* from the Chilean name for *Cestrum parqui*

## The Names of Plants

*Parrotia* for F. W. Parrot (1792–1841), German naturalist and traveller (Persian ironwood tree)

*Parrotiopsis* resembling *Parrotia*, *Parrotia-opsis*

*Parrya* for Captain Sir William Edward Parry (1790–1855), Arctic navigator

*parryi* for Charles Christopher Parry (1823–90), English-born American botanist (*Lilium parryi*)

*Parsonia* for Dr John Parsons (1705–70), Scottish physician and writer on natural history

*Parthenium*, *parthenium* Virginal, παρθενιον (Theophrastus' name, παρθενος, for composites with white ray florets)

*Parthenocissus* Virgin-ivy, παρθενος-κισσος (French name Virginia creeper)

*parthenus* -a -um virgin, of the virgin, virginal, παρθενος

*-partitus* -a -um -deeply divided, -partite, -parted, *pars*, *partis*

*-parus* -a -um -bearing, -producing, *pario*, *parere*, *peperi*, *petum*

*parvi*- small-, *parvus*, *parvi*-

*parviflorus* -a -um small-flowered, *parvus*-*florum*

*parvifolius* -a -um with small leaves, *parvus*-*folium*

*parvissimus* -a -um the smallest, superlative of *parvus*

*parvulus* -a -um very small, least, comparative of *parvus*

*parvus* -a -um small, *parvus*

*pascuus* -a -um of pastures, *pascuus*

*pashia* the Nepalese vernacular name for *Pyrus pashia*

*Pasithea* another name, *Pasithea*, for the Grace Aglaia, of mythology

*Paspalidium* *Paspalum*-resembling, πασπαλος-ειδιον

*paspalodes* looking like *Paspalum*, πασπαλος-ωδες

*Paspalum* a Greek name, πασπαλος, for millet grass

*Passerina* Sparrow, *passer*, *passeris* (the beaked seed)

*passerini* -a -um resembling *Passerina*; of sparrows, sparrow-like

*passerinoides* resembling *Passerina*, *Passerina*-*oides*

*Passiflora* Passion-flower, (*patior*, *pati*, *passus*)-*florum* (the signature of the numbers of parts in the flower related to the events of the Passion) (*Passifloraceae*)

*passionis* -is -e of Passion-tide, late Latin *passio* (in the sense of suffering)

*Pastinaca* Earth-food, from a trench in the ground (formerly for carrot and parsnip, *pastinare*, to dig)

*pastoralis* -is -e, *pastoris* -is -e growing in pastures, of shepherds, *pastor*, *pastoris* (*acus pastoris* was the herbalist's name for shepherd's needle, *Scandix pecten-veneris*)

*patagonicus* -a -um from Patagonia, Argentina/Chile, S America

*patagua* the Chilean vernacular name for *Crinodendron patagua*

*patavinus* -a -um from Padua (Patavina), Italy

*patchouli* the Tamil vernacular name, *pacculi*, for the aromatic oil from *Microtoena patchouli*

*patellaris* -is -e, *patelliformis* -is -e knee-cap-shaped, small dish-shaped, *patella*, *patellae*

*patens*, *patenti*- spreading out from the stem, patent, *pateo*, *patere*, *patui*

*patentiflorus* -a -um having flowers spreading out from the rachis, *patenti*-*florum*

*patentifolius* -a -um having leaves spreading away from the stem, *patenti*-*folium*

*pateri*- saucer-, *patera*, *paterae*

*Patersonia*, *patersonii* for Colonel William Paterson (1755–1810), Scottish traveller in S Africa

*patentia* enduring, *patiens*, *patientis* (French, *lapatience*, Italian, *lapazio*; cognate with *Lapathum*)

*patinatus* -a -um convex like a dish, *patina*, *patinae*

*Patrinia* for Eugène Louis Melchior Patrin (1742–1815), French traveller in Siberia

*patulus* -a -um spreading, opened up, broad, *patulus*

*paucandrus* -a -um with few stamens, botanical Latin from *paucus* and ἀνθη

*pauci*- few-, small-, little-, *paucus*

*paucicapitatus* -a -um few-headed, *paucus*-*caput*

- paucicostatus* -a -um with few nerves or ribs, *paucus*-(*costa, costae*)  
*pauciflorus* -a -um few-flowered, *paucus-florum*  
*paucifoliatus* -a -um sparsely-leaved, *paucus-foliatus*  
*paucifolius* -a -um with few leaves, *paucus-folium*  
*paucinervis* -is -e few-nerved, *paucus-nerva*  
*pauciramosus* -a -um with few branches, with little branching, *paucus-ramosus*  
*paucistamineus* -a -um having few stamens, *paucus*-(*stamen, stamenis*)  
*paucivolutus* -a -um slightly turned or rolled, *parcus*-(*volvo, volvere, volvi, volutum*)  
*paucus* -a -um little-, few, *paucus*  
*Paullinia* for Simon Paulli (1603–80), or Charles Frederick Paulli (1643–1742), Danish botanist  
*paulopolitanus* -a -um, *paulensis* -is -e from São Paulo, Brazil  
*Paulownia* for Princess Anna Paulovna (Paulowna) (1795–1865), consort of King William II of the Netherlands, and daughter of Czar Paul I of Russia  
*paulus* -a -um small, *paulus*  
*pauper*-, *pauperi*- poor-, *pauper, pauperis*  
*pauperculus* -a -um of poor appearance, diminutive of *pauper, pauperis*  
*pauperiflorus* -a -um having meagre or poor flowers, *pauperis-florum*  
*Pauridiantha* Small-flowered-one, *παυρος-ανθος*  
*Paurotis* Small-ear, *παυρος-ωτος*  
*pausiacus* -a -um olive-green, *pausicus* (*pausia*, a kind of olive)  
*Pavetta* from the Malabari vernacular name for *Pavetta indica*  
*Pavia*, *pavius* -a -um from Pavia, Italy (≡ *Aesculus*)  
*pavimentatus* -a -um pavement, paving, floor, *pavimentum* (mode of growth)  
*Pavonia*, *pavonianus* -a -um, *pavonii* for Don José Antonio Pavón y Jiménez (1790–1844), Spanish botanist in Peru, author with H. Ruiz Lopez of *Flora Peruviana et Chilensis prodromus*  
*pavonicus* -a -um, *pavoninus* -a -um peacock-blue, showy, *pavo, pavonis*  
*pavonius* -a -um peacock-blue, resembling *Pavonia*  
*paxianus* -a -um, *paxii* for Ferdinand Pax (1858–1942), Director of Breslau Botanic Garden  
*Paxistima* Thick-stigma, *παχυ-στιγμα* (the short style of the immersed ovary)  
*Paxtonia*, *paxtonii* for Sir Joseph Paxton (1801–65), gardener at Chatsworth to the Duke of Devonshire and designer of the ‘Crystal Palace’  
*pecan* from a N American Algonquin vernacular name, *paccan*  
*pechei* for George Peché of Moulmein  
*Pecteilis* Comb-like, *pecten-ilis* (the outward pointing teeth)  
*pecten-aboriginus* -a -um native’s comb, modern Latin from *pecten* and *ab-origine*, from the beginning  
*pecten-veneris* Venus’ comb, *pecten, pectinis* (a name used in Pliny)  
*pectinatus* -a -um comb-like, (scalloped) *pectinate, pectino*  
*pectinellus* -a -um like a small comb, *pecten, pectinis* (the thorny midribs)  
*pectinifer* -era -erum with a finely divided crest, like a comb, *pecten, pectinis*  
*Pectis* Comb, *pecten*  
*pectoralis* -is -e of the chest, *pectus, pectoris* (used to treat coughs)  
*peculiaris* -is -e one’s own, special, *peculiaris*  
*ped*- stalk-, foot-  
*pedalis* -is -e, *pedali*- about a foot in length or stature, *pes, pedis; pedalis*  
*Pedaliium* A-foot, *pes, pedis* (about 12 inches in stature; some disperse fruits with hooks attaching to animal’s feet) (*Pedaliaceae*)  
*pedati*-, *pedatus* -a -um palmate but with the lower lateral lobes divided, *pedate, pes, pedis* (see Fig. 5b)  
*pedatifidus* -a -um divided nearly to the base in a pedate manner, *pedatus-fidus* (see Fig. 5b)  
*pedatisectus* -a -um pedately cut almost to the veins, *pedatus*-(*seco, secare, secui, sectum*)  
*pedatoradiatus* -a -um spreading out like a (bird’s) foot, *pedatus-radiatus*

## The Names of Plants

*pedemontanus* -a -um from Piedmont, N Italy (foot of the hills)  
*pedialis* -is -e with a long flower-stalk, *pes*, *pedis*  
*pedicellatus* -a -um, *pedicellaris* -is -e (*pediculatus*) each flower clearly borne on its own individual stalk in the inflorescence, pedicellate, modern Latin *pedicellus*  
*Pedicularis* Louse-wort, *pedis*, *pedis*; *pediculus*  
*pedicularis* -is -e of lice, *pedis*, *pedis* (a name for a plant in Columella thought to be associated with lice)  
*pedifidus* -a -um shaped like a (bird's) foot, *pedis*-(*findo*, *findere*, *findi*, *fissum*)  
*pedil*-, *pedilo*- shoe-, slipper-, *πεδilon*  
*Pedilanthus* Shoe-flower, *πεδιλ-ανθος* (involucre of bird cactus)  
*pediophilus* -a -um growing in upland areas, *πεδιο-φίλος*  
*peduncularis* -is -e, *pedunculatus* -a -um with the inflorescence supported on a distinct stalk, pedunculate, diminutive from *pedatus*  
*pedunculosus* -a -um with many or conspicuous peduncles, *pedunculus*  
*Peganum* Theophrastus' name, *πηγανον*, for rue  
*pekinensis* -is -e from Peking (Beijing), N China; or for Pekin, Illinois, USA  
*pel*- through-  
*pelargoniiifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Pelargonium*, *Pelargonium-folium*  
*Pelargonium* Stork, *πελαργος* (Greek name compares the fruit shape of florists' geranium with a stork's head)  
*pelegrina* from a vernacular name for *Alstroemeria pelegrina*  
*pelewensis* -is -e from the volcanic islands of Pelew (Palau), E Pacific Ocean  
*pelianthinus* -a -um clay-flowery, *πηλινος-ανθινος*  
*pelicanos* pelican-like, *πελεκαν*  
*peliorrhincus* -a -um, *peliorrhynchus* -a -um like a stork's beak, *πελαργος-ρυγχος*  
*pelios*- black-, livid-, *πελιος*  
*Peliosanthes* Livid-flowered-one, *πελιος-ανθος*  
*pelisserianus* -a -um for Guillaume Pelisser, sixteenth-century Bishop of Montpellier, mentioned by Tournefort as discoverer of *Teucrium scordium* and *Linaria pelisseriana*  
*Pellaea* Dusky, *πελλος* (the fronds of most)  
*pellitus* -a -um skinned, covered with a skin-like film, *pellis*  
*pellucidus* -a -um, *perlucidus* -a -um through which light passes, transparent, clear, *pellucid*, *perluceo*, *perlucere*, *perluxi*; *perlucidus*  
*pellucipes* transparent-stalked, *perlucidus*(*pellucidus*)-*pes* (*perluceo*, *perlucere*, *perluxi*)  
*pellus* -a -um dusky, *πελλος*  
*pelo*-, *pelonus* -a -um clay-, muddy-, *πηλος*  
*pelocarpus* -a -um mud-fruit, fruit of the mud, *πηλος-καρπος*  
*pelochtho*- mud-bank-, river's edge, *πηλος-οχθος*  
*peloponnesiacus* -a -um from the Peloponnese (Peloponnisos), Greece  
*peloritanus* -a -um from the Peloritani mountains, Messina, Sicily, Italy  
*pelorius* -a -um monstrous, peloric, *πελωριος* (e.g. radial forms of normally bilateral flowers)  
*pelta*-, *pelti*-, *pelto*- shield-, *πελτη*, *pelta*, *peltae*  
*peltafidus* -a -um with peltate leaves that are cut into segments, *pelta*-(*findo*, *findere*, *findi*, *fissum*)  
*Peltandra* Shield-stamen, *πελτη-ανθη*  
*Peltaria* Small-shield, diminutive from *πελτη*  
*peltastes* lightly armed, *πελταστης*  
*peltatus* -a -um stalked from the surface (not the edge), peltate, *πελτη* (see Fig. 5d)  
*peltifolius* -a -um having peltate leaves, *pelta-folium*  
*Peltiphyllum* Shield-leaf, *πελτη-φυλλον* (the large leaves that follow the flowers); see *Darmera*  
*Peltophorum*, *peltophorum* Shield-bearer, *πελτη-φορος* (the shape of the stigma)  
*peltophorus* -a -um with flat scales, shield-bearing, *πελτη-φορα*



- pelviformis* -is -e shallowly cupped, shaped like a shallow bowl, *pelvis-forma*  
*pemakoensis* -is -e from the Tsangpo gorge, Pemako province, Tibet  
*pembanus* -a -um from Pemba island, Zanzibar Protectorate  
*pen*-, *pent*-, *penta*- five-, πεντε  
*Penaea* for Pierre Pena, sixteenth-century French botanist (*Penaeaceae*)  
*penangianus* -a -um, *penanianus* -a -um from Penang island, Malaysia  
*pendens*, *penduli*-, *pendulinus* -a -um, *pendulus* -a -um drooping, hanging down, *pendeo*, *pendere*, *pendi*  
*pendulicaulis* -is -e having lax or hanging stems, *pendulus-caulis*  
*penduliflorus* -a -um with pendulous flowers, *pendulus-florum*  
*pendulifolius* -a -um with hanging leaves, *pendulus-folium*  
*penetrans* piercing, penetrating, present participle of *penetro*, *penetrare*, *penetravi*, *penetratum*  
*penicillaris* -is -e, *penicillatus* -a -um, *penicillius* -a -um (*penicellatus*) covered with tufts of hair, brush-like, *penicillus*, *penicilli*  
*Penicillium* Paint-brush, *penicillus*, *penicilli* (the sporulating state)  
*peninsularis* -is -e living on a peninsula, *paene-insula* (almost an island)  
*penna*-, *penni*- feather-, feathered-, winged-, *penna*, *pinna*  
*penna-marina* sea-feather, *penna-marinus*  
*pennatifidus* -a -um pinnately divided, *pennati*-(*findo*, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*)  
*pennatifolius* -a -um having feathery foliage, *penna-folium*  
*pennatus* -a -um, *penniger* -era -erum arranged like the barbs of a feather, feathered, *penna*; *pina*, *pinnae*  
*pennigerus* -a -um bearing feathery leaves, *penna-gero*  
*penninervis* -is -e, *penninervius* -a -um pinnately nerved, *penna-nerva*  
*Pennisetum* Feathery-bristle, *penna-seta* (the feathery bristles of the inflorescence)  
*pennivenius* -a -um pinnately veined, *penna*-(*vena*, *venae*)  
*pennivesiculatus* -a -um with vesicles arranged pinnately, *penna-vesicula* (on the leaves)  
*pennsylvanicus* -a -um, *pensylvanicus* -a -um from Pennsylvania, USA  
*pennulus* -a -um feather-like, *penna*; *pina*, *pinnae*  
*pensilis* -is -e hanging down, *pensile*, *pensilis*  
*Penstemon* (*Pentstemon*) Five-stamens, πεντε-στεμον (five are present but the fifth is sterile)  
*penstemonoides* resembling *Penstemon*, *Penstemon-oides*  
*pent*-, *penta*- five-, πεντε  
*Pentactina* Five-rayed, πεντ-ακτις (the linear petals)  
*pentadactylon* five-fingered, πεντε-δακτυλος (leaves)  
*pentadelphus* -a -um with the stamens coupled in five bundles, πεντε-αδελφος  
*Pentadesma* Five-bundles, πεντε-δεσμη (the grouping of the many stamens)  
*Pentaglottis* Five-tongues, πεντε-γλωττα (the scales in the throat of the corolla)  
*Pentagonanthus* Pentagonal-flower, πεντε-γωνια-ανθος  
*Pentagonia*, *pentagonus* -a -um Five-angled, πεντε-γωνια (the corolla or leaves)  
*pentagynus* -a -um five-styled, with a five partite ovary, πεντε-γυνη  
*pentalobus* -a -um five-lobed, πεντε-λοβος  
*pentamerus* -a -um having the (floral) parts in fives, πεντε-μερος  
*pentandrus* -a -um with five stamens in the flower, πεντε-ανηρ  
*pentapetalus* -a -um with five petals, πεντε-πεταλον  
*pentaphyllus* -a -um five-leaved, with five-partite leaves, πεντε-φυλλον (Cinquefoil)  
*pentapotamicus* -a -um from the environs of Punjab, or the five rivers, πεντε-ποταμος (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej – joining the Indus)  
*pentapterus* -a -um with five wings, πεντε-περυξ (e.g. on the fruit)  
*Pentapterygium* Five-small-winged, πεντε-περυγιον  
*Pentas* Fivefold, πενταχα  
*Pentaschistis* Five-partite, πεντε-σχιστος (the awn and lemma bristles)  
*pentaschistus* -a -um having five clefts or splits, πεντε-σχιστος  
*pentaspermus* -a -um five-seeded, πεντε-σπερμα

## The Names of Plants

*Penthorum* Five-columns, πεντε-ορος (the beaks on the fruit)  
*pentops* having an eye-like mark on each petal, five-eyed, πεντε-ωψ  
*Pentparea* Five-pursed, πεντα-πηρα (the five-locular ovary)  
*penzanceanus* -a -um from Penzance, Cornwall  
*Peperomia* Pepper-like, *Piper*-ομοιος (some resemble *Piper*)  
*peperomiodes* resembling *Peperomia*, *Peperomia*-odes  
*peplis* Dioscorides' name, πεπλις, for a Mediterranean coastal spurge  
*peploides* spurge-like, πεπλις-οειδης, *Peplus*-oides  
*peplum* robed, *peplum*, *pepli* (the state robe of Athena)  
*peplus* Dioscorides' name, πεπλος, for a northern equivalent of *peplis*  
*Pepo* Sun-cooked (name for a pumpkin, οικνος-πεπων, ripening to become edible, i.e. fully ripened), or πεπων, a gourd  
*per-* around-, through-, more than-, extra-, very-, περι-, περ-, *per-*  
*pera-* over-, much-, περα  
*peracutus* -a -um very acutely pointed, *per-acutus*  
*perado* from a Canary Isles vernacular name for *Ilex perado*  
*peramabilis* -is -e very loveable or lovely, *per-amabilis*  
*peramoenus* -a -um very beautiful, very pleasing, very delightful, *per-amoenus*  
*Peraphyllum* Over-leafy, περα-φυλλον (the crowded foliage)  
*perarmatus* -a -um very thorny, heavily armed, *per-armatus*  
*perbellus* -a -um very pretty, *per-bellus*  
*percarneus* -a -um deep-red, *per-carneus*  
*percinctus* -a -um through the surround, *cingo*, *cingere*, *cinxi*, *cinctum* (the ring becomes loose and slips down the stipe)  
*percurrans* running through, along the whole length, *per-currens*  
*percursus* -a -um running about through (the soil), *percursatio*  
*percussus* -a -um actually or appearing to be perforated, striking, *percussio*  
*perdulcis* -is -e very sweet, pleasant throughout, *per-dulcis*  
*peregrinans* spreading, wandering abroad, present participle of *peregrinor*, *peregrinare*, *peregrinatus*  
*peregrinus* -a -um strange, foreign, exotic, *peregrinus*  
*perennans*, *perennis* -is -e continuing, perennial, through the year, *per-(annus, anni)*  
*perennitas* continuing, of the perennial state, *perennis*  
*Perenospora* Durable-spored, περανος (περηνος)-σπορος (with spores lasting a whole year)  
*Pereskia* for Nicholas Claude Fabry de Pieresc (1580–1637)  
*pereskiaefolius* -a -um with leaves similar to those of *Pereskia*  
*Pereskiaopsis* resembling *Pereskia*, *Pereskia*-opsis  
*Perezia* for Lorenzo Pérez of Toledo, apothecary and writer of a history of drugs in 1575  
*perfectus* -a -um complete, not lacking part (of the essential organs), *perficio*, *perficere*, *perfaci*, *perfectum*  
*perfoliatus* -a -um, *perfossus* -a -um the stem appearing to pass through the completely embracing leaves, *per-folium* (Turner's description of this in *Bupleurum rotundifolium* was as 'waxeth thorow', giving the common name thorow-wax)  
*perfoliosus* -a -um having good foliage, *per-foliosus*  
*perforatus* -a -um pierced or apparently pierced with small round holes, *perforo*, *perforare*, *perforavi*, *perforatum*  
*perfossus* -a -um excavated, pierced through, perfoliate, *perfodio*, *perfodere*, *perfodi*, *perfossum*  
*perfusus* -a -um dyed; sprinkled, drenched, *perfundo*, *perfundere*, *perfudi*, *perfusum*  
*pergamenus* -a -um with a texture like that of parchment, *pergamenta* (from Pergamon, a town in Mysia famed for its libraries; now Bergama, Turkey)  
*pergratus* -a -um very pleasing, *per-gratus*  
*Pergularia* Arbour, *pergula* trellis or arbour (the twining growth)  
*peri-* around-, about-, peri-, περι-

- periacanthus* -a -um with rings of or surrounded with thorns, περι-ακανθος (Daemonorops)
- perianthomegus* -a -um having an enlarged perianth, περι-ανθος-μεγας
- Pericallis* All-round-beauty, περι-καλλος
- periclymenus* -a -um, *periclymenoides* from Dioscorides' name, περικλυμενον, for a twining plant
- periculosus* -a -um hazardous, dangerous, *periculosus*
- periens* twining or wrapping around, present participle of περιειλεω
- Perilla* thought to be from a Hindu vernacular name
- Periploca* Twine-around, περι-πλοκος (the silk vine's twining habit)
- periplocifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to *Periploca*, *Periploca-folium*
- Peristrophe* Girdled-around, περι-στροφος (the involucre)
- perlarius* -a -um, *perlatus* -a -um with a pearly lustre, having pearl-like appendages, *perlarius*, *perlatus*
- perlatus* -a -um carried through, enduring, past participle of *perfero*, *perferre*, *pertuli*, *perlatus*
- permeabilis* -is -e penetrable, *permeo*, *permeare*
- permixtus* -a -um confusing, promiscuous, disordered, *permisceo*, *permiscere*, *permiscui*, *permixtum*
- permollis* -is -e very tender, soft or pliant, *per-mollis*
- permutatus* -a -um completely changed, *permuto*, *permutare*, *permutavi*, *permutatum*
- Pernettya* for Dom Antoine Joseph Pernetty (1716–1801), who accompanied Bougainville and wrote *A Voyage to the Falkland Islands*
- perniciosus* -a -um ruinous, destructive, irritant, *perniciosus*
- peronatus* -a -um with a woolly-mealy covering, booted, *pero*, *peronis* (on fungal fruiting bodies),
- Perotis* Through-the-ear, περ-ωτος (the auricled leaf-bases)
- Perovskia* (Perovskia), *perovskianus* -a -um for V. A. Perovski (c. 1840), provincial governor of Orenburg, Russia
- perpelis* -is -e living on rocks which turn to clay, περι-πελος
- perplexans* intricate, causing confusion, obscuring, present participle of περ-πλεκω; *perplexor*, *perplexare*
- perplexissimus* -a -um most obscure or intricate, superlative from περ-πλεκω
- perpropinquus* -a -um very closely related, *per-propinquus*
- perpusillus* -a -um exceptionally small, very small, weak, *per-pussilus*
- perpalladianus* -a -um for Henri René le Tourneaux de la Perraudière (1831–61)
- Perrottetia* for G. S. Perrottet (1793–1870), Director of Agriculture, Senegal
- perscandens* wide-spreading, present participle from *per-(scando, scandere)*
- Persea* Theophrastus' Greek name for an oriental tree; Perseus was the hero of Greek legend
- persepolitanus* -a -um from Iran (formerly Persia; Persepolis was the capital of Persia from c. 522 BC until c. AD 300)
- persetosus* -a -um very prickly, *per-setosus*
- persi-*, *persici-*, *persicoides* peach-, περσικον-οειδης
- Persica* Persian (= *Prunus*)
- Persicaria* Peach-like, περσικον (Rufinus' name refers to the leaves)
- persicariae* of bistort, living on *Polygonum persicaria* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)
- persicarius* -a -um resembling peach (the leaves), an old name for *Polygonum hydropiper*
- persicifolius* -a -um peach-leaved, with leaves like *persica*, *Persica-folium*
- persicus* -a -um from Persia (Iran), Persian, *persicus*
- persimilis* -is -a very like, *persimilis*
- persistens* persistent, present participle of *persisto*, *persistere*, *perstiti*
- persistentifolius* -a -um retaining foliage, with persistent leaves, *persistens-folium*
- persolutus* -a -um loose, lazy, released, *persolutus* (literally paid up or explained)
- personatus* -a -um with a two-lipped mouth, masked, *personatus* (bilabiate flower)

## The Names of Plants

*Persoonia, persoonii* for Christiaan Hendrik Persoon (1755–1837), S African botanist and author of *Synopsis plantarum*  
*perspectus -a -um* well-known, past participle of *perspecto, perspectare*  
*perspicuus -a -um* transparent, clear, bright, *perspicio, perspicere, perspexi, perspectum*  
*pertusus -a -um* leaky, perforate, with holes, pierced through, *pertundo, pertundere, pertudi, pertusum*  
*Pertya* for Josef Anton Maximilian Perty (1804–84), professor of natural history, Berne, Switzerland  
*perulatus -a -um* wallet-like, with conspicuous scales, *perulatus* (e.g. on buds)  
*perulus -a -um* having small pouches or wallets, *perula, perulae*  
*perutilis -is -e* always useful or ready, *per-utilis*  
*peruvianus -a -um* from Peru, Peruvian  
*pervetus -a -um* ancient, very old, *pervetus, peveteris*  
*perviridis -is -e* deep-green, *per-viridis*  
*pes-, -pes* -stalk, -foot, *pes, pedis*  
*pes-caprae (pes-caprae)* nanny-goat's foot, *pes-(capra, caprae)* (leaf shape of *Oxalis pes-caprae*)  
*Pescatorea* for M. Pescatore, orchidologist  
*pes-corvi* crow-foot, *pes-(corvus, corvi)*  
*pestaloziae* for Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), Swiss educational reformer  
*pestifer -era -erum* pestilential, destructive, baleful, *pestifer, pestiferi*  
*pes-tigridis* tiger's foot, *pes-(tigris, tigridis)*  
*petalocalyx* having a petaloid calyx, *πεταλον-καλυσ*  
*petalodes* looking like petals, *πεταλον-ωδες*  
*petaloideus -a -um* petal-like, *πεταλον-οειδης* (the early caducous large sepals)  
*-petalus -a -um* -petalled, *πεταλον*  
*Petasites* Wide-brimmed-hat, *πετασος-ιτης* (Dioscorides' name refers to the large leaves)  
*petaso-* wide-brimmed, parachute-like-, *πετασος*  
*petecticalis -is -e* blemished with spots, *petechia*  
*petiolaris -is -e, petiolatus -a -um* having a petiole, not sessile, distinctly petiolate, *petiolus*, from French, *pétiole*  
*petioli* living in petioles, *petiolus* (gall insect on aspen)  
*petiolosus -a -um* with conspicuous petioles, *petiolus*  
*Petiveria* for James Petiver (1665–1718), London apothecary and botanist  
*petr-, petra-, petro-* rock-like-, rock-, *πετρα, πετρο-, petra*  
*petraeus -a -um* rocky, of rocky places, *πετραιος*  
*petranus -a -um* from Petra, Jordan  
*Petrea (Petraea)* for Robert James, Lord Petre (1713–43), patron of botany  
*petricolus -a -um* dwelling amongst rocks, *petra-colo*  
*Petrocallis, petrocallis -is -e* Rock-beauty, *πετρο-καλος*  
*Petrocoptis* Rock-breaker, *πετρο-κοπτω*  
*Petrocosmea* Rock-ornament, *πετρο-κοσμος* (the habitat)  
*petrodo-* of rock-strewn-areas-, *πετρωδες, πετραιος*  
*Petrophila, petrophilus -a -um* Rock-lover, *πετρο-φιλος* (habitat preference)  
*Petrophytum* Rock-plant, *πετρο-φυτον* (the habitat)  
*Petrorhagia* Rock-bursting, *πετρο-ραγας* (stem of *ρηγνυμι*)  
*Petroselinum* Dioscorides' name, *πετρο-σελινον* (rock-parsley) for parsley  
*petroselinus -a -um* parsley-like, *Petroselinum*  
*Petteria* for Franz Petter (1798–1853), Austrian author of a botanical journey through Dalmatia, schoolteacher at Split, Croatia  
*Petunia* from the Brazilian Tupi-Guarani name, *petun*, for tobacco  
*peuce* an ancient Greek name for *Pinus peuce*  
*Peucedanum* a name, *πευκεδανον*, used by Theophrastus for hog fennel. Gilbert-Carter suggests derivation from *πευκη*, for the pine-like resin produced (*πευκεδανος* bitter, destructive)

- Peumus* from a Chilean vernacular name for the fruit and tree of *P. boldus*  
*pexatus* -a -um, *pexus* -a -um having a surface with an apparent nap, combed, *pecto*,  
*pectere*, *pexi*, *pexum*  
*Peyrousea* see *Lapeirousia*  
*Peziza*, *pezizus* -a -um Cup, πεζιζα (the matured fruiting body)  
*pezizoides* -a -um cup-shaped, πεζιζα-οειδής, orange-coloured (as the fungus  
*Peziza aurantia*)  
*Phaca* Dioscorides' name, φακη, for a legume (= *Astragalus*)  
*-phace*, *-phacos* lentil-like, φακη, φακος, φακο-  
*Phacelia*, *phacelius* -a -um Bundle, φακελος (the clustered flowers)  
*phae*-, *phaeo*- swarthy, brown, φαιος, φαιο-, φαι-  
*phaeacanthus* -a -um with dark thorns, φαιος-ακανθος  
*phaeanthus* -a -um with dark flowers, φαιος-ανθηρος  
*phaedr*-, *phaedro*- gay-, φαιδρος, φαιδρο-, φαιδρ-  
*Phaedranassa* Gay-queen, φαιδρος-ανασσα  
*Phaedranthus* Gay-flower, φαιδρ-ανθος (the colourful flowers of the climber *P. buccinatorius*)  
*phaedropus* -a -um of gay appearance, jolly-looking, φαιδρ-ωπος  
*phaen*-, *phaeno*- shining-, apparent-, obvious-, revealed, φαινω, φαινος, φαινο  
(anglicised to phan-)  
*phaenocaulis* -is -e with dark stems, φαινω-καυλος  
*Phaenocoma* Shining-hair, φαινω-κομη (the large red flower-heads with spreading  
purple bracts)  
*phaenopyrum* with shining grains, φαινω-πυρος  
*Phaenospermum* Shining-seeded-one, φαινω-σπερμα  
*phaeo*- dark-, dusky-brown, swarthy, φαιος  
*phaeocarpus* -a -um dark-fruited, φαιο-καρπος  
*phaeochrysus* -a -um dull-yellow, φαιο-χρυσος  
*phaeodon*, *phaeodontus* -a -um having dark teeth, θαι-(οδους, οδοντος)  
*Phaeomeria* Dark-(purple)-parts, φαιο-μερος  
*Phaeonychium* Dark-*Onychium*, Dark-claw, φαιο-(ονυξ, ονυχος)  
*phaeostachys* with a dark spike, φαιο-σταχυς  
*phaeus* -a -um dark, dun, dusky, φαιος  
*phaidro*- beaming, gay, φαιδρος  
*Phaiophleps* Shining-veined-one, φαιο-(φληψ, φλεβος)  
*Phaius* (*Phajus*) shining, dun, φαινω  
*phalacrocarpus* -a -um having hairless fruits, bald-fruited, φαλακρος-καρπος  
*phalaenophorus* -a -um bearing moths, φαλαινα-φορα (the floral appearance)  
*Phalaenopsis* Moth-like, φαλαινα-οψις (flower form of the Moth orchid)  
*phalangiferus* -a -um bearing spiders, φαλαγγιον-φορα (the floral appearance)  
*Phalaris* Helmet-ridge, φαλος, φαληρος (Dioscorides' name, φαλαρις, for a plume-  
like grass); some derive it as Shining (for the seeds)  
*phalaroides* resembling *Phalaris*, φαλαρις-οειδής  
*phaleratus* -a -um (*phalleratus*) shining-white, ornamental, decorated, φαληρος,  
*phaleratus* (wearing medals)  
*phaliferus* -a -um bearing a phallus, φαλλος-φερω  
*phallobides* phallus-like, φαλλος-οειδής; resembling stinkhorn (*Phallus impudicus*)  
*Phallus* *Membrum virile*, φαλλος (the suggestive shape of stinkhorn fruiting body)  
*Phalocallis* Beautiful-cone, φαλος-καλλος (the crested limbs)  
*phanero*-, *phanerus* -a -um conspicuous-, manifest-, visible-, φανερος, φανερο-  
*Phanerophlebia*, *phanerophlebias* -a -um Prominent-veined-one, φανερο-(φλεψ, φλεβος)  
*Pharbitis* derivation uncertain, φαρβη, coloured-flowers?  
*pharmaco*- drug-, poisonous-, φαρμακον, φαρμακο-  
*Pharnaceum* for King Pharnaces II of Pontus, son of Mythrardartes VI, beaten in  
battle by Caesar, who famously summed up the action as '*veni, vidi, vici.*'  
*-pharyngeus* -a -um -throated, φαρυγξ, φαρυγγος, φαρυγος  
*phasoloides* similar to *Phaseolus*, *Phaseolus-oides*

## The Names of Plants

*Phaseolus* Dioscorides' name for a kind of bean, Latin *phaselus*, *phaseli*

*pheb-* myrtle-, *φιβαλη*

*Phebalium* Myrtle-like, *φιβαλη*

*Phegopteris* Oak-fern, *πηγο-πτερυξ* (a name created by Linnaeus from *πηγος*, an oak)

*Phellandrium* a name in Pliny, *phellandrium*, for an ivy-leaved plant

*phello-*, *phellos* corky-, cork, *φέλλος*

*phellocarpus -a -um* having seed with a corky testa, *φέλλος-καρπος*

*Phellodendron* Cork-tree, *φέλλο-δενδρον* (the thick bark of the type species)

*phellomanus -a -um* with thin, loose or scanty bark, *φέλλος-μανος*

*Phelypaea* (*Phelipaea*) for Louis Phelipeaux, Count of Ponchartrain, Tournefort's patron

*phen-* see *phaen-*

*phil-*, *philo-*, *philus -a -um* loving-, liking-, -fond of, *φιλεω*, *φιλη*, *φιλος*, *φιλο-*, *φιλ-*

*philadelphicus -a -um* from Philadelphia, USA

*Philadelphus* Brotherly-love, *φιλ-αδελφος* (some suggest that Athenaeus' name could be for Ptolemy II Philadelphus (308–246 BC), King of Egypt) (***Philadelphaceae***)

*philaeus -a -um* loveable, liking to increase, *φιλ-αυξω*

*Philesia* Loved-one, *φιλεω* (***Philesiaceae***)

*Philibertia* for J. C. Philibert, French writer on botany

*philippensis -is -e*, *philippicus -a -um*, *philippinus -a -um* from the Philippines

*Phillyrea* Leafy, *φυλλον* (from an ancient Greek name)

*phillyreaefolius -a -um*, *phillyreifolius* *Phillyrea*-leaved, *Phillyrea-folium*

*phillyreoides* *Phillyrea*-like, *Phillyrea-oides*

*philocreminus -a -um* loving cliffs or craggs, *φιλος-κρεμνος*

*Philodendron* Tree-loving, *φιλο-δενδρον* (habit of epiphytic aroid)

*philonotis -is -e* moisture-loving, *φιλο-νοτις*

*-philus -a -um* -loving, -friend, *φιλη*, *φιλος*

*Phylidrum* Water-loving, *φιλο-υδορ* (***Phylidraceae***)

*phleb-* vein-, *φλεψ*, *φλεβος*, *φλεβο-*, *φλεβ-*

*phlebanthus -a -um* with veined flowers, *φλεβ-ανθος*

*Phlebodium* Veined, *φλεψ* (pronounced frond venation)

*phlebophyllus -a -um* having (nicely) veined leaves, *φλεβο-φυλλον*

*phlebotrichus -a -um* with hairy veins, *φλεβο-τριχος*

*phleioides* rush-like, resembling the grass *Phleum*, *Phleum-οειδης*

*Phleum* Copious, *φλεων* (Greek name for a kind of dense-headed rush)

*-phloeibius -a -um* -veined, *φλεψ*, *φλεβος*

*-phloem* with veined flowers, *φλοιος-εμα*

*-phloeus -a -um* -barked, -bark, *φλοιος*

*phlog-*, *phlogi-* *Phlox*-like, flame-, *φλοξ*, *φλογος*, *φλογο-*, *φλογι-*

*Phlogacanthus* Flame-*Acanthus*, *φλογ-ακανθος* (some have red flowers)

*phlogifolius -a -um* red-leaved, from *φλογος* and *folium*

*phlogoflorus -a -um* flame-red-flowered, botanical Latin from *φλογος* and *florum*

*phlogogappus -a -um* bearing red down, *φλογο-παππος*

*Phlomis* Flame, *φλοξ*, *φλογος* (the hairy leaves were used as lamp wicks)

*phlomoides* resembling *Phlomis*, *φλομης-οειδης*

*Phlox* Flame, *φλοξ* (Theophrastus' name for a plant with flame coloured flowers)

*phocaena* seal or porpoise, *φοκε*, *φωκη*

*phocaicus -a -um* from the Fokis (Phocis) district, central Greece

*Phoenicaulis* Scarlet-stem, *φοινιξ-καυλος*

*phoeniceus -a -um* scarlet, red with a little yellow, *φοινιξ*, *φοινικος*

*phoenicius -a -um* from Tyre and Sidon (*Phoenicia*, *φοινικη*, now Lebanon), purple-crimson, *φοινικεος*

*phoenicodus -a -um* with a purple entry, *φοινικος-οδος* (to the corolla-tube)

*phoenicoides* resembling *Phoenix*

*phoenicolasius -a -um* red-purple-haired, *φοινικο-λασιος*

- Phoenix* Phoenician, φοινιξ (who introduced the date palm to the Greeks)  
*phoenix* date-palm, date, purple-red, purple dye, fabulous bird, lyre, φοινιξ  
*pholideus -a -um* scaly, φολιδος  
*Pholidocarpus* Scaly-fruit, φολιδος-καρπος  
*Pholidota* Ear-scaled, φολιδος-οτις (*Pholidota* (*Pholidotis*), Scale-ear, φολιδος-ωτος (the shape of the bracts of rattle-snake orchid)  
*pholidotus -a -um* with scaly ears, scaly, φολιδος-οτος  
*-pholis* -scaled, φολιδος, φολιδο-, φολι-  
*Pholiurus* Scale-tail, φολι-ουρα (the elongate spikes with scale-like glumes)  
*-phonis -is -e* -murder, φονος, φονη  
*Phoradendron* Tree-burden, φορα-δενδρον (the parasitic habit)  
*Phormium* Little-basket, θορμιον, diminutive of φορμος (the leaf-fibres were used for weaving) (*Phormiaceae*)  
*-phorus -a -um* -bearing, -carrying, -φορος, φορα, φερω  
*phosphoreus -a -um* bright, light bringing, φως-φορος (seventeenth-century chemical Latin)  
*photeinocarpus -a -um* brightly-fruited, φωτεινος-καρπος  
*Photinia* Shining-one, φωτεινος (from the brilliant young foliage)  
*photiniphyllus -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Photinia*, φωτεινος-φυλλον  
*ploxinus* minnow, with a pointed apex, φοξος  
*phragma-, -phragma* fence-, enclosure-, φραγμα  
*Phragmites, phragmites* Reed-of-hedges, Adanson's name, καλαμος-φραγμα-ιτης (*Arundo donax* is used for hedging in S Europe)  
*phryganais -is -e* like a thorny bush-woodland, φρυγανα (literally firewood)  
*phrygius -a -um* from Phrygia, Asia Minor (land of the Phryges, now Turkey)  
*Phrynium* Toad, φρυνος (onomatopoeic for croaking, liking for moist places)  
*phthitis* of death or decay, φθιτον  
*phthora* of corruption, φθορα  
*phu* foul-smelling, φωω  
*Phuopsis* Valerian-like, resembling *Valeriana phu*, φωω-οψις  
*-phyceae, phyco-* seaweed-, φυκος, φυκο-  
*Phycella* Seaweed, diminutive of φυκος (= *Hippeastrum*)  
*phycofolius -a -um* seaweed-leaved, botanical Latin from φυκος and *folium*  
*phycidocalyx* with a split or deciduous calyx, φυκτος-καλυξ  
*Phygelius* Fugitive, φυγα-ηλιος (dislike of direct sunlight)  
*Phyla* Tribe, φυλη, φυλον (derivation uncertain)  
*Phylica* Leafy, φυλλικος (a name, φυλικη, in Theophrastus for a buckthorn-like plant with copious foliage)  
*phylicifolius -a -um* with leaves like those of *Phylica*, *Phylica-folium*  
*phylicoides* resembling *Phylica*, φυλλικος-οειδης  
*phyll-, phylla-, phyllo-* leaf-, φυλλον, φυλλο-, φυλλ-  
*phyllanthes* leaf-flowering, φυλλ-ανθος (the green perianth of *Epipactis phyllanthes*)  
*phyllanthoides* resembling *Phyllanthus*, φυλλ-ανθος-οειδης  
*Phyllanthus* Leaf-flower, φυλλ-ανθος (some flower from edges of leaf-like phyllodes)  
*Phylliopsis* the compound name for hybrids between *Phyllodoce* and *Kalmiopsis*  
*phyllitidis* *Phyllitis*-like  
*Phyllitis* Dioscorides' name, φυλλιτις, refers to the simple leaf-like frond  
*phyllobolus -a -um* leaf-shedding, throwing off leaves, φυλλο-βολις  
*phyllochlamys* with a leafy cloak, φυλλο-χλαμυς (large floral bracts)  
*Phyllocladus (os)* Leaf-branch, φυλλο-κλαδος (the flattened leaf-like cladodes)  
*Phyllodoce* the name of one of Cyrene's attendant sea nymphs  
*Phyllodolon* Leaf-trap, φυλλον-δολος (the leaf sheaths)  
*phyllomaniacus -a -um* excessively leafy, a riot of foliage, φυλλο-μανικος  
*phyllophilus -a -um* leaf-loving, φυλλον-φιλος (grows on leaf-litter)  
*phyllorhizus -a -um* having photosynthesizing roots, φυλλον-ριζα  
*Phyllospora* Leafy-spored, φυλλον-σπορος

## The Names of Plants

- Phyllostachys* Leafy-spike, φυλλο-σταχυς (the leafy inflorescence)  
*phyllostachyus -a -um* with leafy spikes, φυλλον-σταχυς  
*Phyllothamnus* the composite name for hybrids between *Phyllodoce* and *Rhodothamnus*  
*Phylloxera* Dry-leaf, φυλλον-ξερως (vine-damaging aphid)  
*-phyllus -a -um* -leaved, φυλλον  
*phyma-* swollen or of ulcerated appearance, φυμα, φυματο  
*phymatocarpus -a -um* having swollen fruits, φυματο-καρπος  
*phymatochilus -a -um* with a swollen or swelling on the labellum, φυματο-χειλος  
*Phymatodes* Ulcerated-looking, φυματο-ωδες (the sori are in depressions)  
*phymatodeus -a -um* warted, verrucose, φυματο-ωδες  
*physa-, physo-* bladder-, swelling-, inflated-, bellows-, φυσαω, φυσα, φυσ-  
*Physacanthus* Inflated-flower, φυσα-ανθος (the calyx, but *Physacanthus nematosiphon* is never inflated)  
*Physalis* Bellows, φυσα (the inflated fruiting calyx resembles a bellows or bladder, φυσαλλις)  
*physalodes, physaloides* resembling *Physalis*, φυσα(λ)-ωδες, φυσα(λ)-οειδης  
*Physaria* Bladder-like, φυσα  
*Physianthus* Inflated-flower, φυσα-ανθος (= *Araujia*)  
*Physocarpus, physocarpus -a -um* Bladder-fruit, φυσα-καρπος  
*Physochlaina* Inflated-cloak, φυσα-χλαινα (the calyx)  
*physodes* puffed out, inflated-looking, φυσα-ωδες  
*physophyllus -a -um* with inflated leaves, φυσα-φυλλον  
*Physoplexis* Inflated-entanglement, φυσα-πλεξις (crowded inflorescence)  
*Physospermum* Inflated-seed, φυσα-σπερμα (fruit of bladder seed)  
*Physostegia* Inflated-cover, φυσα-στεγη (the inflated calyx)  
*phyt-, -phyta, phyto-* plant-, φυτον  
*Phytelephas* Vegetable-ivory, φυτον-ελεφας (the large hemicellulose seed of ivory nut, at one time turned for billiard balls)  
*Phyteuma, phyteuma* That-which-is-planted, φυτευω-μα (name, φυτευμα, used by Dioscorides)  
*phyto-* plant-, φυτον, φυτο-  
*Phytolacca* Plant-dye, φυτον-λακ (the sap of the fruit) (**Phytolaccaceae**)  
*Phytophthora* Plant-destruction, φυτον-φθορα (pathogenic fungi)  
*piassabus -a -um* the Tupi vernacular name, piacába, for piassava palm-fibre  
*piayuhyensis -is -e* from Piauí state, NE Brazil  
*pica* ornate (*pica, picae* magpie; *picus pici* woodpecker)  
*picaceus -a -um* magpie-like, *pica* (black and white colouration of the magpie fungus)  
*Picea, picea* Pitch (the ancient Latin name, *pix*, refers to the resinous product)  
*piceopaleaceus -a -um* having blackened scales or paleas, *piceus-(palea, paleae)*  
*piceus -a -um* blackening, pitch-black, *piceus*  
*pichinchensis -is -e* from Pichincha province, N central Ecuador  
*picolanus -a -um* resinous, *pix, picis*  
*Picrasma* Bitterness, πικραζειν (the bitter-tasting bark)  
*picridis -is -e* ox-tongue-like, *Picris*-like  
*Picridium* *Picris*-like, πικρια-ειδιον  
*Picris* Bitter, πικρις (Theophrastus' name for a bitter, πικρος, potherb)  
*picro-, -picros -os -on* bitter-, -bitter, πικρια, πικρος, πικρο-  
*picroides* resembling *Picris*  
*picrorhizus -a -um* having a bitter-tasting root, πικρο-ριζα  
*picrus -a -um* bitter to the taste, πικρος  
*pictifolius -a -um* with decorated leaves, (*pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum*)-folium  
*picturatus -a -um* embroidered, variegated, picture-like, *picturatus*  
*pictus -a -um, -pictus -a -um (pichtus)* brightly marked, ornamental, painted, *pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum*  
*Pieris* from a name, Pierides (collective name for the muses of Greek mythology)



- pigrus* -a -um sluggish or slow-growing, *pigro*, *pigrare*; *pigror*, *pigrari*  
*pilanthus* -a -um having flowers with a felted texture, *πίλος-ανθος*  
*pilaris* -is -e pilose, *πίλος*, *πίλο-*, *pilus*, *pili*  
*Pilea* Felt-cap, *pileus*  
*pileatus* -a -um capped, having a cap, *pileus*  
*pileo-* cap-, *πίλος*, *pileus* (literally, the felt cap presented when a slave was manumitted)  
*Pileostegia* Felt-cap-covered, *πίλος-στεγη*  
*piliferus*, *pilifer* -era -erum bearing hairs, with short soft hairs, ending in a long fine hair, (*pilus*, *pili*)-fero  
*pilo-* felted with long soft hairs, *πίλος*, *πίλο-*, *pilus*, *pili*  
*Pilocarpus*, *pilocarous* -a -um Felted-fruit, *πίλος-καρπος*  
*Pilosella*, *pilosella* Soft-haired, feminine diminutive of *pilosus* (Rufinus' name for *Hieracium pilosella*)  
*pilosellae* of hawkweed, living on *Hieracium pilosella* (*Cystiphora*, dipteran gall midge)  
*piloselloides* hawkweed-like, *Pilosella-oides*  
*pilosellus* -a -um tomentose, finely felted with soft hairs, diminutive of *pilosus*  
*pilosissimus* -a -um very pilose, superlative of *pilosus*  
*pilosiusculus* -a -um hairy-ish, with sparse very fine hairs, somewhat pilose, diminutive of *pilosus*  
*pilosulus* -a -um loosely pilose, somewhat hairy, diminutive of *pilosus*  
*pilosus* -a -um covered with soft distinct hairs, pilose, *pilosus*  
*piluliformis* -is -e globular, *pilula-forma*  
*Pilularia* Small-balls, diminutive of *pila* (the shape of the sporocarps)  
*pilularis* -is -e, *pilulifer* -era -erum having glands or globular structures, bearing small balls, *pilula-fero*  
*Pimelea* Fat, *πιμελη* (the oily seeds of rice flower)  
*pimeleoides* resembling *Pimelea*  
*pimelus* -a -um oily or fatty, *πιμελη*  
*Pimenta* from the Spanish name, *pimienta*, for allspice, the dried fruit of *Pimenta officinalis*, *pimento* (Latin *pimenta*, spices)  
*pimentoides* allspice-like, *Pimenta-oides*  
*Pimpinella*, *pimpinella* a medieval name of uncertain meaning, first used by Matthaeus Sylvaticus (cognates include pimperl and, probably, *piper* and *prunella*)  
*pimpinellae* on burnet saxifrage, living on *Pimpinella* (*Kiefferia*, dipteran gall midge)  
*pimpinellifolius* -a -um Pimpernel-leaved, *Pimpinella-folium*  
*pimpinelloides* resembling *Pimpinella*  
*pinaster* Wild-pine, *pinus-aster*, Pliny's name for *Pinus sylvestris*  
*pindicola*, *pindicus* -a -um living in, or from, the Pindus mountain range, Greece, botanical Latin from Pindus and *colo*  
*pindrow* the W Himalayan vernacular name for *Abies pindrow*  
*Pinellia* for Giovanni Vincenzo Pinelli (1535–1601), of the Naples botanic garden  
*pineolens* smelling of pine, present participle from *pinus* (*oleo*, *olere*, *olui*)  
*pineticolus* -a -um dwelling on or amongst pines, *pinus-colo*  
*pinetorum* associated with pines, of pine woods, genitive plural of *pinus*  
*pineus* -a -um cone-producing, of pines, resembling a pine, *pinus*  
*pingui-* fat-, *pinguis* (*pinguior* fatter)  
*Pinguicula* Grease, feminine diminutive of *pinguis* (the fatty appearance of the leaves of butterwort)  
*pinguifolius* -a -um waxy-leaved, thick-leaved, *pinguis-folium*  
*pin-*, *pini* pine-like, pine-, living on *Pinus* (*Eriophyes*, acarine gall mite)  
*pinicolus* -a -um living amongst pines, *pini-colo*  
*pinifolius* -a -um pine-leaved, with needle shaped leaves, *pini-folium* (see Fig. 5c)  
*pinnati-*, *pinnatus* -a -um set in two opposite ranks, winged, feathered, pinnate, *pinnatus* (see Fig. 5c)

## The Names of Plants

- pinnatifidus* -a -um pinnately divided almost to the midrib, *pinnatus*-(*findo, findere, fidi, fissum*)
- pinnatinerviūs* -a -um with pinnate veins, *pinnatus-nerva*
- pinnatisectus* -a -um cut into pinnate segments, *pinnatus*-(*seco, secare, secui, sectum*)
- pinnatistipulus* -a -um with pinnately divided stipules, *pinnatus*-(*stipula, stipulae*)
- pinnato-ramosa* with pinnate branching, *pinnatus*-(*ramus, rami*)
- pinnatus* -a -um with pinnate leaves or branches, *pinnatus*
- pinsapo* from the Spanish name, pinapares, for *Abies pinsapo*
- Pinus* the ancient Latin name, *pinus*, for a cone-bearing tree, pine (cognate with pineus, piñon and pine[-apple]) (*Pinaceae*)
- Piper* from the Sanskrit pippali, Greek περι, for pepper (*Piperaceae*)
- piperascens* pepper-like, resembling *Piper*
- piperatus* -a -um, *piperitū* -a -um with a hot biting taste, peppered, pepper-like, περιζω (the taste)
- piprinus* -a -um peppery, *piper* (scented)
- Piptadenia* Falling-glands, ππτω-αδην (those of the stamens)
- Piptanthus* Falling-flower, ππτω-ανθος (with quickly deciduous floral parts)
- pipto*- falling or being thrown down, ππτω
- piptolepis* -is -e having deciduous scales, ππτω-λεπιδες
- piptopetalus* -a -um having early-caducous petals, ππτω-πεταλον
- Piptostigma* Falling-stigma, ππτω-στυγμα (the stigma falls off after flowering)
- piri*- pear-, *Pyrus*
- piriformis* -is -e pear-shaped, *pyrus-forma*
- pirinensis* -is -e, *pirinicus* -a -um from the Pirin Planina, Bulgaria
- Pirola* Small-pear, diminutive of *Pyrus* (similarity of foliage)
- pirus* the Latin name, *pirus, piri*, for a pear tree
- pisanus* -a -um from Pisa, Italy
- pisacensis, pisacomensis* -is -e from Pisac, near Cuzco, Peru
- piscatorus* -a -um of fishermen, *piscator, piscatoris* (fish poison, stupefies fish)
- Piscidea* Fish-poison, *piscis*-(*caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum*)
- piscidermis* -is -e having a scaly epidermis, botanical Latin from *piscis* and δερμα
- piscinalis* -is -e of ponds or pools, *piscina, piscinae*
- pisi-, piso-* pea-like-, pea-, πισος, *pisum, pisi*
- pisifer* -era -erum bearing peas, *pisi-fero*
- pisinus* -a -um pea-green, *pisum, pisi*
- pisocarpus* -a -um pea-fruited, πισος-καρπος
- Pisolithus* Pea-stone, πισος-λιθος (the stony pea-shaped peridioles within the dung-like fruiting bodies)
- pissardii* (*pissardi, pissarti*) for M. Pissard, who introduced *Prunus cerasifera* 'Pissardii' to France from Iran in 1880
- pissatorius* -a -um of (preferred by) pitch makers, πισσα
- Pistacia* the Greek name, πιστακε, used by Nicander in 200 BC, Arabic, foustag (πισ-τακιον was the Greek name for the pistachio nut)
- Pistia* Watery, πιστος (habitat of the water lettuce)
- pistillaris* -is -e pestle-shaped, *pistilla, pistillae* (the club-shaped fruiting body)
- Pisum* the Latin name, *pisum*, for the pea
- pitanga* a S American Indian name for *Eugenia pitanga*
- Pitcairnia* for Dr William Pitcairn (1711–91), London physician
- pitcairniifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Pitcairnia*
- pitcheri* for Zina Pitcher (1799–1872), American army physician
- pitheco-, pitheco-* ape-, monkey-, πιθηκος
- Pithecolobium* (*Pithecellobium*) Monkey-ears, πιθηκος-λοβος (the name is the Latinization of the vernacular name for the rain tree, alluding to the shape of the fruit)
- pithyus* -a -um from Prinkipo (Pityoussa), one of the Nine Islands in the Sea of Marmara, SE of Istanbul, Turkey
- pittonii* for Joseph Claudius Pittoni (1797–1878), Knight of Dannenfeldt

- Pittosporum* Tar-seed, πίττα-σπορος, πίσσα-σπορος (the resinous coating of the seed) (*Pittosporaceae*)
- pitui-* mucus-, phlegm, *pituita*
- pityoides*, *-pitys* pine-like, πίτυς-οειδής
- pityophyllus -a -um* with pine-like foliage, πυτιο-φύλλον
- pityro-* husk-, scurf-, πίτυρα, πίτυρον
- Pityrogramma* Scurf-lined, πίτυρα-γράμμα (lower surface of fronds becomes obscured by rod-like scaly secretions)
- pityrophyllus -a -um* having scurfy leaf epidermis, πίτυρον-φύλλον
- pitys*, *pityoides* pine-like, πίτυς-οειδής
- pityusa* resembling a small pine, πίτυς
- Pixidanthera* Box-anthers, *pyxis-anthera* (they dehisce with a lid, see *pyxidatus*)
- placatus -a -um* quiet, calm, gentle, *placatus*
- placenti-* flat-cake-, *placenta*, *placenta*, *placentae* (biologically, the tissue that supports generative bodies, regardless of shape)
- placentiflorus -a -um* with flat or disciform perianths, *placenta-florum*
- placiti-* *-a -um* pleasing, past participle of *placeo*, *placere*, *placui*, *placitum*
- placo-* flat-body-, flat-, πλαξ, πλακος, πλακο-
- Placodiscus* Flat-disc, πλακος-δισκος (the floral disc)
- placomycetes* flat mushroom, πλακος-μυκης
- plagi-*, *plagio-* sideways-, slanting-, oblique-, πλαγιος, πλαγιο-, πλαγι-; side-, flank-, παλγιον, πλαγιο-
- Plagianthus* Flank-flowered, πλαγιος-ανθος (axillary flowering)
- plagiocarpus -a -um* with oblique fruits, πλαγιο-καρπος
- Plagiomnium* Oblique-Mnium, πλαγιο-μνιον
- Plagiospermum* Oblique-seed, πλαγιο-σπερμα (the compressed ovoid seed)
- Plagiostyles* Oblique-styled, πλαγιο-στυλος (the short, fat stigma is to one side of the ovary)
- planatus -a -um* -sided, -level, -flat, *planus*
- planctonicus -a -um*, *planktonicus -a -um* roaming, wandering, πλαγκτος (carried by water movements)
- Planera* for J. J. Planer (1743–89), Professor of Medicine at Erfurt, Germany
- planeta*, *planetes* not stationary, planet-like, wandering, πλανη, πλανημα; πλανης, πλανητης
- planetus -a -um* not fixed, wandering, πλανητος
- plani-* flat-, even-, *planus*
- planibulbus -a -um* having flattened bulbs, *planus-bulbus*
- planiceps* flat-headed, *planus-ceps* (the inflorescence)
- planiflorus -a -um* flat-flowered, *planus-florum*
- planifolius -a -um* having flat leaves, *planus-folium*
- planipes* having flat stalks, *planus-pes*
- planipetalus -a -um* flat-petalled, botanical Latin from *planus* and πεταλον (πλανος-πεταλον, variable perianth)
- planiscapus -a -um* flat stemmed, *planus-scapus* (*Ophiopogon planiscapus*)
- planiusculus -a -um* somewhat flat (diminutive of *planus*)
- plantagineus -a -um* (*plentigineus*) rib-wort-like, plantain-like, *Plantago*
- plantaginifolius -a -um* having rib-wort like leaves *Plantago-folium*
- Plantago* Foot-sole-like, feminine termination of *planta* (ancient Latin, *plantaginem*, for the way the leaves of some lie flat on the ground), cognate with the French derivative, plantain (*Plantaginaceae*)
- plantago-aquatica* water-plantain, *Plantago-aquaticus*
- planus -a -um* flat-, smooth, *planus*
- plasma-*, *plasmodio-* moulded-, that formed-, πλάσμα, πλαστος (biologically, the cytoplasm or protoplast)
- plat-*, *platy-* broad-, wide-, flat-, πλατυς
- platanifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Platanus*, *Platanus-folium*
- platanoides* plane-tree-like, *Platanus-oides*

## The Names of Plants

*Platanthera* Flat-anthers, πλατύς-ανθήρα (divergent thecae)  
*Platanus, platanthus -a -um* Broad-crown, πλατύς (the Greek name, πλατανός, for *Platanus orientalis*; cognate with plane, in the sense of flat) (*Platanaceae*)  
*Platostoma* Wide-mouthed, πλατύς-στόμα (of the corolla)  
*platy-* flat-, level-; wide-, broad-, πλατύς, πλατυ-  
*platyacanthus -a -um* with flattened spines, πλατυ-ακανθός  
*platyanthus -a -um* having flat flowers, with a radiate corolla, πλατυ-ανθος  
*platybasis -is -e* broad-based, πλατύς-βάσις (of the stem)  
*platycalyx* having a radiate calyx, πλατυ-καλύξ  
*platycarpus -a -um, platycarpus* with flattened (but not discoid) fruits, πλατυ-καρπος  
*Platycarya* Broad-nut, πλατύς-καρυον (the compressed nutlet)  
*platycaulis -is -e* thick-stemmed, πλατυ-καυλος  
*platycentrus -a -um* wide-eyed, broad-centred, broad-spur, πλατύς-κεντρον  
*platyceras* with flattened horns, πλατυ-κερας  
*Platycerium* Broad-horned, πλατύς-κερας (the stag's-horn-like, dichotomous lobing of the fertile fronds)  
*Platycladus, platycladus -a -um* Flat-branched, with flattened branches, πλατυ-κλαδος  
*Platycodon* Wide-bell, πλατυ-κωδον (the flower form)  
*Platycoryne* Wide-club, πλατυ-κορυνη (the stigmas)  
*Platycrater* Wide-bowl, πλατυ-κρατηρ (the broad calyx of the sterile flowers)  
*platyglossus -a -um* with a broad lip, πλατύς-γλωσσα, (the labellum)  
*Platylepis, platylepis -is -e* Broad-scaled, πλατυ-λεπιδος (the inflorescence bracts)  
*platylobus -a -um* with flat lobes, πλατυ-λοβος  
*platyneuron* with flat veins, πλατυ-νευρα  
*platypetalus -a -um* with flat petals, πλατυ-πεταλον  
*platyphyllus -a -um, platyphyllus* broad-leaved, πλατυ-φυλλον  
*platypodus -a -um* with a flat foot, πλατυ-ποδος (stem)  
*platysepalus -a -um* having flat sepals, πλατυ-σκεπη  
*platystegius -a -um* with a flat covering, πλατυ-στεγη  
*platystigma* with a flattened stigmatic surface, πλατυ-στιγμα  
*plausus -a -um* pleasing, praiseworthy, laudable, *plaudo, plauderi, plausi, plausum*  
*plebeius -a -um (plebejum)* common, *plebeius*  
*plebio-, plebius -a -um* veined, φλεψ, φλεβος  
*pleco-* plaited-, πλεκω  
*plecolepis -is -e* having joined scales, πλεκω-λεπιδος (capitular bracts of composites)  
*plecto-, plectus -a -um* woven-, twisted-, pleated-, πλεκτος, πλεκτο-  
*plectocarpus -a -um* with twisted fruits, πλεκτο-καρπος  
*Plectocephalus* Twisted-head, πλεκτο-κεφαλη  
*Plectocolea* Plaited-sheath, πλεκτο-κολεος  
*plectolobus -a -um* with twisted lobes, πλεκτο-λοβος  
*Plectostachys* Twisted-spike, πλεκτο-σταχυς  
*Plectranthus* Spurred-flower, πλεκτρον-ανθος  
*Plectrelminthus* Worm-spurred, πλεκτρον-ελμινθος (the 25-cm-long twisted spur)  
*plectro-, plectrus -a -um* spur-, spurred, πλεκτρον, πλεκτρο-  
*Pleea* for Auguste Plée (1787–1825), author of a Flora of Paris  
*pleio-, pleo-* many-, several-, full-, large-, thick-, more-, πλειος, πλεως-, πλειο-  
*pleianthus -a -um* having clusters of flowers, full of flowers, πλειο-ανθος  
*pleio-* well-provided-, greater than, more-, πλειον, πλειος, πλειο-, πλεως, πληρης  
*pleioblastoides* resembling *Pleioblastus* (= *Arundinaria*)  
*Pleioblastus (Plioblastus)* Many-budded, Greater than its forebears, πλειο-βλαστος (also used to describe lichen spores that germinate at several points)  
*Pleiocarpa* Free-fruiting, πλειο-καρπος  
*Pleioceras, pleiocerasus* like a large (*Prunus*) *cerasus*, botanical Latin from πλειο and *cerasus*  
*pleiochromus -a -um* richly coloured, πλειο-χρωμα  
*pleiocladus -a -um* much-branched, πλειο-κλαδος

- pleiogonus* -a -um very angular, πλειο-γону (pattern of branching)  
*Pleioemele* Full-of-honey, πλεως-μελι (= *Dracaena*)  
*Pleione* mother of the Pleiades in Greek mythology  
*pleiospermus* -a -um numerous-seeded, πλειο-σπερμα  
*Pleiospilos* Many-spotted, πλειο-σπιλος (the punctate marking of the leaves)  
*pleisto-* most, πλειστος, πλειστ-  
*pleistranthus* -a -um most floriferous, heavily flowered, πλειστ-ανθος  
*pleni-, plenus* -a -um double, full, *plenus*  
*pleniflorus* -a -um double-flowered, *plenus-florum*  
*pleniradiatus* -a -um very radiant, having numerous rays, *plenus-radii*  
*plenissimus* -a -um very full or double-flowered, superlative of *plenus*  
*pleo-* full-, complete-, well provided-, πληρης, πλεος, πλεως, πλεο-  
*Pleodorina* Complete-purse, πλεο-δορος (diminutive, for the chloroplast)  
*Pleomele* Honey-full, πλεο-μελε  
*Pleopeltis* Full-of-scales, πλεο-πελτη  
*pler-, pleri-, -pleris* full-, many-, πληρης  
*Pleroma* Fullness or Filling-up, πληρωμα (many-ovuled loculi)  
*plesio-, -plesius* -a -um near to-, close by-, -neighbouring, πλησιος, πλησιο-  
*pletho-* many-, crowded-, πληθος  
*pleura-, pleuri-, pleuro-* ribs-, edge-, side-, of the veins-, πλευρα, πλευρον, πλευρο-  
*Pleurandra* Sideways-stamens, πλευρ-ανηρ (the laterally placed stamens)  
*Pleurochaete* Ribbed-hairs, πλευρο-χαιτη (the peristome)  
*Pleurococcus* ribbed coccus, πλευρο-κοκκος  
*Pleurogyne* Lateral-stigma, πλευρο-γυνη  
*Pleuropetalum* Veined-petals, πλευρο-πεταλον  
*pleuropterus* -a -um with winged nerves, πλευρο-πτερον  
*Pleurospermium* Ribbed-seeded-one, πλευρο-σπερμα  
*plexi-, -plexus* -a -um knitted-, -braided-, -network, πλεξι- (πλεξις knitting)  
*Plexipus* Twining-stalk, πλεξι-πους  
*plicati-, plicatus* -a -um folded-together-, -doubled-, -folded, *plico, plicare, plicavi* (*plicui*), *plicatum*  
*plicatifolius* -a -um with folded leaves, *plicatus-folium* (along the midrib)  
*plicatilis* -is -e much folded together, *plicatilis*  
*plicatilobus* -a -um fan-shaped, with folded lobes, *plicatus-lobus*  
*plicatulus* -a -um slightly folded, diminutive of *plicatus*  
*plicatus* -a -um pleated, folded, *plicatus*  
*plici-* pleated, folded lengthwise, *plicate, plico, plicare, plicavi* (*plicui*), *plicatum*  
*plinianus* -a -um for Gaius Plinius Secundus, Pliny the Elder, (24–79), Roman soldier and scholar, author of *Naturalis historia*  
*Plioblastus* Well-provided-with-buds, πλειο-βλαστος  
*plocao-, pलोco-* folded-, chapletted-, πλοκος, πλοκο-  
*plococarpus* with whorled fruits, with a chaplet of follicles, πλοκος-καρπος  
*Plocoglottis* Folded-tongue, πλοκος-γλωττα  
*pluma* soft feather, *pluma, plumae* (frond texture)  
*plumarius* -a -um, *plumatus* -a -um plumed, plumose, feathery, *pluma*  
*plumbaginoides* resembling *Plumbago*, *Plumbago-oides*  
*Plumbago* Leaden, feminine suffix on *plumbum* (Pliny's name refers to a plant also called μολυβδαινα, for the flower colour) (***Plumbaginaceae***)  
*plumbaguneus* -a -um resembling *Plumbago*  
*plumbaitinctus* -a -um leaden coloured, *plumbum-tinctus*  
*plumbeus* -a -um lead-coloured, the colour of lead, *plumbum, plumbi*  
*Plumeria, plumieri* for Charles Plumier (1646–1704), French botanist and writer on tropical American plants (the common name, frangipane, is a French commemoration of the Italian Marchese Muzio Frangipani c. 1588)  
*plumerioides* resembling *Plumeria*, *Plumeria-oides*  
*plumeus* -a -um feathered, plumed, *plumeus*  
*plumosus* -a -um feathery, *plumeus*

## The Names of Plants

*plur-, pluri-* many-, several-, the most, *plurimus, pluri-*, superlative of *multus*  
*pluricapitatus -a -um* several- or many-headed, *pluri-capitatus*  
*pluricaulis -is -e* many-stemmed, *pluri-caulis*  
*pluridens* many-toothed, *pluri-dens*  
*pluriflorus -a -um* many-flowered, *pluri-florum*  
*pluriformis -is -e* not uniform but assuming several forms, *pluri-forma*  
*plurijugus -a -um* having many yokes (pairs) or ridges, *pluri-iugum* (leaflets or vittae)  
*plurinervis -is -e* many-veined, *pluri-nerva*  
*plurisectus -a -um* divided several times, *pluri-(seco, secare, secui, sectum)*  
*plus-* more-, greater-, *plus, plus-*, comparative of *multus*  
*Pluteolus* Little-shelter-like, *pluteus, plutei*  
*Pluteus* Shelter, *pluteus, plutei*  
*pluvialis -is -e* announcing rain, of the rains, *pluvia, pluviae*  
*pluviatilis -is -e* growing in rainy places, *pluvia, pluviae*  
*pluvialisvaticus -a -um* of rainforests, *pluvia-silvestris*  
*pneuma-, pneumato-* air-, respiratory-, πνευμα, πνευματος, πνευμων, πνευμο-  
*pneumatophorus -a -um* having breathing (roots) or pneumatophores, πνευματο-  
φορος  
*Pneumonanthe, pneumonanthe (-us)* Lung-flower, πνευμων-ανθος (floral signature and the former use of marsh gentian, *Gentiana pneumonanthe* for respiratory disorders)  
*Poa* Pasturage, ποα (the Greek name for a fodder grass) (*Poaceae* ≡ *Gramineae*)  
*poae* of *Poa*, living on *Poa* (*Poamyia*, gall midge)  
*Pocilla* Small-cup, diminutive of *poculum* (the seeds)  
*pocophorus -a -um* woolly, fleece-bearing, ποκο-φορα  
*poculatus -a -um* cup-like, *poculum*  
*poculiformis -is -e* goblet-shaped, *poculum-forma* (with upright limbs of the corolla)  
*pod-, podo-, podius -a -um* foot-, stalk, -foot, πους, ποδιον, ποδος, ποδο-; extremity, ποδεων  
*podagrarius -a -um, podagricus -a -um* snare, of gout, *podagra* (the apothecaries' herba *podagraria*, or goutweed, was used to treat gout)  
*Podalyria* for Podalyrius, son of Aesculapius  
*podalyriaefolius -a -um, podalyriifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Podalyria, Podalyria-folium*  
*Podangis* Stalked-vessel, ποδ-αγγειον (the tip of the spur)  
*Podanthus* Stalked-flowered, ποδος-ανθος (peduncled heads)  
*podeti-* stalk-, ποδος  
*-podioides* -foot-like, ποδος-οειδης  
*-podion* -little foot, ποδιον, diminutive of πους, ποδος; ποδεων, end or extremity  
*-podius -a -um, podo-, podus -a -um* foot, stalk, ποδεω, πους, ποδιον, ποδο-  
*Podocarpus, podocarpus -a -um* Stalked-fruit, ποδο-καρπος (the characteristic shape of the fleshy fruit-stalks of some) (*Podocarpaceae*)  
*Podococcus* Foot-fruit, ποδο-κοκκος (shape of the baccate fruit)  
*podogynus -a -um* with a gynophore or stalk to the ovary, ποδο-γυνη  
*Podolepis* Scaly-stalked-one, ποδος-λεπης (the peduncles)  
*podolicus -a -um* from Podolia, W Ukraine  
*Podophyllum, podophyllus -a -um* Foot-leaf, ποδο-φυλλον (the leaf suggests a webbed foot) (*Podophyllaceae*)  
*podospileus -a -um* with a stained stalk, ποδος-σπιλω  
*Podostemon* Foot-stamened, ποδο-στεμον (the much reduced 'flower' arises from a thallose stem on rocks in fast-running water) (*Podostemaceae*)  
*Podranea* an anagram of *Pandorea*  
*Poecilandra* Variably-stamened, ποικιλος-ανηρ  
*poecilo-* variable-, variegated-, variously-, ποικιλος, ποικιλο- (see *poikilo-*)  
*poecilobotrys* with variously coloured clusters (of fruit), ποικιλο-βοτρυσ  
*Poecilochroma* Of-varying-colour, ποικιλο-χρωμα

- poeppigianus -a -um, poeppigii* for Eduard Friedrich Poeppig, student of the Chilean flora
- poetarum, poeticus -a -um* of poets, *poeta, poetae* (Greek gardens included games areas and theatres)
- Poga* from a vernacular name, mpoga, from Gabon, for the fruit of *Poga oleosa*
- Pogogyne* Bearded-ovary, παγων-γυνη
- pogon-, pogon* bearded-, -haired, -bearded, παγων, παγωνος
- Pogonanthrum* Bearded-anther, παγων-ανθερος
- pogonanthus -a -um* with bearded flowers, παγων-ανθος
- Pogonarthria* Bearded-joints, παγων-αρθρον (the nodes)
- pogonoides* beard-like, παγων-οειδης
- pogonopetalus -a -um* with bearded petals, παγωνος-πεταλον
- Pogonostemon* Bearded-stamen, παγων(ο)-στεμον (the hairs mid-way up the filaments)
- pogonstylus -a -um* with bearded styles, παγων-στυλος
- poiformis -is -e* grass-like, *poa-forma*
- poikilo-* variable-, variegated-, spotted-, ποικιλος
- poikilophyllus -a -um* with variegated leaves, ποικιλο-φυλλον
- Poinciana* for M. de Poinci, Governor of the Antilles and patron of botany
- Poinsettia* for Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779–1851), American statesman, in Mexico, who found *Euphorbia pulcherrima* c. 1828 (≡ *Euphorbia*)
- Polanisia* Great-variety, πολυ-ανισος (unequal length of the numerous stamens)
- poissonii* for M. Poisson (1833–1919), French botanist
- polaris -is -e* polar; of the North Star, *polus*, modern Latin from πολος, a pivot
- Polemonium* for King Polemon of Pontus (the name used by Pliny), πολεμος war (**Polemoniaceae**)
- poli-, polio-* grey-, πολιος, πολιο-, πολι-
- Polianthes* Grey-flowered, πολι-ανθος
- polifolius -a -um, poliofolius -a -um* *Teucrium*-leaved, grey-leaved, πολιος-φυλλον
- poliochrous -a -um* grey-skinned or complexioned, πολιος-χρωας
- Poliominth* Grey-mint, πολιο-μινθη
- Poliothyrsis* Greyish-panicle, πολιο-θυρσος (the colour of the inflorescence)
- politus -a -um* elegant, polished, *polio, polire, polivi, politum*
- polius -a -um* greyish-white, πολιος (*Teucrium polium* foliage)
- pollacanthus -a -um* flowering repeatedly, flowering often, πολλαχ-ανθος
- Pollia* Large, πολυς (stature and sometimes colonies)
- pollicaris -is -e* as long as the end joint of the thumb (*pollex*), about one inch
- pollinosus -a -um* as though dusted with fine flour or pollen, *pollen, pollinis*
- polonicus -a -um* from Poland, Polish (*Polonia*, land of the Polanei)
- poluniniana* for Oleg Polunin (1914–85)
- poly-* separate-, many-, πολυς, πολλη, πολυ
- polyacanthus -a -um* many-spined, πολυ-ακανθος
- polyactinus -a -um* many-rayed, πολυ-ακτις (cactus glochidia)
- polyadenius -a -um* with many glands, πολυ-αδην
- Polyalthia* Many-healing, πολυ-αλθουμαι (the supposed properties of the flowers)
- polyandrus -a -um* with many stamens, πολυ-ανδρ
- polyanthemos, polyanthus -a -um* many-flowered, πολυ-ανθος
- polyastrus -a -um* with many stars, πολυ-αστηρ (flowers)
- polyblepharus -a -um* with many eyelashes, πολυ-βλεφαρον, (the leaf divisions)
- polybotrya* many-bunched, πολυ-βοτρυς (flowers)
- Polycarpon, polycarpus -a -um* Many-fruited, πολυ-καρπος (a name, πολυκαρπον, used by Hippocrates); fruiting repeatedly, polycarpic, πολυ-καρπος
- Polyceratocarpus* Many-horned-fruits, πολυ-κερατο-καρπος
- polyceratus -a -um (polyceratius)* many-horned, πολυ-κερας
- polychromus -a -um* many-coloured, πολυ-χρωμα
- Polycodium* Many-fleeced, πολυ-κωας, κωδιον
- polycladus -a -um* much branched, πολυ-κλαδος

## The Names of Plants

- polyedrus -a -um* many-sided, πολυ-εδρος  
*polyeipsis -is -e* long-flowering, of many dawns, πολυ-εψος  
*Polygala* Much-milk, πολυ-γαλα (Dioscorides' name, πολυγαλον, refers to the improved lactation in cattle fed on milkworts) (**Polygalaceae**)  
*polygalifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Polygala*  
*polygaloides* resembling *Polygala*, πολυ-γαλα-οειδης  
*polygamus -a -um* the flowers having various combinations of the reproductive structures, πολυ-γαμος (of male, hermaphrodite and/or female)  
*Polygonatum* Many-knees, πολυ-γονατον (the structure of the rhizome)  
*Polygonella* Small-dock-like, feminine diminutive from *Polygonum*  
*polygonifolius -a -um* with leaves like *Polygonum*, *Polygonum-folium*  
*polygonoides* resembling *Polygonum*, *Polygonum-oides*  
*Polygonum* Many-joints, πολυ-γοννα (Dioscorides' name may have referred to the fecundity, γονον, of docks, but others suggest a reference to the swollen nodes or knees, γονυ) (**Polygonaceae**)  
*polygrammus -a -um* having many lines, πολυ-γραμμα (the striate stipe)  
*polygyrus -a -um* twining, of many turns, πολυ-γυρος  
*polylepis -is -e* very scaly, πολυ-λεπιδες  
*polylophus -a -um* with many crests, πολυ-λοφος (areolar hairs)  
*polymorphus -a -um* variable, of many forms, πολυ-μορφη  
*polymyces* many-mushroomed, πολυ-μυκες (the large clusters of fruiting bodies)  
*polynesicus -a -um* from the Polynesian islands  
*polyneurus -a -um* many-veined, πολυ-νευρα  
*polynodus -a -um* many-noded, πολυ-νοδα  
*polyodon* many-toothed, πολυ-οδων (πολυ-οδους)  
*polypetalus -a -um* having many petals, having separate petals, πολυ-πεταλον  
*polyphyllus -a -um* with many leaf-segments, many-leaved, πολυ-φυλλον  
*polypodioides* resembling polypody, *Polypodium-oides*  
*Polypodium* Many-feet, πολυ-ποδιον, Dioscorides' reference to the rhizome growth pattern, polypody (**Polypodiaceae**)  
*Polypogon* Many-bearded, πολυ-πωγων (the much-awned inflorescence)  
*Polyporus* Many-pored, πολυ-πορος  
*polyrhizus -a -um* with many roots, πολυ-ριζα  
*Polyscias* Many-shades, πολυ-σκιας (the foliage)  
*Polyspatha* Many-spathed, πολυ-σπαθη (each inflorescence has several recurved spathes)  
*polyspermus -a -um* many-seeded, πολυ-σπερμα  
*polysphaerus -a -um* with many globular heads, πολυ-σφαιρα  
*Polystachya*, *polystachyus -a -um* Many-spike, πολυ-σταχυς (many spike-like panicles)  
*polystichoides* resembling *Polystichum*, *Polystichum-oides*  
*polystichon* with many rows, πολυ-στιχος (of spikelets)  
*Polystichum* Many-rows, πολυ-στιχος (the arrangement of the sori on the fronds)  
*polytomus -a -um* with many suckers or haustoria, πολυ-στομα  
*polytomus -a -um* much incised or cut, πολυ-τομη  
*polytrichoides* resembling *Polytrichum*, *Polytrichum-oides*  
*Polytrichum*, *polytrichus -a -um* Many-hairs, πολυ-τριχος (the surface covering of the calyptra)  
*Polyxena* For Polyxena, daughter of Priam and loved by Achilles  
*pomaceus -a -um* pome-bearing, apple-green, apple-like, *pomum*  
*pomacochanus -a -um* from the environs of the Pomacocha reservoir, central Peru  
*Pomaderris* Lid-of-skin, πομα-δερρις (the membrane covering the capsule)  
*pomanensis -is -e* from Poman, NW Argentina  
*Pomax* Operculum, πομα  
*pomadosus -a -um* from Pomerania, po-morze, area around the S coast of the Baltic sea  
*pomeranicus -a -um* from Pomerania, po-morze, Polish Baltic coastal area between the rivers Oder and Vistula



- pomeridians, pomeridianus -a -um* of the afternoon, pm, *post-meridianus* (afternoon flowering)
- pomi-* apple-like-, *pomum*
- pomifer -era -erum* pome-bearing, bearing apple-like fruits, *pomum-fero*
- pomiformis -is -e* apple-shaped, *pomum-forma*
- pomponius -a -um* having a top-knot or pompon, of great splendour, pompous, *pompa*
- ponapensis -is -e* from Ponapé, Caroline Islands, W Pacific
- Poncirus* from the French name, poncire, for Japanese bitter orange
- ponderosus -a -um* heavy, large, ponderous, *ponderosus*
- pondoensis -is -e* from Pondoland, eastern province of S Africa
- poneanthus -a -um* behind-flowered, with flowers not conspicuous, *pone-anthus*
- Pontederia, pontederæ* for Guillo Pontedera (1688–1757), Professor of Botany at Padua (**Pontederiaceae**)
- ponticus -a -um* of the Black Sea's southern area, *Pontus* or *Pontica*
- pontophilus -a -um* living in the deep sea, ποντο-φίλος
- poocolus -a -um* inhabiting meadows, botanical Latin from ποα and colo
- poophilus -a -um* meadow-loving, ποα-φίλος
- popayanus -a -um* from Popayán, beneath the Puracé volcano, Colombia
- popinalis* of restaurants, *popina, popinonis* (*Rhodocybe popinalis* is of uncertain edibility)
- populago* women-like, crowding, *populus* with feminine suffix
- populeus -a -um* blackish-green (colour of leaves of *Populus nigra*)
- populifolius -a -um* poplar-leaved, *populeus-folium*
- populinus -a -um* of the poplar, *Populus* (bracket fungus also on other deciduous trees)
- populneus -a -um* (*populnaeus*) poplar-like, related to *Populus* (inquiline beetles)
- populnifolius -a -um* poplar-leaved, *populus-folium*
- Populus* the ancient name for poplar, old French pouplier, *arbor populi*, tree of the people
- por-* passage-, pore-, πορος
- Porania* a far-eastern vernacular name for snow-creeper, *Porania racemosa*
- porcatus -a -um* ridged, *porca, porcae*
- porcinus -a -um* of pigs, *porcus, porci*
- poronaicus -a -um* from the environs of Poronaysk and the Poronai river, S Sakhalin, Russia
- Poronia* Tuffa-like, πωρος (the appearance of the polyporous fruiting body with the dark dots of emerging perithecia)
- porophilus -a -um* loving soft stony ground, πορο-φίλος
- porophyllus -a -um* having (or appearing to have) holes in the leaves, πορο-φύλλον
- porosporus -a -um* with spores having pore(s) (the truncate-pored spores of *Boletus porosporus*)
- Porphyra* Purple, πορφύρα, the Greek name for the mollusc from which the dye was made (*Porphyra umbilicalis* is *Rhodophyceae* laver of Welsh cuisine; porphyry is a reddish rock containing crystals, and porphyria is an hereditary disease involving light sensitivity and breakdown of haemoglobin)
- Porphyrella* the feminine diminutive from *Porphyra*
- porphyreus -a -um, porphyrio n, porphyrius -a -um* purple, bloody, warm-coloured, reddish, πορφυρεός (Porphyrio, one of 24 sons of Ge and Uranus, was a giant in Roman mythology)
- porphyricolus -a -um* living on porphyry rock formations, *porphyry-colo*
- porphyrocephalus -a -um* with a reddish head, πορφύρα-κεφαλή (the pileus)
- porphyroglossus -a -um* with a dark reddish-purple tongue, πορφυρο-γλώσσα
- porphyroneurus -a -um* with purple veins, πορφυρο-νεύρα
- porphyrophaeus -a -um* bright reddish-purple, πορφυρο-φάιος
- porphyrostelis -is -e* having a purple stalk, πορφυρεός-στηλή
- porosus -a -um* with holes or pores, πορος, πορο-

## The Names of Plants

- Porpax* Handle, πορπαξ (flower-shape suggests a shield-handle); some prefer Button (for the shape of the pseudobulbs)
- porra-, porri-* leek-like-, leek-, *porrum*-like-
- porreclus -a -um* spreading, long, protracted, *porrigo, porrigere, porrexi, porrectum*
- porrifolius -a -um* leek-leaved, *porrum-folium*
- porrigens* spreading, present participle of *porrigo, porrigere, porrexi, porrectum*
- porrigentiformis -is -e* porrigens-like, *porrigens-forma* (the leaf-margin teeth point outwards and forwards)
- porriginosus -a -um* with a very scurfy surface, with dandruff, *porrigo, poriginis*
- porrum* a Latin name used for various *Allium* species
- Portenschlagia, portenschlagianus -a -um* for Franz Elder von Portenschlag-Ledermeyer (1772–1822), Austrian botanist
- portensis -is -e* from Oporto (*Porto*), Portugal
- portentosus -a -um* unnatural, *potrentosus*
- Portlandia* for Margaret Cavendish Bentinck (1715–85), the Duchess of Portland, who corresponded with Rousseau
- portlandicus -a -um* from Portland Bill, England, or any other Portland (e.g. Jamaica or Oregon)
- portoricensis -is -e* from Puerto Rico, W Indies
- portosanctanus -a -um* from Porto Sano island, Madeira
- portucasadianus -a -um* from the environs of Puerto Casado, Chaco, Paraguay
- portuguesanus -a -um* from the Portuguesa state of NW Venezuela
- portula* abbreviated form of *Portulaca*
- Portulaca* from a name, *porcilacca*, in Pliny (cognate with porcelain and purslane) (***Portulacaceae***)
- portulaceus -a -um* *Portulaca*-like
- portulacifolius -a -um* having *Portulaca*-like leaves, *Portulaca-folium*
- portulacoides* resembling *Portulaca*, *Portulaca-oides*
- porulus -a -um* somewhat porous, πορος, diminutive of *porus*
- poscharskyanus -a -um* for Gustav Adolf Poscharsky (1832–1914), one-time garden inspector in Laubegast, Dresden
- Posidonia, Poseidonia* for Ποσειδων, god of the sea (*Neptune*) (*Posidonia oceanica*, used for packing glassware, = *Potamogeton*) (***Posidoniaceae***)
- post-* behind-, after-, later-, *post-*
- postianus -a -um, postii* for Reverend George Edward Post (1838–1909), author of the *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Sinai*
- posticus -a -um* back, behind, turned outwards from the axis, extrorse, *posticus*
- postmeridianus -a -um* of the afternoon, *post-meridianus*
- potam-, potamo-* watercourse-, of watercourses-, river-, ποταμος, ποταμο-
- Potamogeton* Watercourse-neighbour, ποταμος-γειτων (the habitat) (***Potamogetonaceae***)
- potamophilus -a -um* watercourse- or river-loving, ποταμο-φίλος
- potaninii* for Grigori Nicholaevich Potanin (1835–1920), Russian explorer
- potatorum* of drinkers, *potor, potoris* (*Agave potatorum* is used for fermentation)
- Potentilla* Quite-powerful, diminutive of *potens* (as a medicinal herb)
- potentillae* living on *Potentilla* (symbionts, parasites or saprophytes)
- potentillinus -a -um* somewhat like *Potentilla*
- potentilloides* resembling *Potentilla*
- poteriifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Poterium*
- Poterium* Drinking-cup, ποτηριον (*Dioscorides'* name, ποτῖριον, for another plant)
- pothinus -a -um* longed-for, desired, ποθος
- Pothos* from a Sinhalese (Cingalese) vernacular name
- potosiensis -is -e* from Potosí mountain area, S Bolivia
- pottsii* for either John Potts (d. 1822), collector in China and Bengal, or George Honington Potts (1830–1907) of Lasswade, Midlothian, who introduced *Crocasmia pottsii*
- poukhanensis -is -e* from Pouk Han, Korea

- pous -foot, -stalk, -stalked, πους, ποδος  
*powellii* for either Thomas Powell (1809–87), missionary in Samoa, or C. Baden Powell, of Tunbridge Wells (*Crinum powellii* c. 1885), or James Thomas Powell (1833–1904)  
*pradhanii* for D. S. Pradhan of Chandra nursery, Sikkim c. 1930  
*prae-, pre-* before-, compared-with-, in front-, *prae-*  
*praealtus -a -um* very tall or high or deep, outstanding, *prae-altus*  
*praelandinus -a -um* from the Andean foothills, botanical Latin from *prae-* and Andes  
*praealvus -a -um* with a transient indumentum, prematurely bald, *prae-calvus*  
*praecipuus -a -um* special, outstanding, *praecipuus*  
*praeclarus -a -um* beautiful, distinguished, very bright, *praeclarus*  
*praecocissimus -a -um* the most quick or early to mature, superlative from *praecox*  
*praecox, praecocius -a -um* premature, early-ripening, *prae-coxi* (*coquo, coqueri, coxi, coctum*)  
*praecultus -a -um* of early cultivation, *praecolo, praecolere, praecolui, praecultum*  
*praecurrens* spreading, running forwards, present participle of *prae-(curro, currere, cucurri, cursum)*  
*prae-florens* early-flowering, *prae-florens*; tarnishing, *prae-floro, prae-florare*  
*praegeri* for Robert Lloyd Praeger (1865–1953), Dublin librarian and writer on *Sedum* and *Sempervivum* etc.  
*praegerianus -a -um* for Dr Robert Lloyd Praeger (*vide supra*)  
*praegnacanthus -a -um* having swollen thorns, *prae-(g)nasci-acanthus*  
*praegnans* full, swollen, pregnant(-looking), *praegnans, praegnantis*  
*praelongus -a -um* very long, *praelongus*  
*praemorsus -a -um* as if nibbled at the tip, *prae-(mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum)*  
*praenitens* shining forth, seeming more attractive, *praeniteo, praeniter, praenitui*  
*praepinguis -is -e* very rich, *prae-pinguis*  
*praeproperus -a -um* rash, over-hasty, *praeproperus*  
*praerosus -a -um* appearing to have been gnawed off, past participle of *praerodo, praerodere, praerosum*  
*praeruptorum* of rough places, *praerupta* (living on screes)  
*praesignis -is -e* conspicuous, *praesignis*  
*praestans* pre-eminent, outstanding, *praestans*  
*praeteritus -a -um* escaped, neglected, surpassed, excluded, past participle of *praetereo, praeterirr, praeterii, praeteritum*  
*praetermissus -a -um* overlooked, omitted, *praetermitto, praetermittere, praetermisi, praetermissum*  
*praeruptorus -a -um* beyond violation, *praeter-(r)uptor, ruptoris*  
*praetervisus -a -um* beyond the faculty of seeing, *praeter-visus* (the complexity of balistospore discharge in *Peziza*)  
*praetextus -a -um* bordered, fringed, disguised, *praetextum*  
*praeustus -a -um* appearing to have been scorched or frost-bitten, hardened at the tip, *praeustus*  
*praevernalis -is -e, praevernus -a -um* before spring, early, pre-vernal, *prae-vernus*  
*pragensis -is -e* from Prague, Czech Republic (*Praga, Pragensis*)  
*praireus -a -um* of American open grasslands or prairies, via French, *prairie*, from Latin *pratium*  
*prasinatus -a -um, prasinus -a -um, prasus -a -um* leek-green, leek-like, *prasinus* (for various *Allium* species)  
*prasophyllus -a -um* with leaves similar to those of a leek, *prasinus*  
*pratensis -is -e* of the meadows, *pratium, prati*  
*pratericolus -a -um* of meadows, inhabitant of grassy places, *pratium-colo*  
*Pratia* for M. C. L. Prat-Bernon (d. 1817), French naval officer who died on Freycinet's expedition  
*praticolus -a -um* of meadows, inhabitant of grassy places, *pratium-colo*  
*prattii* for Antwerp E. Pratt (fl. 1880–1915), British explorer in China, Tibet and New Guinea

## The Names of Plants

*pravissimus* -a -um perversest, worst, most crooked, superlative of *pravus*  
*pravus* -a -um crooked, deformed, *pravus*  
*precatorius* -a -um relating to prayer, of petitions, *precor(ar)*, *precatus* (*Abrus precatorius* seeds are used as rosary beads)  
*prehensilis* -is -e grasping, *prehendo*, *prehendere*, *prehendi*, *prehensum* (flowers pollinated by insects that grasp the style or stamens)  
*preissii* (*preisii*) for Dr Ludwig Preiss (1811–83), who collected in W Australia  
*Premna* Stump-like, *πρεμνον* (the low habit)  
*premnoides* resembling *Premna*, *Premna-oides*  
*prenans* bent forwards, drooping, *πρανής*, *πρηνης*  
*Prenanthes*, *prenanthus* -a -um Drooping-flower, *πρηνη-ανθος* (the nodding flowers)  
*prenanthoides* resembling *Prenanthes*, *Prenanthes-oides*  
*preptus* -a -um eminent, conspicuous, *πρεπω*  
*Prestonia* for Charles Preston (1660–1711), Professor of Botany at Edinburgh  
*pretiosus* -a -um valuable, precious, extravagant, *pretiosus*  
*Priestleya* for Dr Joseph Priestley (1733–1804), who demonstrated that respiratory products (CO<sub>2</sub>) of mice improve the growth of plants  
*primavernus* -a -um earliest of spring, *prima-vernus*  
*primeria* not a valid name (*primarius* first-rate?)  
*primitivus* -a -um typical, first of its kind, *primitivus* (in contrast to hybrids and varieties)  
*primiveris* -is -e first of spring, *primus*-(*ver*, *veris*)  
*Primula* Little-firstling, feminine diminutive of *primus* (spring flowering) (**Primulaceae**)  
*primulaceus* -a -um *Primula*-like  
*primulaize* resembling *Primula*, a name for a *Saxifraga* hybrid, botanical Latin from *primula*-izare or *primula* with *ιδειν*  
*primuliflorus* -a -um with primrose-like flowers, *Primula-florum*  
*primulifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Primula-folium*  
*primulinus* -a -um primrose-coloured, *Primula*-like  
*primuloides* resembling *Primula*, *Primula-oides*  
*princeps*, *principis* -is -e most eminent or distinguished, first-head, *princeps*, *principis*  
*pringlei* for Cyrus Guernsey Pringle (1838–1911) of Vermont, USA, who collected in Mexico  
*prinoides* resembling *Prinos*, *Prinos-oides* (oak-like)  
*prinophyllus* -a -um having *Prinos*-like leaves, *πριν-φυλλον*  
*Prinos*, *prinos* (*Prinus*) Earliest, *πριν* (ancient, preceding, before) (≡ *Quercus* section)  
*Prinsepia* for James Prinsep (1778–1840), meteorologist of the Asiatic Society of Bengal  
*prio*-, *priono*- serrated-, saw-toothed-, *πριων*, *πριω*-, *πριονος*, *πριονο*-  
*priochilus* -a -um saw-lipped, *πριο-χειλος*  
*Prionitis* Saw-like, *πριωνιτις* (an ancient name, *πριονιτις*, for *Stachys alopecurus*, for the similarly sharply serrated leaf margins)  
*Pronium* Small-saw, *πριωνιον* (the serrated margins of the terminally clustered leaves)  
*prionochilus* -a -um having a serrate lip or labellum, *πριονο-χειλος*  
*prionopetalus* -a -um with serrated petals, *πριονο-πεταλον*  
*prionotes* like a small saw, with a few serrations, *πριονων*, *πριονος*  
*priscus* -a -um ancient, old-fashioned, *priscus*  
*prismati*-, *prismaticus* -a -um prism-, prism-like-, angular, as if sawn, *πριζειν*  
*pristisepalus* -a -um having cut or sawn petals, *πριστος-σκεπη*  
*pro*- forwards-, for-, instead of-, before-, *pro*-, *προ*  
*proboscidius* -a -um snout-like, *προ-βοσκις* (the spadix of the mouse plant *Arisarum proboscidium*)  
*Proboscoidea* Snout-like, *προ-βοσκις-οειδης* (*προ-βοσκειν*, for obtaining food)

- proboscoides, proboscoides -a -um* snout-like, trunk-like, προβοσκίς-οειδής
- probus -a -um* upright, excellent, *probus*
- procerus -a -um* very tall or long, *procerus*
- proclivis -is -e* drooping, sloping downwards, *pro-clivus*
- procumbens* lying flat on the ground, creeping forwards, *procumbent, procumbo, procumbere, procumbi, procumbitum*
- procurrens* spreading below ground, running forwards, *procurro, procurrere, procurri, procursum*
- prodigiosus -a -um* unnatural, marvellous, prodigious, *prodigiosus*
- productus -a -um* stretched out, extended, produced, *produco, producere, produxi, productum*
- profugus -a -um* exiled, nomadic, *profugus*
- profundeincisus -a -um* deeply incised, *profundus-incisus* (*Acaena* leaves)
- profundus -a -um* large, very tall, *profundus*
- profusoflorus -a -um* very free-flowering, *profusus-florum*
- profusus -a -um* very abundant, profuse, *pro-(fundo, fundere, fusi, fusum)*
- prolatus -a -um* widened, extended, past participle of *profero, proferre, protuli, prolatum*
- prolepticus -a -um* developing early, precocious, *προλεψίς*
- prolifer -era -erum* proliferous, producing bunched growth or offsets or young plantlets, *proles-fero*
- prolificans* proliferating, present participle from *proles-(fico, ficare)*
- prolificus -a -um* very fruitful, modern Latin *prolificus*
- prolixus -a -um* long, full, wide, spreading, *prolicio, prolicere, prolixi*
- prominens* outstanding, extending, projecting, present participle of *promineo, prominere, prominui*
- pronatus -a -um, pronus -a -um* lying flat, with a forward tilt, *pronus*
- propaguliferus -a -um* prolific, multiplying by vegetative propagules, *propago-fero*
- propendens, propensus -a -um* hanging down, present participle of *propendeo, propendere, propendi, propensum*
- propinqua-grandiflora* close to (*Campanula*) *grandiflora, propinquus-(Campanula) grandiflora*
- propinquus -a -um* closely allied, of near relationship, related, *propinquo, propinquare*
- proponticus -a -um* from around the Sea of Marmara (*propontis*), between the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, Turkey
- prorepens* creeping out, creeping forwards, *pro-repens*
- pros-* near-, in addition-, also-, against-, towards-, *προς, προ-, pro*
- Proserpinaca* an ancient name used in Pliny, *προσερπια* to creep along (*Proserpine*, or *Persephone*, was the wife of *Pluto*)
- proserpinacoides* resembling *Proserpinaca*, *προσερπια-οειδής*
- proserpinensis -is -e* from *Proserpine*, E Queensland, Australia
- proso-, prostho-* towards-, to the front-, before-, on-the-side-of-, *προς*
- Prosopis* the name used by Dioscorides for butterbur
- Prostanthera* Standing-before-the-anther, *προιστημι-ανθηρα* (appendages)
- prostigiatus -a -um* having a forward exposed stigma, previously branded, *pro-(stigma, stigmatis)* a name for a *Rhododendron* hybrid,
- prostratus -a -um* lying flat but not rooting, prostrate, *prostratus*
- Protea* for *Proteus* (the sea god's versatility in changing form) (***Proteaceae***)
- proteanus -a -um* able to assume many shapes, pretending, *προτεινω* (proteism)
- proteiflorus -a -um* with *Protea*-like flowers, *Protea-florum*
- proteioides* resembling *Protea, Protea-oides*
- proteino-* stretched out-, exposed, feigning-, *προ-τεινω* (protein derives via French, *protéine*, from *πρωτος, πρωτειος*, primary)
- protentus -a -um* stretching out, spreading, *protendo, protendere, protendi, protentum*
- proter-, protero-, proto-* first-, *πρωτερος, προτερο-*
- proterandrus -a -um* male-first, with anthers maturing before the stigma, *πρωτερος-ανηρ*

## The Names of Plants

- proterogynus* -a -um female-first, with the stigma becoming receptive before self pollen is released, προτερο-γυνη
- protervus* -a -um violent, precocious, bold, *protervus*
- protistus* -a -um earliest, number-one, the first of the first, superlative of *πρῶτος*
- Protomegabaria* Former-Megabarya, botanical Latin from *πρῶτερος* and *Megabarya* (relationship to the genus *Megabarya*)
- protopunicus* -a -um ancestral pomegranate, botanical Latin from *πρῶτερεω* and *Punica*
- protractus* -a -um revealing, drawn-out, *protraho*, *protrahere*, *protraxi*, *protractum*
- protrusus* -a -um thrusting forwards, pushing out, *protrudo*, *protrudere*, *protusi*, *protrusum*
- protuberans* bulging outwards, *pro*-(*tuber*, *tuberis*)
- provincialis* -is -e from Provence, France (*Provincia*)
- proximus* -a -um next, nearest, *proximus*
- pruhonicianus* -a -um, *pruhonicus* -a -um from Pruhonice, Czech Republic
- pruinatus* -a -um, *pruinus* -a -um powdered, with a hoary bloom as though frosted-over, *pruina*, *pruinatus*
- pruinocarpus* -a -um having waxy-bloomed fruit, botanical Latin from *pruinus* and *καρπός*
- Prumnopitys* Hindmost-pine, *πρῦμος-πίτυς*
- Prunella* (*Brunella*), *prunella* from the German name, die Bräune, for quinsy, for which it was used as a cure
- prunelloides* resembling *Prunella*, *Prunella-oides*
- pruni*- plum-like, plum-, *προυννον*, *Prunus*, *Pruni*
- pruni* living on *Prunus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)
- pruniferus* -a -um bearing plum-like fruits, *Prunus-fero*
- pruniflorus* -a -um having plum-like flowers, *Prunus-florum*
- prunifolius* -a -um plum-leaved, *Prunus-folium*
- pruniformis* -is -e plum-shaped, *Prunus-forma* (*Sarcococca* fruits)
- prunophorus* -a -um bearing plums, *Prunus-fero*
- prunulus* -a -um somewhat-prune-like, comparative of *prunus* (the ridged spores)
- Prunus* the ancient Latin name, *Prunus*, *Pruni*, for a plum tree
- pruriens* irritant, stinging, itch-causing, present participle of *prurio*, *prurire* (hairs on the fruits of *Mucuna pruriens*)
- prussicus* -a -um from Prussia (the areas ruled by the Hohenzollern dynasty)
- pruthenicus* -a -um from the environs of the Pruth river dividing Romania and Moldova
- przewalskii* for Nicholas M. Przewalski (1839–88), Russian explorer and collector in China (for whom, Przewalski's horse)
- psamma*-, *psammo*- sand-, *ψαμμός*
- Psamma* Strand-dweller, *ψαμμός* (the old generic name for marram grass refers to its habitat)
- Psammisia* for Psammis, Egyptian ruler c. 376 BC
- psammophilus* -a -um liking sandy habitats, *ψαμμός-φίλος*
- psammopus* -a -um sandy-stalked, downy-stalked, *ψαμμός-πους*
- psaridis* -is -e having surface markings like a starling, *ψαρός*
- pseud*-, *pseudo*- sham-, false-, *ψευδής*, *ψευδος*, *ψευδο*-, *ψευδ*-,
- pseudacacia* false or pseudo *Acacia* (the similar appearance of *Robinia pseudacacia*)
- pseudacantholimon* false or pseudo *Acantholimon*
- pseudachillea* false or pseudo *Achillea*
- pseudacorus* false *Acorus*, *ψευδος-ακόρον*
- Pseudagrostistachys* False-grass-like-spike, *ψευδος-αγρωστis-σταχys* (refers to the short axillary racemes)
- pseudarmeria* false or pseudo *Armeria*
- Pseuderanthemum* false or pseudo *Eranthemum*
- Pseudoaegle* False-Aegle, *ψευδος-αεγλε*
- pseudoalpina* false or pseudo (*Clematis*) *alpina*

*pseudoambiguus* false or pseudo (*Cotoneaster*) *ambiguus*  
*pseudoaxillaris* -is -e false or pseudo (*Carex*) *axillaris*  
*Pseudobombax* false or pseudo *Bombax*  
*pseudocapsicastrum* false or pseudo (*Solanum*) *capsicastrum*  
*pseudocapsicum* false or pseudo (*Solanum*) *capsicum*  
*pseudocerasus* false or pseudo (*Prunus*) *cerasus*  
*pseudochina* false or pseudo Chinese (*Smilax*)  
*pseudochrysanthum* false or pseudo (*Rhododendron*) *chrysanthemum*  
*pseudococcinius* -a -um false or pseudo *coccineus*  
*Pseudocydonia* false or pseudo *Cydonia* (*Chaenomeles*)  
*pseudocyperus* false or pseudo *Cyperus* (*Carex*)  
*pseudocystopteris* false or pseudo *Cystopteris* (*Ariostegia*)  
*Pseudocytisus* false or pseudo *Cytisus* (*Vella*)  
*pseudodictamnus* false or pseudo *Dictamnus* (*Ballota*)  
*pseudodistans* false (*Pucinellia*) *distans*  
*Pseudoechinolaena* false or pseudo *Echinolaena*  
*pseudofarinaceus* -a -um with a false farina, *pseudo-farina*  
*pseudofennica* false or pseudo (*Sorbus*) *fennica*  
*pseudofumarioides* false or pseudo (*Pelargonium*) *fumarioides*  
*pseudoginseng* false or pseudo (*Panax*) *ginseng*  
*pseudoglutinosum* false or pseudo (*Pelargonium*) *glutinosum*  
*Pseudognaphalium* false or pseudo *Gnaphalium*  
*pseudograndidentata* false or pseudo (*Populus*) *grandidentata*  
*pseudohelvola* false or pseudo *Helvola*  
*pseudohenryi* false or pseudo (*Lysimachia*) *henryi*  
*Pseudohydnum* false or pseudo *Hydnum*  
*pseudohibericum* false or pseudo (*Cyclamen*) *ibericum*  
*pseudointegrifolia* false or pseudo (*Meconopsis*) *integrifolia*  
*pseudointegrus* -a -um incomplete, false completeness, *pseudo-integritas* (partial network of lines)  
*pseudokotschy* false or pseudo (*Saxifraga*) *kotschy*  
*pseudolanuginosus* false or pseudo (*Thymus*) *lanuginosus*  
*Pseudolarix* false or pseudo *Larix*  
*pseudolaxiflora* false or pseudo (*Linaria*) *laxiflora*  
*pseudomas*, *pseudo-mas* false or pseudo (*Dryopteris* or *Lastraea*) *mas*  
*pseudomezereum* false or pseudo (*Daphne*) *mezereum*  
*Pseudomonas* False-monad (broad name for certain ciliate rod-bacteria, some being pathogenic)  
*pseudomuscari* false or pseudo (*Muscari*) *muscar*  
*pseudomyrsinites* false or pseudo (*Salix*) *myrsinites*  
*pseudonarcissus* false or pseudo *Narcissus poeticus*  
*pseudonatronatus* false or pseudo (*Rumex*) *natronatus*  
*Pseudopanax* false or pseudo *Panax*  
*pseudoparadoxa* false or pseudo (*Carex*) *paradoxa*  
*pseudopetiolatum* false or pseudo (*Hypericum*) *petiolatum*  
*pseudophegopteris* false or pseudo *Phegopteris*  
*Pseudophoenix* false or pseudo *Phoenix* (resemblance to date palm)  
*pseudopilosella* false or pseudo *Pilosella*, with a false felting, false (*Conocybe*) *pilosella*  
*pseudoplatanus* false or pseudo (*Acer*) *platanus*  
*pseudopraevignus* false step-son, *praevignus*, *praevigni* (meaning unclear)  
*pseudopulcher* false or pseudo (*Rumex*) *pulcher*  
*pseudopumilum* false or pseudo (*Iris*) *pumilum*  
*pseudopura* false or pseudo (*Mycena*) *pura*  
*Pseudorchis* false or pseudo *Orchis*  
*pseudoreticulata* false or pseudo (*Vitis*) *reticulata*  
*Pseudorlaya* false or pseudo *Orlaya* (= false or pseudo *Daucus*)  
*Pseudosassa* false or pseudo *Sassa*

## The Names of Plants

- pseudoscaber* false or pseudo (*Asparagus*) *scaber*, false or pseudo (*Porphyrillus*) *scaber*
- pseudosecalinus* -a -um false or pseudo (*Bromus*) *secalinus*
- pseudosibiricum* false or pseudo (*Geranium*) *sibiricum*
- pseudosieboldianum* false or pseudo (*Acer*) *sieboldianum*
- pseudosikkimensis* -is -e false or pseudo (*Primula*) *sikkimensis*
- pseudospathulata* false or pseudo (*Alstoemeria*) *spathulata*
- Pseudostellaria* false or pseudo *Stellaria*
- pseudostrobus* false or pseudo (*Pinus*) *strobus*
- pseudosuber* false or pseudo (*Quercus*) *suber*
- pseudotinctoria* false or pseudo (*Inidigofera*) *tinctoria*
- Pseudotsuga* false or pseudo *Tsuga*
- pseudoturneri* false or pseudo (*Quercus*) *turneri*
- pseudoversicolor* false or pseudo (*Pedicularis*) *versicolor*
- pseudoviola* false or pseudo (*Impatiens*) *viola*
- pseudovirgata* false or pseudo (*Euphorbia*) *virgata*
- Pseudowintera* false or pseudo *Wintera*
- Psidium* a Greek name, ψιδιον (formerly for the pomegranate, for the similarity of the fruits)
- psilanthus* -a -um slender-, smooth- or naked-flowered, φιλο-ανθος
- psilocolus* -a -um prairie-dwelling, living in empty places, botanical Latin from ψιλος and colo
- psilo-* slender-, smooth-, bare-, ψιλος, φιλο-
- psilocaulis* -is -e slender or bare stemmed, ψιλος-καυλος
- Psilocybe* Bald-head, ψιλος-κυβη (the pileus of the liberty cap toadstool resembles the Phrygian bonnet given to freed Roman slaves)
- psiloglottis* -is -e having a smooth tongue, lip or labellum, ψιλος-γλωττα
- psilostachyus* -a -um having slender spikes, ψιλος-σταχυς
- Psilostemon*, *psilostemon* Slender- or Naked-stamens, ψιλος-στεμον
- Psilostrophe* Naked-carrier, ψιλος-(τροφος, τροφεις) (the naked receptacle as the 'nurse')
- Psilotum* Naked, ψιλος (hairless) (***Psilotaceae***)
- psittacinus* -a -um parrot-like, ψιττακος (contrasted colouration of parrot toadstool)
- psittacoides* resembling a parrot, ψιττακος-οειδης (brightly coloured flower-heads of *Cirrhopetalum*)
- psittacorus* -a -um of parrots, ψιττακος, *psittacus*
- Psittacula* Parrot-like, feminine diminutive from ψιττακος, *psittacus* (the troublesome ring-necked parakeet)
- Psoralea* Warted-one, ψοραλεος (the dot-marked vegetative parts)
- Psyche* Love, for Psyche (one of the Dryad nymphs married to Cupid, often personified in female form as the soul of man or as a butterfly)
- psychodes*, *psycodes* butterfly-like, ψυχη-ωδες (like Psyche the Dryad nymph)
- Psychotria* Refreshment, ψυχη (for the reputed medicinal properties of some)
- psychrophilus* -a -um cold-loving, ψυχρος-πιλος
- Psylliostachys* Bare-spike, ψιλο-σταχυς
- Psyllium*, *psyllium* of fleas, ψυλλα (from a Greek name, ψυλλιον, refers to the resemblance of *Plantago psyllium* seed to a fleas, ψυλλα) (gall-forming jumping plant lice, *Psylla*, are homopterans, not fleas)
- psyllocephalus* -a -um having a head of seeds looking like fleas, ψυλλα-κεφαλη
- Ptarmica*, *ptarmica* causing sneezes, πταρμικος (*Dioscorides'* onomatopoeic generic name, πταρμικη) (Gerard translated the apothecaries' *herba sternutatoria* as sneezewort, *Achillea ptarmica*)
- ptarmiciflorus* -a -um with sneezewort-like flower heads, *ptarmica-florum*
- ptarmicoides* resembling *Achillea ptarmica*, *ptarmica-oides*
- Ptelea* the ancient Greek name, πτελεα (for elm, transferred for the similarity of the fruit)
- Pteleopsis* *Ptelea*-like, πτελεα-οψις (resembling the hop-tree)



*pteno-* deciduous-, *πτηνος*  
*ptera-, ptero-, -pteris -is -e, ptery-* with a wing-, winged-, *πτερον, πτερο-, πτερυξ*  
*Pteracanthus* Winged-Acanthus, *πτερ-ακανθος*  
*Pteranthus, pteranthus -a -um* with winged flowers, *πτερ-ανθος*  
*pteridifolius -a -um* having fern-like leaves, *pteris-folium*  
*pteridioides* resembling *Pteridium*, *Pteridium-oides*  
*pteridis -is -e* of ferns, living on *Pteris* (*Eriophyes*, acarine gall mite)  
*Pteridium* Small-fern, *πτεριδιον* (diminutive of *πτερις*)  
*Pteridophyllum* Fern-leaf, *πτερις-φυλλον* (the pinnatisect leaf-blades)  
*pterifolius -a -um* fern-leaved, *Pteris-folium*  
*pteriphilus -a -um* fern-loving, *πτερυξ-φίλος* (epiphytic orchid)  
*Pteris* Feathery, *πτερυξ* (the Greek name for a fern)  
*-pteris -fern, -wing-like, -winged, πτερυξ*  
*Pterocarpus, pterocarpus -a -um* Winged-fruit, *πτερο-καρπος*  
*Pterocarya* Winged-nut, *πτερο-καρπος* (the winged fruits of most)  
*pteroacaulis -is -e, pterocaulon* with winged stems, *πτερο-καυλος*  
*Pteroceltis* Winged-Celtis, *πτερο-κηλτις* (has winged seeds)  
*Pterocephalus, pterocephalus -a -um* Winged-head, *πτερο-κεφαλη* (the appearance of the senescent flower-heads)  
*pterocladon* having winged branches, *πτερο-κλαδος*  
*Pteroglossaspis* Winged-tongue-shield, *πτερο-γλωσσα-ασπις*  
*pteronurus -a -um* with feathered venation or winged veins, *πτερο-νευρα*  
*pterospermus -a -um* with winged seeds, *πτερο-σπερμα*  
*pterosporus -a -um* with winged spore, *πτερο-σπορα*  
*pterostoechas* winged (*Lavandula*) *stoechas*  
*Pterostylis* Winged-style, *πτερο-στυλος* (the column is winged)  
*Pterostyrax* Winged-Styrax, *πτερο-στυραξ* (one species has winged fruits)  
*-pterus -a -um -winged, πτερυς, πτερυγος* (mostly meaning frond, or -fronded)  
*-pterygius -a -um -small-winged, πτερυγιον*  
*Pterygota* Winged-ear, *πτερυγιον-ωτος* (the *Acer*-fruit-like seed)  
*ptilanthus -a -um* having downy (feathery) flowers, *πτιλον-ανθος*  
*ptilo-* feathery-, *πτιλον, πτιλο-*  
*ptiloglossus -a -um* with a feathery-textured surface of the lip, *πτιλο-γλωσσα*  
*Ptilostemon* Feathery-stamened-one, *πτιλον-στεμων*  
*Ptilotus* (*Ptilotum*) Feathered, *πτιλον* ( $\equiv$  *Trichinium*)  
*ptolemaicus -a -um* for the Greek astronomer and geographer Claudius Ptolemy (127–145 BC), author of *μεγαλη συνταξις της αστρονομιας*, which, as *Almagest*, was a standard astronomical treatise until Copernicus and Kepler  
*-ptosis -is -e -flapped, πτοσις*  
*ptycho-* layered-, folded-, of dells or clefts-, *πτυξη, πτυξ, πτυχος, πτυχο-*  
*Ptychopyxis* Folded-capsule, *πτυχος-πυξις*  
*Ptychosperma* Folded- or Cleft-seed, *πτυχος-σπερμα*  
*pubens* full-grown, juicy, *pubens*  
*pubera* grown-up; downy, *pubes* (*puber*), *puberis*  
*puberulus -a -um* somewhat downy, diminutive of *puber*  
*pubescens* maturing, attaining maturity; becoming downy-hairy, present participle of *pubesco, pubescere, pubescui*  
*pubi-, pubigenus -a -um, pubigerus -a -um* hairy, *pubes-gero*  
*pubibundus -a -um* with much downy hair, *pubes-abunde*  
*pubicalyx* with a downy calyx, botanical Latin from *pubes* and *καλυξ*  
*pubiflorus -a -um* with downy flower surfaces, *pubes-florum*  
*pubigerus -a -um* hairy, bearing hairs, *pubes-gero*  
*Pubilaria* Hairy, *pubes* (the clothing of fibrous leaf remains on the rhizome)  
*pubinervis -is -e* having hairs along the veins, *pubes-neroa*  
*pubirameus -a -um* having pubescent branches, *pubes-ramus*  
*Puccinellia* for Benedetto Puccinelli (1808–50), Professor of Botany at Lucca  
*puddum* from a Hindi name for a cherry

## The Names of Plants

*pudens* drooping, modest, present participle of *puDET*, *puDere*, *puDUit*  
*puDibundus* -a -um modest, *puDibundus*  
*puDicus* -a -um retiring, chaste, modest, bashful, *puDicus* (*Mimosa puDica*, the humble plant, 'hides' itself when touched, by folding together all its leaflets)  
*puDorosus* -a -um very bashful, *puDET*, *puDere*, *puDUit* (*puDitum*) (shy flowers)  
*Puelia*, *puelii* for Timothée Puel (1812–90), French botanist in Syria  
*puellaris* -is -e girlish, young wife; youthful, *puella*, *puellae*  
*Pueraria* for Marc Nicolas Puerari (1765–1845), Swiss Professor of Botany at Copenhagen  
*puertoricensis* -is -e from Puerto Rica, W Indies  
*pugionacanthus* -a -um having dagger-shaped thorns, botanical Latin from *pugionis* and *ακανθος*  
*pugioniformis* -is -e (us) dagger-shaped, (*pugio*, *pugionis*)-forma  
*pugnax* obstinate, aggressive, *pugnax*, *pugnacis*  
*pugniformis* -is -e with the shape of a fist, botanical Latin from (πυξ, πυγμα) and forma  
*pulchellus* -a -um beautiful, pretty, diminutive of *pulcher*  
*pulcher* -chra -chrum beautiful, handsome, fair, *pulcher*, *pulchri*  
*pulcherrimus* -a -um most beautiful, most handsome, superlative of *pulcher*  
*pulchriflorus* -a -um having beautiful flowers, *pulchri-florum*  
*pulegioides* resembling *Pulegium*, *Pulegium-oides*  
*Pulegium*, *pulegius* -a -um Flea-dispeller, *pulex*, *pulicis* (Pliny's name, *pulegium*, for a plant whose burning leaves kill fleas)  
*Pulicaria*, *pulicarius* -a -um Fleabane, Latin name for a plant which wards off fleas, *pulex*, *pulicis*  
*pulicaris* -is -e of fleas, *pulex*, *pulicis* (e.g. the shape of the fruits)  
*pullatus* -a -um clothed in black, sad-looking, mournful, *pullus*  
*pulloides* resembling (*Campanula*) *pulla*  
*pullus* -a -um raven-black, almost dead-black, *pullus*  
*Pulmonaria* Lung-wort, *pulmones* (the signature of the spotted leaves, *herba pulmonariae maculosae*, as indicative of efficacy in the treatment of respiratory disorders)  
*pulmonarioides* resembling *Pulmonaria*, *Pulmonaria-oides*  
*pulmonarius* -a -um like the lungs, *pulmo*, *pulmonis* (appearance or texture)  
*pulposus* -a -um fleshy, pulpy, *pulpa*, *pulpae*  
*Pulsatilla*, *pulsatillus* -a -um Quiverer, *pulsata* (Brunfels' name for the movement of the flowers in the wind, '*pulsatione floris vento*' in Linnaeus)  
*pulveratus* -a -um, *pulverulus* -a -um, *pulverulentus* -a -um covered with powder, powdery, full of dust, *pulvis*, *pulveris*  
*pulviger* -era -erum dusted, powdered, bearing dust, *pulvis-gero*  
*pulvinaris* -is -e sacred couch, cushioned, pulvinate, *pulvinus*, *pulvini* (the swollen appearance of these organs of movement)  
*pulvinatus* -a -um cushion-like, cushion-shaped, with *pulvini*, *pulvinus*, *pulvini pulvinus*, *pulvini*  
*pulviniformis* -is -e having swellings resembling *pulvini*, *pulvinus-forma*  
*pumilio*, *pumilus* -a -um very small, low, small, dwarf, *pumilio*, *pumilionis*  
*pumilionus* -a -um dwarf, *pumilio*, *pumilionis* (habit)  
*punctati*-, *puncti*-, *punctatus* -a -um punctate, with a pock-marked surface, spotted, *pungo*, *pungere*, *pupugi*, *punctum*  
*punctatifolius* -a -um having leaves bearing dots or small indentations, *punctus-folium*  
*punctatissimus* -a -um the most punctate or spotted, superlative of *punctatus*  
*puncticulatus* -a -um, *puncticulosus* -a -um covered in small spots, *punctum*, *puncti*  
*punctilobulus* -a -um dotted-lobed, botanical Latin from *punctatus* and λοβος  
*punctioris* -a -um dotted, spotted, punctate, *punctum*, *puncti*  
*punctulatus* -a -um covered in small dots, minutely punctate, *punctum*, *puncti*  
*pungens* ending in a sharp point, pricking, *pungo*, *pungere*, *pupungi*, *punctum*

*Punica* from a name, *malum punicum*, Carthaginian apple; in Pliny, *malum granatum*, many-seeded apple, gave the old French, pome grenate, and our pomegranate (*Punicaceae*)

*puniceus* -a -um crimson, carmine-red, pomegranate-coloured, *puniceus*

*punici-* pomegranate-like, *Punica-*

*punicus* -a -um from Tunisia, Phoenician, (φοινικες); pomegranate, reddish-purple

*punjabensis* -is -e from the Punjab area of NW India and E Pakistan

*puralbus* -a -um plain- or pure-white, *purus-albus*

*purdomii* for William Purdom (1880–1921), collected for Veitch in China with Farrer

*purdyi* for Carl Purdy (1861–1945), student of the California flora

*purgans* purging, cleansing, present participle of *purgo*, *purgare*, *purgavi*, *purgatum*

*purgus* -a -um purgative (the officinal root, *purga* de Jalapa, of *Ipomoea purga*)

*purpurascens*, *purpurescens* becoming purple, *purpureus-essentia*

*purpuratus* -a -um empurpled, purplish, *purpureus*

*purpureifolius* -a -um purple-leaved, *purpureus-folium*

*purpurellus* -a -um somewhat empurpled, diminutive of *purpureus*

*purpureoauratus* -a -um purple and golden coloured, *purpureus-aureus*

*purpureo-badius* -a -um purple and reddish-brown, *purpureus-badius*

*purpureobracteatus* -a -um with purple bracts, *purpureus-brattea*

*purpureocaeruleus* -a -um purple and blue coloured, *purpureus-caeruleus*

*purpureo-maculatus* -a -um having purple spots, *purpureus-macula*

*purpureopilosus* -a -um having a purple indumentum, *purpureus-pilosus*

*purpureospathus* -a -um with purple spathes, *purpureus-spatha*

*purpureosplendes* glowing purple, present participle from *purpureus*-(splendo, splendere)

*purpureus* -a -um reddish-purple, *purpureus*

*purpurinus* -a -um somewhat purplish, diminutive of *purpureus*

*purpusii* for either of the brothers J. A. and C. A. Purpus of Darmstadt

*Purshia*, *purshianus* -a -um for Frederick Traugott Pursh (Pursch) (1774–1820), author of *Flora Americae septentrionalis* (*Rhamnus purshiana* yields cascara sagrada)

*purus* -a -um clear, spotless, pure, chaste, unadorned, *purus*

-pus -foot, πους, ποδος

*Puschkinia* for Count Graffen Apollos Apollosovitsch Mussin-Puschkin (d. 1805),

Russian phytochemist and plant collector in the Caucasus

*pusilliflorus* -a -um having very small flowers, *pussilus-florum*

*pusillus* -a -um weak, insignificant, minute, very small, slender, *pusillus*

*pustulatus* -a -um as though covered with blisters or pimples, *pustula*, *pustulae*

*pustulosus* -a -um pustuled, pimples, *pustula*, *pustulae*

*putatus* -a -um, *puteolatus* -a -um pitted, *puteus*, *putei*

*puteanus* -a -um of rot, *puter*, *putris* (*Coniophora* is a wet-rot fungus and its fruiting body is rough with pits, *puteus*, *putei*)

*putens* foetid, stinking, present participle of *puteo*, *putere*

*puteorum* of the pits, *puteus*, *putei*

*Putoria* Stinker, *puteo*, *putere* to stink

*putumayensis* -is -e, *putumayo* from Putumayo department, S Colombia

*putus* -a -um entirely pure, *putus*

*Puya* from the Chilean vernacular name

*pycn-*, *pycno-* close-, densely-, compact-, dense-, πυκνος, πυκνο-, πυκν-

*pycnacanthus* -a -um having dense spines or thorns, πυκνος-ακανθος

*Pycnanthemum* Densely-flowered, πυκν-ανθειος

*Pycnanthus*, *pycnanthus* -a -um Densely-flowered, πυκν-ανθος

*Pycnobotrya* Dense-bunched, πυκνος-βοτρυς

*pycnocephalus* -a -um with a dense head, πυκνο-κεφαλη (of flowers)

*pycnophyllus* -a -um with densely arranged leaves, πυκνο-φυλλον

*Pycnophilthopsis* Resembling-compact-*Plinthus*, πυκνο-πλινθος-οφης (*Plinthus* is a Cape coast Aizoaceae genus)

## The Names of Plants

- pyncnosorus* -a -um with a dense covering of sori, πυκνος-σώρος  
*Pyncnostachys*, *pyncnostachyus* -a -um close-spiked, πυκνο-στάχυς  
*pyncnotrichus* -a -um with dense hairs, πυκνο-τριχός  
*pygmaeus* -a -um, *pygmeus* -a -um dwarf, πύξ, πυγμαίος (the size of a fist, some say the length from elbow to fist)  
*pylzowianus* -a -um for Mikhail Alexandrovich Pylzov, who collected in China c. 1870  
*pyr*- fire-, πυρ, πυρός, πυρρος  
*Pyracantha* Fire-thorn, πυρ-ακανθα, could equally be for flower colour or the lasting effects of pricks by its thorns (Dioscorides' name, πυρακανθα)  
*pyracanthus* -a -um fire-thorned, πυρ-ακανθα (persistent irritation caused by the thorns)  
*Pyracomeles* name of hybrids between *Pyrus* and *Chaenomeles*  
*pyrainus* a name used by Rafinesque-Schmaltz for a *Pyrus* synonymous with *P. amygdaliformis* (πύρα, a funeral place or pyre, a fire place)  
*pyrami* for Pyramus, Thisbe's lover  
*pyramidalis* -is -e, *pyramidatus* -a -um conical, pyramidal, πυραμίδας  
*pyraster* an old, derogatory generic name, *Pyrus-aster*  
*-pyren*, *pyreno*- kernel-, stone-, πυρήν  
*pyrenaicus* -a -um, *pyrenaicus* -a -um from the Pyrenees mountain range (*Pyrene*, *Pyrenes*)  
*pyrenomycetes* fire-fungi, πυρήν-μυκές (appear on burnt earth)  
*pyrethrifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Pyrethrum*, *Pyrethrum-folium*  
*Pyrethrum*, *pyrethrum* Fire, πυρ-εθρον (medicinal use in treating fevers)  
*pyri*-, *pyri* pear-, *pirus*, *pyrus*, living on *Pyrus* (*Lastodiplosis*, dipteran gall midge)  
*pyriferus* -a -um bearing fruits resembling pears, *pyrus-fero*  
*pyrifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to those of pear, *Pyrus-folium*  
*pyriformis* -is -e pear-shaped, *Pyrus-forma*  
*pyriodorus* -a -um pear-scented, *Pyrus-odor*  
*pyro*-, *pyrro*-, *pyrrho*- fire-, πυρ, πυρός, πυρο-, πυρρος, πυρρο-  
*Pyrocrataegus* the name formula for hybrids between *Pyrus* and *Crataegus*  
*Pyrocynodonia* the name formula for graft hybrids, chimaeras, between *Pyrus* and *Cynodonia*  
*pyrogalus* -a -um fiery or burning milk, (πυρ, πυρός)-γάλα (the taste of the sap)  
*Pyrola* Pear-like, *Pyrus* (compares the leaves) (Turner Englished the German name Wintergrün, as wintergreen) (*Pyrolaceae*)  
*pyrolifolius* -a -um, *pyrolaefolius* -a -um with *Pyrola*-like leaves, *Pyrola-folium*  
*pyroliflorus* -a -um, *pyrolaeflorus* -a -um having *Pyrola*-like flowers, *Pyrola-florum*  
*Pyrolirion* Fire-lily, πυρο-λειρίον (flower-colour)  
*pyroloides* resembling *Pyrola*, *Pyrola-oides*  
*Pyronia* the composite name for hybrids between *Pyrus* and *Cynodonia*  
*pyropaeus* -a -um fiery-eyed; deep-red, bronzed, πυροπος, *pyropus*  
*pyrophilus* -a -um fire-loving, growing on burnt earth, πυρο-φίλος  
*pyrotechnicus* -a -um fiery art, flamboyant, (πυρ, πυρός)-(τεχνη, τεχνικός)  
*pyrotrichus* -a -um with flame-coloured hairs, πυρο-τριχός  
*Pyrostegia* Fiery-roof, πυρο-στεγη (the ruddy colour of the upper corolla lobes)  
*Pyrrheima* Red-clothed, πυρρος-ειμα (the covering of red hair, = *Tradescantia*)  
*Pyrrcoma* Flame-leaved, πυρρος-κομη  
*Pyrrrosia* Fire-coloured, πυρρος  
*Pyrrhula* Little-flame, feminine diminutive from πυρρος (the troublesome bullfinch)  
*Pyrrularia*, *pyrrularius* -a -um Little-pear, diminutive of *Pyrus* (in allusion to shape of the fruit)  
*-pyrum* -wheat, πυρός  
*Pyrus* from the ancient Latin name, *pirus*, for a pear tree  
*Pythium* Rot-causing, πύθω (saprophytic fungi)

*Pyxidanthera* Lidded-box-anthers, πυξιδ-ανθρα  
*pyxidarius -a -um* like a small lidded box, πυξις  
*pyxidiferus -a -um* carrying a small box-like structure, πυξιδιον-φερω  
*pyxidatus -a -um* small-box-like, πυξιδιον, diminutive of πυξις (e.g. some stamens)

*quad-, quadri-* four-, *quattuor*; *quad-, quadra-, quadri-, quadro-*  
*quadrangularis -is -e, quadrangulatus -a -um* with four angles, quadrangular, *quadra-*  
*angularis*  
*quadratus -a -um* four-sided, square-stemmed, made square, *quadro, quadrare*  
*quadriauritus -a -um* four-lobed, four-eared, *quadri-auritus*  
*quadribracteatus -a -um* having four bracts, *quadri-bracteatus*  
*quadricolor -a -um* with four colours, *quadri-color* (in the flowers)  
*quadrifarius -a -um* four-partite, four-ranked, *quadri-fariam*  
*quadrifidus -a -um* divided into four, cut into four, *quadri-fidus*  
*quadrifoliolatus -a -um* having four leaflets, *quadri-foliolatus*  
*quadrifolius -a -um* four-leaved, *quadri-folium*  
*quadriglandulosus -a -um* with four glands, *quadri-glandulosus* (on *Passiflora*  
petioles)  
*quadrjugatus -a -um* with four pairs of leaflets, *quadri-jugatus*  
*quadrilocularis -is -e* having a four-chambered ovary, *quadri-loculus*  
*quadrinatus -a -um* having four digitate leaflets, *quadrinus*  
*quadrupartitus -a -um* four-partite, *quadri-(partio, partire, partivi, partitum)*  
*quadripetalus -a -um* having four-petalled flowers, *quadri-petalum*  
*quadrupinnatus -a -um* four-times pinnate, *quadri-pinnatus*  
*quadriquetrus -a -um* square-sided, four-sided, *quadri-quetrus*  
*quadriradiatus -a -um* with four rays, *quadri-radiatus* (florets)  
*quadrispermus -a -um* four-seeded, botanical Latin from *quadri* and σπερμα  
*quadrivalvis -is -e* having a four-valved fruiting body, *quadri-(valvae, valvarum)*  
*quaesitus -a -um* sought after, *quaero, quaerere, quaesivi (quaesii), quaesitum*  
*Qualea* from the Guyanese vernacular name  
*quamash* from the N American Indian name for *Camassia* bulbs, used as food  
*Quamoclit* from the Mexican vernacular name for *Ipomaea quamoclit*, Indian pink;  
some interpret as Dwarf-kidney, κυαμος-κλιτος  
*Quaqua* from a Khoikhoi vernacular name  
*quaquaversus -a -um* growing in all directions, *quaqua-versus*  
*quartinianus -a -um* from Rub'al Khali (the Empty Quarter), Saudi Arabia (the  
world's largest sand desert)  
*quartzitorus -a -um* of soils derived from quartzite rock, modern Latin from German,  
Quartz  
*quasidivaricatus -a -um* as if spreading, *quasi-divaricatus*  
*Quassia* Linnaeus' name, for the Surinamese slave, Graman Quassi, who discov-  
ered the medicinal properties of *Quassia amara*, in 1730  
*quassioides* resembling *Quassia*, *Quassia-οειδης*  
*quater-* fourfold-, four times-, *quater*  
*quaternarius -a -um, quaternatus -a -um* structures arranged in fours, *quaterni,*  
*quaternorum*  
*quaternellus -a -um* with four divisions, four-partite, tetramorous, *quaternatus* with  
feminine diminutive suffix  
*quebracho* Argentinian vernacular meaning axe-breaker, for *Schinopsis* hardwoods  
of the Gran Chaco, that are exploited for tannin  
*quelimanensis -is -e* from Quelimane, Mozambique  
*quelpartensis -is -e* from Jeju (Quelpart), Korea  
*querceticolus -a -um* living in oak woodland, *Quercus-colo*  
*quercetorus -a -um* of communities dominated by *Quercus*  
*querci-, quercinus -a -um* oak-, oak-like, resembling *Quercus*  
*Quercifilix* Oak-fern, *Quercus-filix*

## The Names of Plants

*quercifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of oak, *Quercus-folium*  
*quercinus -a -um* of oaks (saprophytes typically on *Quercus* remains)  
*quercitorum* of communities dominated by *Quercus*  
*Quercus* the old Latin name, *quercus*, *quercus*, for an oak (cognate with Arabic, al-  
qurq, and cork)  
*quercus-baccarum* of oak berries (*Neuroterus*, cynipid oak-currant gall insect)  
*quercus-folii* of oak leaves (*Cynips*, gall wasp)  
*quercus-radici* of oak roots (*Andricus*, gall wasp)  
*queretaroensis -is -e* from Querétaro state, central Mexico  
*Quesnelia* for M. Quesnel, French Consul at Cayenne  
*-quetrus -a -um* -angled, -acutely-angled, sided-, from *quadra* a square  
*quezaltenecus -a -um* from Quetzaltenango (Quezaltenango), SW Guatemala  
*quichiotis* chimaeral, quixotic, modern Latin from the literary character, Don  
Quixote  
*quietus -a -um* peaceful, calm, *quiesco*, *quiescere*, *quievi*, *quietum*  
*quilius -a -um* tube-like, from Middle English for a hollow shaft or tube  
*Quillaja* from the Chilean vernacular name, culaý, for *Quillaja saponaria*, the soap-  
bark-tree  
*quin-, quini-, quinque-* five-, *quinque*; *quini*, *quinorum*; *quini-*  
*Quinaria*, *quinarius -a -um* Five-partite, *quinatus* (the leaflets, = *Parthenocissus*)  
*quinatus -a -um* five-partite, divided into five, *quinatus* (lobes)  
*quincuncialis -is -e* five-twelfths; arranged like the spots on the five-side of a dice  
(*quincunx*, *quincuncis*) or aestivated with two members internal, two members  
external and the fifth half external and half internal, in five ranks  
*quindiensis -is -e* from Quindio, Colombia  
*quinghainicus -a -um* from Tsing-hai (Ching-ahi or Qinghai) province, China  
*quinoa* the Andean vernacular name, kanua, for the food staple, *Chenopodium quinoa*  
*quinquangularis -is -e* five-cornered, five-angled, *quinque-angularis*  
*quinquefarius -a -um* five-branched, *quinque-farius*  
*quinqueflorus -a -um* five-flowered, *quinque-florum*  
*quinquefoliolatus -a -um* with five leaflets, *quinque-foliolatum*  
*quinquefolius -a -um* five-leaved, *quinque-folium*  
*quinelobus -a -um*, *quinelobatus -a -um* with five complete or partial lobes,  
*quinque-lobus*  
*quinelocularis -is -e* five-celled, five-locular, *quinque-loculus* (the ovary)  
*quinenervis -is -e* having five veins, *quinque-nerous*  
*quinquepeta* a misnomer by Buc'hoz, who described *Lassonia quinquepeta* from a  
picture that showed seven erect tepals  
*quinqvulnerus -a -um* with five wounds, *quinque-vulneris* (e.g. red marks on the  
corolla)  
*quintuplex* in multiples of five, fivefold, *quintuplex*  
*quintupli-* five-, *quintuplex*  
*quintuplinervius -a -um* with five veins, *quintuplex-nerous*  
*quintus -a -um* fifth, *quintus*  
*Quiongzhueta* from Kwangsi Chuang autonomous region, China  
*quiriguanus -a -um* from Quirigua, E Guatemala  
*Quisqualis* Who? What-kind? (from a Malay name, udani, which Rumphius  
transliterated as Dutch hoedanig, for how? what? to reflect the variable habit and  
colouring)  
*quitensis -is -e* from Quito, Ecuador

*rabdo-* see *rhabdo-*, ράβδος, ράβδο-

*Rabdosia* Rod-like, ράβδος

*racem-, racemi-* with flowers arranged in a raceme, *racemus*, *racemi* (see Fig. 2b)

*racemiflorus -a -um* having racemose inflorescences, raceme-flowered, *racemus-*  
*florum*

- racemosus* -a -um having racemose inflorescences, *racemus* (see Fig. 2b)
- racemus* -a -um racemose, having pedicelled flowers arranged singly along the rachis, *racemus* (literally a bunch of grapes)
- rache*-, *rachi*-, -*rachis* rachis-, -rachis, backbone, ραχίς (used botanically for the axis of compound structures such as leaves)
- rachimorphus* -a -um back bone-like, with a zigzag central axis, ραχίς-μορφή (as in *Rottboellia*)
- raco*- ragged-, tattered-, patched-, ρακος, ρακο-
- Racopilum* Tattered-felt-hat, ρακος-πίλος (the calyptra)
- Racosperma* Patched-seed, ρακος-σπερμα (the testa)
- raddeanus* -a -um for Gustav Ferdinand Richard Radde (1831–1903), Director of the Tiflis Caucasian Museum
- radens* rasping, scraping, present participle from *rado*, *radere*, *rasi*, *rasum* (the rough surface)
- radialis* -is -e of long olives; actinomorphic, radial, *radius*
- radians* shining, radiating, present participle of *radio*, *radiare*
- radiatiflorus* -is -e with the ligulate florets increasing in length toward the outside of the capitulum, *radius-forma*
- radiatus* -a -um radiating outwards, radiant, *radiatus*
- radicalis* -is -e arising from a root or a crown, *radix*, *radicis*
- radicans* with rooting stems or leaves, present participle from *radico*, *radicare*, *radicavi*, *radicatum*
- radicantissimus* -a -um having the most adventitious roots, superlative of *radicans*
- radicatus* -a -um with roots or root-like structures, past participle of *radico*, to strike root
- radicicola* living in roots, *radix-colo* (*Rhizobium* nodule bacterium)
- radiciflorus* -a -um flowering from roots or rootstocks, *radix-florum*
- radicosus* -a -um with a large, conspicuous or numerous roots, comparative of *radico*
- radiiflorus* -a -um with radiating flowers or perianth segments, *radius-florum*
- radinus* -a -um ray-like, slender, ραδινός, *radius*, *radii*
- radioferens* light bearing, glittering, present participle of *radio*-(*fero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*)
- Radiola* Radiating, diminutive of *radius* (the branches)
- radiosus* -a -um having many rays, *radius*, *radii*
- radula* scraping, rough, rasping, like a rasp, modern Latin from *rado*, *radere*, *rasi*, *rasum*
- radulifolius* -a -um having leaves similar to (*Pelargonium*) *radula*, *radula-folium*
- raffia*, *roffia* see *Raphia*
- Rafflesia*, *rafflesianus* -a -um for Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), diplomat, orientalist, naturalist and a founder of London Zoo (*Rafflesiaceae*)
- ragas* fissured, ραγας
- ragusinus* -a -um from Dubrovnik (Ragusa), Croatia
- rajah* ruler, from the Hindi, *raja*, prince (Sanskrit, *rajan*, king)
- rakaiensis* -is -e from the Rakai Valley, Canterbury, New Zealand
- rakiurus* -a -um ragged-tailed, ραγος-ουρα; from Stewart Island, New Zealand
- ramalanus* -a -um from Mount Ramala, W China; having twigs, *ramalia*
- Ramaria* Twiggy, *ramalia*, *ramalium* (the numerous branches of the fruiting body)
- ramealis* -is -e of twigs or branches, *rameus*
- ramellosus* -a -um like brushwood, twiggy, diminutive of *ramus*
- ramentaceus* -a -um covered with scales, *ramentum*, *ramenti* (ramenta)
- rameus* -a -um -branched, *ramus*, *rami*
- rami*- branches-, of branches-, branching-, *ramus*, *rami*
- ramiferus* -a -um bearing branches, branched, *ramus-fero*
- ramiflorus* -a -um with flowers on the branches, *ramus-florum*
- ramipressus* -a -um having very closely arranged branches, *ramus*-(*premo*, *premere*, *pressi*, *pressum*)

## The Names of Plants

*Ramischia* for F. X. Ramisch (1798–1859), botanist of Prague, Czech Republic  
*Ramonda* for Louis François Elisabeth Ramond de Carbonnières (1755–1827),

French botanist and explorer in the Pyrenees

*ramosior* more branched, comparative of *ramosus*

*ramosissimus -a -um* greatly branched, superlative of *ramosus*

*ramosus -a -um* much branched, branching, *ramus*, *rami*

*ramuensis -is -e* from the environs of the Ramu river, Papua New Guinea

*ramulosus -a -um* very twiggy, *ramulus*, diminutive of *ramus*

*Ranalisma* Frog-*Alisma* (resemblance to an aquatic *Ranunculus*)

*rancidus -a -um* rank, rancid, disgusting, *rancidus*

*Randia* for Isaac Rand (1674–1743), Praefectus of Chelsea Physic Garden

*Ranevea* (*Ravenea*) for Paul Ranevé, Berlin horticulturalist

*rangiferinus -a -um* of reindeer or their territory (*Rangifer tarandus* is the reindeer (*Cladonia rangiferina*))

*raniferus -a -um* bearing frogs, supporting frogs, (*rana*, *ranae*)-*fero* (in the water contained in the leaf bases of many epiphytic bromeliads)

*ranunculifolius -a -um* *Ranunculus*-leaved, *Ranunculus-folium*

*ranunculinus* somewhat *Ranunculus*-like, diminutive of *Ranunculus*

*ranunculoides* *Ranunculus*-like, *Ranunculus-oides*

*ranunculophyllus -a -um* *Ranunculus*-leaved, botanical Latin from *Ranunculus* and *φυλλον*

*Ranunculus* Little-frog, diminutive of *rana*, (the amphibious habit of many) (***Ranunculaceae***)

*Raoulia*, *raoulii* for Edouard F. A. Raoul (1815–52), French surgeon and author of *Choix de plantes de la Nouvelle Zélande*

*rapa*, *rapum* an old Latin name, *rapum*, for a turnip, or rape

*rapaceus -a -um* of turnips, *Rapa*-like, *rapa*, *rapum*

*raphani*- radish-, radish-like-, *ραπῆανος*, *raphanus*, *raphani*

*raphanifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Raphanus*, *Raphanus-folium*

*raphanistrum* like a wild *Raphanus*, *Raphanus-istrum*

*raphanorhizus -a -um* radish-like-rooted, *ραπῆανος-ρίζα*

*Raphanus* the Latin name, *raphanus*, for a radish, from *ραπῆανος*, for cabbage or radish

*raphe*- seam-, *ραφή*

*raphi*-, *raphio*- needle-, *ραφίς*, *ραφιο*-, *ραφίδος*, *ραφίδο*-

*Raphia* from the Malagasy name, *raffia* or *roffia*, for the fibres from *Raphia pedunculata*, or needle (the sharply pointed fruit)

*raphidacanthus -a -um* having needle-like thorns, *ραφίς-ακανθός*

*raphifolius -a -um* having needle-like leaves, botanical Latin from *ραφίς* and *folium*

*Raphiolepis* Needle-scale, *ραφιολεπίς* (the subulate bracts)

*Rapistrum* Wild-turnip-like, *rapum-istrum* (implies inferiority of wild mustard)

*rapum-genistae* broom-turnip, (*rapio*, *rapere*, *rapui*, *raptum*)-*Genista* (the cormose base of *Orobancha* on roots of *Sarothamnus*)

*rapunculoides* resembling rampion, *Rapunculus-oides*

*Rapunculus*, *rapunculus* Little-turnip, diminutive of *rapum* (Bock's reference to *rapunculum*, *quasi parvum rapum*, referring to the swollen roots, gives the cognate rampion)

*rari*- thin-, scattered-, loose-, *rarus*

*rariflorus -a -um* having scattered flowers, *rarus-florum*

*rarus -a -um* scanty, porous, scattered, uncommon, rare, *rarus*

*ratisbonensis -is -e* from Regensburg (*Ratisbon*), Bavaria, Germany

*Rauwolfia*, *Rauwolfia* for Leonard Rauwolf (1535–96), Augsburg physician and traveller in Palestine etc.

*Ravenala* from the Madagascan name for the travellers' tree

*Ravenea* for Paul Ranevé, Berlin horticulturalist

*ravidus -a -um* greyish or tawny, *ravidus*

*ravus -a -um* tawny- or grey-coloured, *ravus*



- re-* back-, again-, against-, repeated-  
*Reaumuria* for René A. Ferchault de Reaumur (1683–1757), French entomologist  
*recedens* retiring, receding, present participle of *recedo*, *recidere*, *reccidi*, *recasum*  
*recens* fresh, young, recent, new, *recens*, *recentis*  
*recisus* -a -um cut off or cut back, *recido*, *recidere*, *recidi*, *recisum*  
*reclinatus* -a -um drooping to the ground, deflexed, bent back, reclined, *reclino*, *reclinare*, *reclinaui*, *reclinatum*  
*reclusus* -a -um see *inclusus*  
*recognitus* -a -um authentic, the true one, examined, *recognosco*, *recognoscere*, *recognovi*, *recognitum*  
*reconditus* -a -um hidden, not conspicuous, concealed, secluded, *recondo*, *recondere*, *reconditi*, *reconditum*  
*rectangularis* -is -e rectangular, *rectus*-*angulus*  
*recti-* straight-, upright-, erect-, *rectus*  
*recticaulis* -is -e straight-stemmed, *rectus*-*caulis*  
*rectiflorus* -a -um virtuous, straight or upright-flowered, *rectus*-*florum*  
*rectifolius* -a -um erect-leaved, *rectus*-*folium*  
*rectinervis* -is -e, *rectinervius* -a -um straight-veined, *rectus*-*nervis*  
*rectiramus* -a -um having ascending or straight branches, *rectus*-*ramus*  
*rectus* -a -um straight, upright, erect, *rego*, *regere*, *rex*, *rectum*  
*recurvans* arching, bending back, present participle of *recurvo*, *recurvare*  
*recurvatus* -a -um, *recurvi-* curved backwards, recurved, *recurvo*, *recurvare*  
*recurvifolius* -a -um having recurved leaves, *recurvus*-*folium*  
*recurvus* -a -um bent or curved backwards, *recurvo*, *recurvare*  
*recutitus* -a -um skinned, circumcised, *re-cutis* (the appearance caused by the reflexed ray florets of the flower head)  
*redactus* -a -um reduced, rendered fruitless, *redigo*, *redigere*, *redegi*, *redactum*  
*redimitus* -a -um bound, wreathed, crowned, *redimio*, *redimire*, *redimii*, *redimitum*  
*redivivus* -a -um coming back to life, renewed, *redivivus* (perennial habit or reviving after drought)  
*redolens* promising, smelling of, perfuming, scenting, present participle of *redoleo*, *redolere*, *redolui*  
*reductus* -a -um drawn back, reduced, *reduco*, *reducere*, *reduxi*, *reductum*  
*reduncus* -a -um curved back, *reduncus*  
*redundans* abounding, overflowing, present participle of *redundo*, *redundare*, *redundavi*, *redundatum*  
*Reevesia* for John Reeves (1774–1856), botanist in Canton, China  
*reficiens* restoring, reviving, refreshing, present participle of *reficio*, *reficere*, *refeci*, *refectum*  
*reflexipetalus* -a -um having petals sharply bent backwards upon themselves, botanical Latin from *reflexus* and *πεταλον*  
*reflexus* -a -um bent back upon itself, reflexed, *reflecto*, *reflectere*, *reflexi*, *reflexum*  
*refractus* -a -um abruptly bent backwards, broken(-looking), *refringo*, *refringere*, *refregi*, *refractum*  
*refulgens* reflecting, flashing, present participle of *refulgeo*, *refulgere*, *refulsi*  
*regalis* -is -e outstanding, kingly, royal, regal, *rex*, *regis*  
*Regelia*, *regelii* for Dr Eduard Albert von Regel (1815–92), superintendent of St Petersburg Imperial Botanic Gardens  
*regeneratus* -a -um regenerating (regrowing after cutting), *re*-(*genero*, *generare*, *generavi*, *gerenatum*)  
*regerminans* re-budding, re-shooting, present participle of *re*-(*germino*, *germinare*)  
*regerminatus* -a -um freely re-sprouting, *re*-*germinans*  
*regina*, *reginae* queen, of the queen (has been used for several queens)  
*reginae-amelaiae* for Caroline Amelia Elizabeth von Braunschweig-Lüneberg (1768–1821) briefly wife of King George IV  
*reginae-olgae* for Queen Olga (890–969), first Russian ruler of Kiev  
*regis-jubae* King-Juba, who was a king of Numidia (Algeria)

## The Names of Plants

*registanicus* -a -um from Rigestan (Registan or the land of sand), SW Afghanistan  
*regius* -a -um splendid, royal, kingly, *rex*, *regis*  
*regma*- breaking-, fracture-, ρηγμα  
*regmacarpus* -a -um with a schizocarp breaking into cocci, with a dehiscent fruit, ρηγμα-καρπος  
*regnans* lording it, prevailing, becoming supreme, present participle of *regno*, *regnare*, *regnavi*, *regnatum*  
*regularis* -is -e uniform, actinomorphic, standard, *regula*, *regulae*  
*regulus* goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*); petty ruler, prince, *regulus*  
*rehderi*, *rehderianus* -a -um for either Jacob Heinrich Rehder (1790–1852), Parks Inspector of Moscow, or Professor Alfred Rehder (1863–1949), see below  
*Rehderodendron* Rehder's-tree, for Professor Alfred Rehder (1863–1949) of the Arnold Arboretum Herbarium, Massachusetts, USA, author of the *Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs*  
*Rehmannia* for Joseph Rehmann (1788–1831), St Petersburg physician  
*reichenbachianus* -a -um for Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig Reichenbach (1793–1879), of the Dresden Botanic Garden, Germany  
*Reineckia* for J. Reinecke, German cultivator of tropical plants  
*Reinwardtia*, *reinwardtii* for Caspar Georg Carl Reinwardt (1773–1854), Director of Leiden Botanic Garden  
*relaxatus* -a -um loose, open, *relaxato*, *relaxare*, *relaxavi*, *relaxatum*  
*relictus* -a -um remnant, primitive, left behind, relict, *relinquo*, *relinquere*, *relevis*, *relictum*  
*religiosus* -a -um sacred, venerated, of religious rites, *religiosus* (the Buddha is reputed to have received enlightenment beneath the bo or peepul tree, *Ficus religiosa*)  
*remediorus* -a -um of medicine, of cures, remedial, *remedium*, *remedi*  
*remoratus* -a -um hindering, delaying, *remoror*, *remorari*, *remoratus*  
*remotiflorus* -a -um having scattered flowers, *remotus-florum*  
*remotifolius* -a -um having remote or scattered leaves, *remotus-folium*  
*remotus* -a -um set aside; distant, secluded, scattered, *removeo*, *removere*, *removi*, *remotum* (e.g. the flowers on the stalk)  
*remulus* -a -um drooping, *remulceo*, *remulcere*, *remulsi* (literally, *remulcum*, a tow-rope)  
*Remusatia* for Abel Remusat (1785–1832), physician and student of the orient  
*renarius* -a -um, *reniformis* -is -e kidney-shaped, *reniform*, *renes* a kidney  
*Renealmia* for Paul Reneaulme (1560–1624), author of *Specimen historia plantarum*  
*renghas* from a Malayan vernacular name  
*renifolius* -a -um having kidney-shaped leaves, (*renes*, *renum*)-*folium*  
*reniformis* -is -e kidney-shaped, (*renes*, *renum*)-*forma*  
*repandens*, *repandus* -a -um with a slightly wavy margin, *repand*, *repandus*  
*repens* creeping, *repo*, *repere*, *repsi*, *reptum* (stoloniferous)  
*replicatus* -a -um double-pleated, doubled down, *replico*, *replicare*  
*reptans* crawling along, creeping and rooting, present participle of *repto*, *reptare*  
*reptatus* -a -um crawling along, creeping and rooting, *repto*, *reptare*  
*repullulans* re-sprouting, present participle of *re-(pullulo, pullulare)*  
*Requienia*, *requienii* for Esprit Requien (1788–1851), student of the floras of S France and Corsica  
*resectus* -a -um shredded, cut off, *re-(seco, secare, secui, sectum)*  
*Reseda* Healer, *resedo* (the name in Pliny refers to its use in treating bruises) (**Resedaceae**)  
*resedi-* *Reseda-*  
*resediflorus* -s -um with flowers similar to *Reseda*  
*resedifolius* -a -um with *Reseda*-like foliage, *Reseda-folium*  
*resiliens* recoiling, springing back, rebounding, present participle of *resilio*, *resilire*, *resilui*  
*resinaceus* -a -um, *resinosus* -a -um resinous, producing resin, *resina*, *resinae*

- resinifer* -era -erum bearing resin, (*resina*, *resinae*)-fero  
*resplendens* shining brightly, shining out, *resplendeo*, *resplendere*  
*restibilis* -is -e perennial, able to return, *resto*, *restare*, *restiti*; able to stay behind, *restito*, *restitare*  
*Restio* Rope-maker, *restio*, *restionis* (use of the fibrous leaves)  
*restitutus* -a -um returning, renewing, restored, *restituo*, *restituere*, *restitui*, *restitutum*  
*restrictus* -a -um confined, sparing, checked, *restringo*, *restringere*, *restrinxi*, *restricturn*  
*resupinatus* -a -um inverted, resupinate, *resupino*, *resupinare* (e.g. those orchids with twisted ovaries)  
*ret*-, *reti*- net-, *rete*, *retis*  
*retama* from the Spanish for *Genista*, from the bushland of S Spain  
*retatus* -a -um netted, net-like, *rete*, *retis*  
*retractus* -a -um lacking a cover, revealed, open, *retego*, *retegere*, *retexi*, *retractum*  
*reticosus* -a -um net-veined, *rete*, *retis*  
*reticulatus* -a -um reticulate, conspicuously net-veined, netted, *rete*, *retis*  
*reticulosus* -a -um somewhat netted with veins, *rete*, *retis*  
*Retinispora* (*Rerinospora*) a former generic synonym for *Thuja* later used to describe coniferous 'seedling-forms' (produced from juvenile material) that retain (*retineo*, *retinere*, *retinui*, *retentum*) the juvenile foliage characteristic (cf. the process and nature of *Hedera arborescens*)  
*retinodes* tenacious looking, (*retineo*, *retinere*, *retinui*, *retentum*)-odes  
*retirugus* -a -um with prominent netted ridges (the sporulating surface of *Leptoglossum retirugum*)  
*retortus* -a -um twisted or turned back, *retorqueo*, *retorquere*, *retorsi*, *retortum*  
*retractus* -a -um drawn backwards; revised; hesitant, *retraho*, *retrahere*, *retraxi*, *retractum*  
*retro*- back-, behind-, backwards-, *retro*  
*retroflexus* -a -um turned backwards or downwards, *retro*-(*flecto*, *flectere*, *flexi*, *flexum*)  
*retrofractus* -a -um stubborn, turned aside, refracted, *retro*-(*frango*, *frangere*, *fregi*, *fractum*)  
*retrorsus* -a -um curved backwards and downwards, *retrorsum*  
*retrospiralis* -is -e with a downwards spiral growth, *retro*-(*spira*, *spirae*)  
*reversus* -a -um turned back, *retro*-(*verto*, *vertere*, *versi*, *versum*)  
*retusiusculus* -a -um slightly or shallowly notched, diminutive of *retusus*  
*retusus* -a -um blunt with a shallow notch at the tip, *retusus* (e.g. leaves; see Fig.7f), *retuse*  
*reventus* -a -um returning, coming back, *revenio*, *revenire*, *reveni*, *reventum*  
*reversus* -a -um reversed, upside down, resupinate, *revertor*, *reverti*, *reversus*  
*revirescens* re-greening, *re*-(*viresco*, *virescere*) (produces a late growth and flowering if dead-headed)  
*revolutus* -a -um rolled back, rolled out and under (e.g. leaf margin), *revolute*, *revolvo*, *revolvere*, *revolvi*, *revolutum*  
*rex* king, *rex*, *regis*  
*Reynoutria* (= *Polygonum*)  
*rhabarbarum* foreign rha, ραβαρβαρον (the root of *Rheum officinalis* came from China via the Volga (ρα) and became the 'Volga drug of the foreigners', ρηα-βαρ-βαρικος, or rhu-barb)  
*rhabdo*- rod-like, rod-, ραβδος, ραβδο-  
*Rhabdophaga* Rod-eater, ραβδος-φαγος (gall mite on leaf margins and twig ends)  
*rhabdospermus* -a -um having rod-shaped seeds, ραβδος-σπερμα  
*Rhabdothamnus* Rod-bush ραβδο-θαμνος (for its entangled habit)  
*rhabdotus* -a -um stiped, with a stipe (stalk), ραβδος  
*rhache*-, *-rhachis* -is -e backbone-, *rachis*-, *-rachis*, ραχίς  
*Rhachicallis* Beautiful-rachis, ραχίς-καλος

## The Names of Plants

*rhacodes* slashed-looking, ραχιζω-ωδης  
*rhadinus -a -um* slender, tender, ραδινος  
*raeticus -a -um* of the *Raeti* people, from the Central, or Rhaetian Alps of the Swiss–Austrian and Swiss–Italian border  
*rhaga-*, *rhagius -a -um* -fissured, -torn, -rent, ραγας  
*Rhagadiolus* Divided, diminutive of ραγας (the inner achenes are caducous but the outer elongate and persist)  
*rhago-* berried, ραξ, ραγος  
*Rhagodia* Berried, ραγος-ωδης  
*Rhamnella* Little-*Rhamnus*, feminine diminutive suffix  
*rhamnifolius -a -um* having leaves similar to those of *Rhamnus*, *Rhamnus-folium*  
*rhamnoides* resembling *Rhamnus*, *Rhamnus-oides*  
*Rhamnus* an ancient name, ραμνος, for various prickly shrubs (*rhamnos* in Pliny) (Rhamnus was a town famed for its statue of Nemesis) (***Rhamnaceae***)  
*rhamphiphyllus -a -um* with short, thorn-tipped leafy spurs, botanical Latin from *Rhamnus* and φυλλον  
*raphamistrum* *vide* raphanistrum  
*raphi-*, *raphio-* needle-like-, needle-, ραφη, ραφης, ραφιδος, ραφιδο-  
*raphidacanthus* *vide* raphidacanthus  
*Rhaphidophora* Needle-carrying, ραφιδο-φορα  
*Rhaphiolepis* Needle-scaled, ραφης-λεπης  
*Rhaphionacme* Apically-neededled, ραφης-ακμη  
*rhaphiophyllus -a -um* having needle-like leaves, ραφης-φυλλον  
*Rhaphithamnus* Needle-shrub, ραφης-θαμνος (some are thorny)  
*Rhapis* (*Raphis*) Needle, ραφης (the leaf spines)  
*rhaponticus -a -um* rha from the Black Sea area, our vegetable rhubarb (*Rhaponticum*, ρα of Dioscorides, with *pontus*, = *Centaurea*)  
*rhapto-* stitched-, ραπτω, ραπτος, ραπτο-  
*Rhaptopetalum* Seamed-petals (the valvate corolla)  
*Rhazya* for Abu Bekr-er-Rasi (ninth/tenth-century), Arabian physician and writer on medicine  
*rheithrophilus -a -um* liking streams, ρειθρον-φίλος  
*Rhektophyllum* Rent-leaved, ρηκτο-φυλλον (the mature leaves are pinnatisect and perforated)  
*rhenanus -a -um*, *reni-* from the environs of the River Rhine (*Rhenus*, *Rhenanus*)  
*rheophilus -a -um* liking a flow (of water), ρεω-φίλος (rheotropic plants)  
*rheophyticus -a -um* stream-plant, ρεω-φυτον  
*Rheum* Greek name, ρηον in Galen, ρα in Dioscorides, from a Persian name, rewend, for the medicinal roots (rhubarb derives from ρα and βαρβαρος)  
*Rhexia* Rupture, ρηξιο (growth between paired, sessile leaves)  
*rhin-*, *rhino-* nose-, ρις, ρινος, ριν-  
*Rhinacanthus* Nose-Acanthus, ρινος-ακανθος (the flower-shape)  
*rhinanthoides* resembling *Rhinanthus*, *Rhinanthus-oides*  
*Rhinanthus* Nose-flower, ριν-ανθος (the upper lip of the corolla)  
*rhinocerotis -i -e* of the rhinoceros, ρηινοκερος (a preferred food plant)  
*rhipi-* fan-shaped-, ριπις, ριπιδος, ριπιδο-  
*Rhipidopteris* Fan-leaved, ριπιδος-πτερυξ  
*rhipo-* reed-mat-, wicker-hurdle-, wand-, staff-, ριψ, ριπος  
*Rhipsalis* Wickerwork-like, ριψ (the slender twining stems)  
*rhiz-*, *rhizo-*, *rhizus* root-, rooted, ριζα  
*Rhizanthemum* Root-flower, ριζ-ανθεμιον (Malaysian parasitic plant)  
*rhizanthus -a -um* flowering from the root, ριζα-ανθος  
*Rhizobium* Root-liver, ριζα-βιοω (root-nodule causing bacteria on legumes)  
*rhizocephalus -a -um* head of roots, many adventitious roots from a large tap root, ριζα-κεφαλη  
*Rhizoctonia* Root-killer, ριζα-κτονος (deuteromycete damping-off and root-rot fungus)

- rhizomatus* -a -um with rhizomes, having dorsiventral, over- or under-ground, rooting stems, ριζα, ριζωμα
- rhizomatosus* -a -um with many rhizomes, ριζωμα (as distinct from bulbs)
- Rhizophora* Carried-on-roots, ριζα-φορα (the long-arched prop-roots) (**Rhizophoraceae**)
- rhizophyllus* -a -um root-leaved, ριζα-φυλλον (the leaves form marginal roots)
- rhizopodium* -a -um rooting from the stalk-base; the root-like base or mycelium of fungi, ριζα-(πους, ποδος)
- rhizus* -a -um -rooted, -root, ριζα
- rhod-, rhodo-* rose-, rosy-, red-, ροδον, ροδο-
- rhodandrus* -a -um with red stamens, ροδον-ανηρ
- rhodanicus* -a -um from the environs of the River Rhone (*Rhodanus*)
- Rhodanthe* Red-flower, ροδ-ανθος (= *Helipterum*)
- Rhodanthemum* Red-flower, ροδ-ανθεμιον
- rhodantherus* -a -um with red stamens, ροδ-ανθηρος
- rhodanthus* -a -um rose-flowered, ροδ-ανθος
- rhodensis* -is -e, *rhodius* -a -um from the Aegean island of Rhodes
- rhodinsulanus* -a -um from Rhode Island, USA
- Rhodiola* Little-rose, diminutive of ροδον (the rose-fragrant rootstock was *radix rhodiae*)
- rhodiolus* -a -um like a small rose, *Rhodiola*-like
- rhodius* -a -um from Rhodes, Greece (*Rhodos*, *Rhodus*)
- Rhodochiton* Red-cloak, ροδο-χιτων (the large calyx)
- rhododendri* of *Rhododendron*, living on *Rhododendron* (*Exobasidium*, basidiomycete fungal gall)
- Rhododendron* (um) Rose-tree, ροδο-δενδρον (an ancient Greek name used for *Nerium oleander*)
- Rhodohypoxis* Red-*Hypoxis*, ροδο-υπο-οξις
- Rhodoleia* Like-a-thornless-rose, ροδο-λειος (the flower and smooth stem)
- rhodopaeus* -a -um, *rhodopensis* -is -e from Rhodope (Rodopi) mountains, Bulgaria-Greece
- Rhodophiala* Red-bowled, ροδο-φιαλη (the corolla)
- rhodophthalmus* -a -um red-eyed, ροδον-οφθαλμος
- rhodopis* -is -e resembling a rose, ροδον-οπισ
- rhodopolius* -a -um rosy greyish-white, ροδον-πολιος
- Rhodora*, *rhodora* Rose-like, ροδον (= *Rhododendron*)
- Rhodothamnus* Rose-shrub, ροδο-θαμνος (the flower colours)
- Rhodotypos* (-us) Rose-type, ροδο-τυπος (floral resemblance)
- rhodoxanthus* -a -um red and yellow, ροδο-ξανθος
- rhoea* -stream, -flow, ρεω (the streaming, ροος, sap or exudate)
- rhoeas* the old generic name, μεκων ροιας, of the field poppy, *Papaver rhoeas* (the pomegranate, ροια, flower colour)
- Rhoeo* Flowing, ρεω (etymology uncertain but could refer to the mucilaginous sap)
- Rhoicissus* Pomegranate-coloured-ivy, ροια-κισσος
- rhoifolius* -a -um with pomegranate-like leaves, botanical Latin from ροια and *folium*
- rhombeus* -a -um, *rhomboides* shaped like a rhombus, ρομβοειδης
- rhombi-*, *rhombicus* -a -um, *rhomboidalis* -is -e, *rhomboidosus* -a -um diamond-shaped, turbot-shaped, rhombic, ρομβος, *rhombus*, *rhombi*
- Rhombifolium*, *rhombifolius* -a -um with rhombus-shaped leaves, *rhombus-folium*
- Rhombiphyllum* Rhomboid-leaf, ρομβο-φυλλον (*Rhombiphyllum rhomboideum* almost a tautonym)
- rhoophilus* -a -um liking creeks or streams, ροος-φιλος
- rhopal-*, *rhopalo-* club-, cudgel-, ροπαλον
- rhopalanthus* -a -um having club-shaped flowers, ροπαλον-ανθος
- rhopalocarpus* -a -um having club-shaped fruits, ροπαλον-καρπος
- rhopalophyllus* -a -um with club-shaped leaves, ροπαλον-φυλλον

## The Names of Plants

*Rhopalostachya* Cudgel-spike, ροπαλον-σταχυον (the strobilar head of sporangia of clubmoss, = *Lycopodium*)  
*Rhopalostylis* Club-shaped-style, ροπαλον-στυλος  
-rhops, -rops -bush, -underwood, -shrub, ρωψ  
*rhumicus* -a -um from the island of Rum (Rhum), W Scotland, or the River Rhume area, W Germany  
*Rhus* from an ancient Greek name for a sumach (Arabic, summaq, for the red dye from *Rhus coriaria*)  
*rhynch-*, *rhyncho-* beak-, ρυγχος, ρυγχο-  
*Rhynchanthus* Beak-flower, ρυγχος-ανθος (the protruding, keeled filament)  
*Rhynchelytrum* (on) Beaked-sheath, ρυγχος-ελυτρον (the shape of the glumes)  
*Rhynchocoris* Beaked-helmet, ρυγχος-κορις (= *Rhinanthus*)  
*rhynchophyllus* -a -um having beaked leaves, ρυγχος-φυλλον  
*rhynchophysis* -a -um with a beaked inflated utricle (bellows), ρυγχος-φυσσα  
*Rhynchosia* Beak, ρυγχος (the shape of the keel petals)  
*Rhynchosinapis* Beaked-*Sinapis*, botanical Latin from ρυγξος and *Sinapis*  
*Rhynchospora* Beaked-seed, ρυγχος-σπορος (the achene has a distinct beak)  
*Rhytachne* Wrinkled-chaff, ρυτις-αχνη (the rugosity of the lower glumes)  
*rhyti-*, *rhytido-* wrinkled-, ρυτις, ρυτιδωμα, ρυτιδος, ρυτιδο-  
*rhytidophylloides* resembling (*Viburnum*) *rhytidophyllum*, *rhytidophyllum-oides*  
*Rhytidophyllum*, *rhytidophyllus* -a -um Untidy-leaved, with wrinkled leaves, ρυτιδο-φυλλον  
*rhyzo-*, *rhyzus* -a -um root-, -rooted, ριζα  
*Ribes* from the Persian, ribas, for the acid-tasting *Rheum ribes*  
*ribesifolius* -a -um, *ribifolius* -a -um with *Ribes*-like foliage, *Ribes-folium*  
*ribis* -is -e of black currant, living on *Ribes* (*Eriophyes*, acarine gall mite)  
*richardsonii* for Sir John Richardson (1787–1865), companion of Sir John Franklin  
*Richiea*, *richeus* -a -um for Colonel A. Riche (d. 1791), French naturalist who died during the search for La Peyrouse  
*ricinifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Ricinus*  
*ricinocarpus* -a -um with *Ricinus*-like fruits, castor-oil-like fruited, botanical Latin from *Ricinus* and καρπος  
*Ricinodendron* *Ricinus*-like-tree, botanical Latin from *Ricinus* and δενδρον (a similarity of the foliage)  
*Ricinus* Tick, *ricinus* (the appearance of the caruncled and coloured seeds)  
*rifanus* -a -um of the N African Rif tribe (*riphaei*, *riphaeorum*)  
*rigens* stiffening, rigid, *rigeo*, *rigere*  
*rigensis* -is -e from Riga, Latvia, on the Baltic  
*rigescens* adopting a stiff texture, hardening, present participle of *rigesco*, *rigescere*, *rigui*  
*rigidifolius* -a -um stiff-leaved, erect-leaved, *rigidus-folium*  
*rigidulus* -a -um quite stiff, diminutive of *rigidus*  
*rigidus* -a -um stiff, inflexible, *rigidus*  
*rimarinus* -a -um bordered, having a border; of the coast, modern Latin *rimarus*, from Old English, rima, Norse, rimí,  
*rimicolus* -a -um inhabiting cracks or crevices, *rimae-colo*  
*rimosus* -a -um with a cracked surface, furrowed, *rimosus*  
*ringens* with a two-lipped mouth, gaping, *ringens*  
*ringo* from the Japanese vernacular name for *Malus ringo*  
*Rinorea* from a Guyanese vernacular name  
*riparius* -a -um of the banks of streams and rivers, *ripa*, *ripae*  
*ripensis* -is -e of riversides and stream banks, *ripa*, *ripae*  
*Ripogonum* Flexible-shoot, ριπος γωνως (growth habit)  
*ritro* a S European name for *Echinops ritro*  
*ritualis* -is -e of ceremonials, belonging to rituals, *ritus*, *ritus* (*Kniphofia ritualis*)  
*rivalis* -is -e of brooksides and streamlets, *rivus*, *rivi*  
*Rivea* for Auguste de la Rive, Swiss physiologist

- Rivina, riviniana* for August Quirinus Rivinus (1652–1722), Professor of Botany at Leipzig
- rivularis* -is -e, *rivulatus* -a -um waterside, of the rivers, diminutive of *rivus*
- rivulosus* -a -um with sinuate marking or grooves, *rivulus*
- rix feminine suffix for masculine nouns ending in -or
- rizhensis* -is -e from Rize, Turkey
- robbiae* for Mary Anne Robb (1829–1912), who reputedly smuggled *Euphorbia amygdaloides* ssp. *robbiae*, Mrs Robb's bonnet, from Turkey, in a hatbox
- robertianus* -a -um of Robert, *herba roberti*, *herba sancti ruperti* (which Robert or Rupert, saint or goblin, is uncertain)
- Robinia* for Jean Robin (1550–1629) and Vesparian Robin (1579–1600), herbalists and gardeners to Henry VI of France
- robur* oak timber, strong, hard, *robur*, *roboris*
- robustior* more stout or robust, comparative of *robustus*
- robustus* -a -um of oak, *robur*; strong-growing, robust, *robustus*
- Rochea* for François de la Roche (1782–1814), French botanical writer
- rockii* for Joseph Francis Charles (Karl) Rock (1884–1962), American collector in China, Tibet, India, Europe, America and Hawaii
- Rodgersia* for Rear Admiral John Rodgers (1812–82), expedition commander of the US Navy
- rodigazianus* -a -um for Señor Rodigas, who collected in S America
- rodo-* rose, rosy-, red-, *pošov*
- Rodriguezia* for Emanuel Rodriguez, eighteenth century Spanish physician and botanist
- Rodriguezella* for João Barbosa Rodrigues (1842–1909), Brazilian botanist
- rodriguesii* from the island of Rodrigues, Indian Ocean
- roebelinii* for W. Roebelin, Swiss collector in the Philippines for Sanders
- Roegneria* for a royal gardener of that name at Oreanda, who assisted K. Koch
- Roella* for W. Roell, Professor of Anatomy at Amsterdam in the eighteenth century
- Roemeria* (*Romeria*) for Johann Jacob Römer (1763–1819), Swiss botanist and editor of *Magazin für die Botanik*
- roezlii* for Benedikt Roezl (1824–85), Austrian collector in Central America.
- Rogersia, rogersii* for Charles Gilbert Rogers (1864–1937) of the Indian Forestry Service
- Rohdea* for Michael Rhode, Bremen physician and botanist
- romanicus* -a -um from Romania
- romanus* -a -um of Rome, *Roma*, *Romae*; Roman, *romanus*
- Romanzoffia, romanzoffianus* -a -um for Prince Nicholas Romanzoff, Russian sponsor of the 1816 expedition around the world
- Romneya* for Reverend Thomas Romney Robinson (1792–1882), astronomer of Armagh, Ireland
- Romulea* for Romulus, founder of Rome
- Rondeletia* for Guillaume Rondelet (1507–66), French physician and aquatic biologist
- roribaccus* -a -um dewberry, *roridus* -baca
- Roridula* Dewy, diminutive of *roridus*, (glandular hairy) (*Roridulaceae*)
- roridus* -a -um apparently with minutely blistered surface, bedewed, *ros*, *roris*
- Rorippa* from the old Saxon name, *rorippen*
- rorippifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling *Rorippa*, *Rorippa-folium*
- rorulentus* -a -um covered in dew, *ros*, *roris*
- Rosa* the Latin name, *rosa*, *rosae* for various roses (*Rosaceae*)
- rosaceus* -a -um looking or coloured like a rose, *rosa*, *rosae*
- rosa-del-monte* rose of the mountain, botanical Latin from the Italian
- rosae*-, *rosi*- rose-like, rose-coloured, *rosa*, *rosae*
- rosae* of roses, living on *rosa* (*Diplolepis*, hymenopteran gall wasp)
- rosalbus* -a -um white-rose, *rosa-albus*
- rosaricus* -a -um from El Rosoria, Baja California, NW Mexico
- rosarius* -a -um of the rose garden, *rosa*

## The Names of Plants

*rosarus* -a -um of roses, living on roses, *rosa* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*rosasinensis* -is -e Chinese-rose, eastern-rose, *rosa-sinensis*  
*Roscoe* for William Roscoe (1753–1831) founder of the Liverpool Botanic Garden  
*roseatus* -a -um flushed rose-pink, *rosa*, *rosae*  
*rosellus* -a -um bunched like a rose, rosette-like, diminutive of *rosa*, *rosae*  
*roseoalbus* -a -um white flushed with pink, *rosa-albus*  
*roseocampanulatus* -a -um with little rose-pink bells, diminutive of *Rosa-campanae* (shaped flowers)  
*roseofractus* -a -um broken red, *frango*, *frangere*, *fregi*, *fractum*  
*roseolus* -a -um pink or pinkish, *rosa*, *rosae*  
*roseopictus* -a -um with rose pink spotting, *rosa-pictus*  
*roseotinctus* -a -um rose-imbued, rose-coloured, *rosa-tinctus*  
*roseus* -a -um rose-like, rose-coloured, *rosa*, *rosae*  
*rosiflorus* -a -um rose-flowered, *rosa-florum*  
*rosifolius* -a -um, *rosaeifolius* -a -um rose-leaved, *rosa-folium*  
*rosmarini*- *Rosmarinus*-, rosemary-  
*rosmarinifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling *Rosmarinus*, *Rosmarinus-folium*  
*rosmariniformis* -is -e with a habit like *Rosmarinus*, *Rosmarinus-forma*  
*Rosmarinus* Sea-dew, Pliny's name, *ros maris*, *ros-marinus* for a plant of dewy places (it became Mary's rose, or rosemary, in English)  
*rossii* for either Rear Admiral Sir John Ross (1777–1856), arctic navigator, or Herman Ross (1862–1942), German botanist  
*rossicus* -a -um from Russia, Russian, (*Rossica*) (each *Boschniaka rossica* plant is estimated to produce 333 000 seeds!)  
*rostellatus* -a -um with a small beak, beaked, diminutive of *rostrum*  
*rostochiensis* -is -e from Rostock, NE Germany  
*rostratus* -a -um narrowed to a point, with a long straight hard point, beaked, *rostrate*, *rostratus* (*columna-rostrata* was a column to commemorate a naval victory)  
*rostrevor* *Eucryphia rostrevor* was raised at Rostrevor, Co. Down, Ireland  
*rostri*-, *rostris* -is -e, *rostrus* -a -um nose-, beak-like, *rostrum*, *rostri*  
*rostriflorus* -a -um with nose-shaped flowers, *rostri-florum*  
*rostripetalus* -a -um having beak-like tips on the petals, botanical Latin from *rostrum* and *πετάλον*  
*Rosularia* Little-rose-like, diminutive from *rosula* (the leaf rosettes)  
*rosularis* -is -e, *rosulatus* -a -um with leaf rosettes, *rosula*  
*rotang* an Indian vernacular name for a rattan vine  
*rotatus* -a -um flat and circular, wheel-shaped, *rota*, *rotae*  
*rothomagensis* -is -e from Rouen, France (*Rothomagus*, *Rotomagus*)  
*rotulus* -a -um like a small wheel, diminutive of *rota*, *rotae*  
*rotundatus* -a -um becoming rounded, *rotundo*, *rotundare*  
*rotundi*- rounded in outline or at the apex, spherical, *rotundus*, *rotundi*-  
*rotundifolius* -a -um having rounded leaves, *rotundus-folium*  
*rotundilobus* -a -um having rounded (leaf) lobes, *rotundus-lobus*  
*rotundisepalus* -a -um having rounded sepals, botanical Latin from *rotundus* and *σκέπη*  
*rotundus* -a -um plump, round, circular or spherical, *rotundus*  
*Roxburghia*, *roxburghii* for Dr William Roxburgh (1751–1815), Director of Calcutta Botanic Garden  
*Royena* for Adrian van Royen (1704–99), Professor of Botany at Leiden  
*Roystonea* for General Roy Stone (1836–1905), American soldier  
*-rrhagus* -a -um bursting, *ρραγ*, stem of *ρηγνυμι*  
*-rrhizus* -a -um -rooted, *ρίζα*  
*rubellinus* -a -um somewhat reddish, double diminutive of *ruber*  
*rubellus* -a -um reddish, diminutive of *ruber*  
*rubens* blushed with red, ruddy, blushing, *rubeo*, *rubere*  
*ruber* -bra -brum, *rubis* -is -e, *rubri*-, *rubro*- red, *ruber*, *rubra*, *rubrum*; *ruber*, *rubri*  
*ruberrimus* -a -um very red, superative of *ruber*



*rubescens, rubidus* -a -um turning red, reddening, blushing, present participle of *rubesco, rubescere, rubescui*  
*rubi* of brambles, living on *Rubus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*Rubia* Red, *ruber* (the name in Pliny for madder) (***Rubiaceae***)  
*rubicundus* -a -um ruddy-complexioned, reddened, reddish, *rugeo, rubere; rubicundus*  
*rubidus* -a -um reddish, *rubidus*  
*rubiflorus* -a -um having flowers resembling *Rubus, Rubus-florum*  
*rubifolius* -a -um with leaves similar to those of a *Rubus, Rubus-folium*  
*rubiginosus* -a -um rusty-red, brownish-red, *robigo, robiginis*  
*rubra-euchlora* reddish (*Tilia*) *euchlora*  
*rubricaulis* -is -e with reddish stems, *ruber-caulis*  
*rubriflorus* -a -um red-flowered, *ruber-florum*  
*rubrifolius* -a -um red-leaved, *ruber-folium*  
*rubrimaris* -is -e of the Red Sea, between the Nubian and Syrian tectonic plates (called the Red Sea because of colouring effect of the decay products from the periodic intense blooms of *Trichodesmium erythraeum*)  
*rubripes* red-stalked, *ruber-pes*  
*rubrocyaneus* -a -um red and blue, anthocyanosed, *ruber-cyaneus*  
*rubroglaucus* -a -um glaucous-red coloured, *ruber-glaucus*  
*rubromarginatus* -a -um with red margins, *ruber-(margo, marginis)* (to the leaves or petals)  
*rubromucronatus* -a -um with red mucronate apices, *ruber-(mucro, mucronis)* (to leaves or petals)  
*rubrostylus* -a -um red-styled, *ruber-stilus*  
*rubrotinctus* -a -um imbued with red, blushed, *ruber-tinctus*  
*rubrum vide ruber*  
*Rubus, rubus* the ancient Latin name, *rubus*, for brambles, bramble-like  
*Rudbeckia* for Linnaeus' mentor Olaus (Olof) Rudbeck (1630–1702) and his son Olof Rudbeck (1660–1740) both professors of botany at Uppsala  
*rudentus* -a -um creaking; cabled, rope-like, *rudens, rudentis*  
*ruderalis* -is -e of waste places, of rubbish tips, *rudus, ruderis*  
*rudis* -is -e untilled, rough, wild, coarse, *rudus, ruderis*  
*rudiusculus* -a -um wildish, *rudus, ruderis*, with diminutive -*usculus*  
*Ruellia* for John de la Ruelle of Soissons, author of *De natura plantarum* (1536)  
*rufescens, rufidus* -a -um being reddish, turning red, *rufus-essentia*  
*rufi-* red-, reddish-, *rufus*  
*rufibarbus* -a -um red-bearded, *rufus-(barba, barbae)*  
*rufidulus* -a -um somewhat rusty-red, diminutive of *rufus*  
*rufinervis* -is -e with red veins, red-nerved, *rufus-nervea*  
*rufinus* -a -um red, *rufus*  
*rufo-ferrugineus* -a -um reddish-brown, chestnut coloured, *rufus-ferrugineus*  
*rufomicans* shining reddish-brown, present participle of *rufus-(mico, micare)*  
*rufo-olivaceus* -a -um reddish-olive coloured, *rufus-oliva*  
*rufotomentosus* -a -um with red tomentose hair, *rufus-tomentum*  
*rufus* -a -um, -*rufus* rusty (-haired), pale- or reddish-brown, red, *rufus* (reds in general)  
*rugosus* -a -um wrinkled, rugose, *rugeo, rugare* (e.g. leaf or fruit surfaces)  
*rugus* -a -um having wrinkles or creases, *rugeo, rugae*  
*rugulosus* -a -um somewhat wrinkled, with small wrinkles, diminutive of *rugosus*  
*Rulac* an Adansonian name ( $\equiv$  *Acer negundo*)  
*rumelianus* -a -um, *rumelicus* -a -um from Roumelia, SE Europe  
*Rumex* a name, *rumex, rumicis*, in Pliny for sorrel  
*rumici-* dock-like-, *Rumex*  
*rumicifolius* -a -um with dock-like leaves, *Rumex-folium*  
*ruminatus* -a -um thoroughly mingled, as if chewed, *rumino, ruminare*  
*rumphii* for Georg Everhard Rumpf (1627–1702), Dutch author of *Herbarium Amboinense*

## The Names of Plants

*runcinatus* -a -um with sharp retrorse teeth (leaf margins), saw-toothed with the fine tips pointing to the base, runcinate, *runcina*, *runciae*; *runcinatus*  
*ruparus* -a -um not neat, dirty, ρυπαρός  
*rupester* -tris -tre, *rupicola* of rock, *rupes*, living in rocky places, *rupes-colo*  
*rupi*-, *rupri*- of rocks-, of rocky places-, *rupes* rock  
*Rupicapnos* Rock-fumitory, *rupes-capnos* (habitat)  
*rupicola* growing on rocks, *rupes-colo*  
*rupicoloides* resembling *rupicola*  
*rupifragus* -a -um growing in rock crevices; rock-cracking, *rupes*-(*frango*, *frangere*, *fregi*, *fractum*)  
*ruppellii* for Wilhelm Peter Eduard Rüppell (1794–1884), German naturalist and explorer in N Africa  
*Ruppia* (*Ruppa*) for Heinrich Bernhard Ruppius (1688–1719), German botanist (**Ruppiaceae**)  
*rupti*- interrupted-, broken-, *rumpo*, *rumpere*, *rupi*, *ruptum* to burst or tear  
*ruralis* -is -e of country places, rural, *rus*, *uris*  
*rurivagus* -a -um of country roads, country wandering, *uris-vagus*  
*Ruschia* for Ernst Rusch (1867–1957), S African farmer  
*rusci*- box holly-like, butcher's-broom-like, resembling *Ruscus*  
*ruscifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling the cladodes of *Ruscus*, *Ruscus-folium*  
*Ruscus* an old Latin name, *ruscum*, for a prickly plant  
*ruso*-, *ryssos*- wrinkled, ρυσος, ρυσος  
*Ruspolia* for Prince Eugenio Ruspoli (1866–93), explorer, killed by an elephant in Somalia  
*russatus* -a -um reddened, russet, *russus*  
*Russelia* for Dr Alexander Russel FRS (1715–68), author of *Natural History of Aleppo*  
*russellianus* -a -um for either the Dukes of Bedford (Russells), or Mr Russell of Falkirk, or James Russell of Sunningdale Nursery, or George Russell of York (1857–1951), *Lupinus* breeder  
*russicus* -a -um Russian, from Russia, *Rossica*  
*russocoriaceus* -a -um red-leathery, *russus-coriaceus*  
*russotinctus* -a -um red-tinged, *russus-tinctus*  
*Russula* Reddish, *russus* (some have a red cap)  
*rusticanus* -a -um, *rusticus* -a -um of the countryside, clownish, rustic, *rus*, *uris*  
(*Apium rusticum* is fool's parsley)  
*Ruta* Unpleasantness, the ancient Greek name for rue, ρυτη (**Rutaceae**)  
*ruta-baga* from the Swedish name, rotbagge, ram's root, for swede  
*rutaecarpus* -a -um with fruits similar to *Ruta*, ρυτη-καρπος  
*ruta-muraria* rue-of-the-wall, *ruta*-(*murus*, *muri*) a name used in Brunfels  
*rutgersensis* -is -e from Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, USA  
*ruthenicus* -a -um from Ruthenia, Carpathian region of E Europe  
*rutifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Ruta*, *Ruta-folium*  
*rutilans* glowing red, turning red, present participle of *rutilo*, *rutilare*  
*rutilus* -a -um auburn, deep bright glowing red, orange, or golden-yellow, *rutilus*  
*Ruttya* for Dr John Rutty (1697–1775), Irish naturalist  
*Ruyschia*, *ruyschianus* -a -um for Frederick Ruysch (1638–1731), Professor of Botany at Amsterdam  
*Ryssopteris* Wrinkled-wing, ρυσος-πτερυξ (the wing on the fruit)  
*rytidi*-, *rytido*- wrinkled-, ρυτις, ρυτιδος, ρυτιδο-  
*rytidocarpus* -a -um wrinkled-fruit, ρυτιδο-καρπος  
*rytidophyllus* -a -um with wrinkled leaves, ρυτιδο-φυλλον  
*Rytigynia* Wrinkled-ovary, ρυτις-γυνη  
*ryukyensis* -is -e from the Ryukyu islands, off S Japan

*sabahanus* -a -um from Sabah (N Borneo), E Malaysia  
*Sabal* possibly from a S American vernacular name

- sabaneticus -a -um* from Santiago Rodrigues (Sabaneta), NW Dominican Republic
- sabatius -a -um* from Capo di Noli (*Sabathia*), Riviera di Ponente, Liguria, Italy
- sabaudus -a -um* from Savoy (*Sabaudia*), SE France (*Brassica sabauda* was an old name for savoy cabbage)
- Sabbatia* for Liberato Sabbati (1714–c.79), Italian botanist, author of *Synopsis plantarum*
- sabbatius -a -um* from Savona, NW Italy, of the Sabbath, *sabbatius*
- sabdariffa* from a W Indian vernacular name for *Hibiscus sabdariffa*
- Sabia* from its Bengali vernacular name, *sabja*-lat (*Sabiaceae*)
- Sabicea* the Guyanese vernacular name, *sabisubi*, for *Sabicea aspera*
- Sabina*, *sabina* from the Latin name, *herba sabina*, of the people of central Italy, the *Sabini* (for *savin*, = *Juniperus sabina*, which Pliny described as an abortifacient, later reflected in its use in gin)
- Sabinea*, *sabinianus -a -um* for Joseph Sabine (1770–1837) secretary of the Horticultural Society of London
- sabrinæ* from the environs of the River Severn (*Sabrina*)
- sabuletorus -a -um* of the sands (deserts), of sandy soil communities, *suburra*, *saburrae*
- sabulicolus -a -um*, *sabulus -a -um* living in sandy places, sand-dweller, *sabulum-colo*
- sabulosus -a -um* sandy, full of sand, of sandy ground, *sabulum*
- sacc-* *sac-*, pouch-, σακος, σακκος, σακκο-, σακκ-
- saccaticupulus -a -um* with a pouch-like cupule, *saccus-cupula*
- saccatus -a -um* bag-shaped, pouched, *saccate*, σακκος, *saccus*
- saccharatus -a -um* with a scattered white coating, sweet-tasting, sugared, *saccharum*
- sacchariferus -a -um* sugar-producing, bearing sugar, *saccharum-fero*
- sacchariflorus -a -um* sugar-cane-flowered, *Saccharum-Florum*
- saccharinus -a -um*, *saccharus -a -um* sweet, sugary, *saccharum*
- sacchariolens* sweet-perfumed, with a sweet smell, *saccharum-olens* (*oleo*, *olere*. *olui*)
- Saccharodendron* Sugar-tree, σακχαρον-δενδρον
- saccharoides* looking like sugar cane, σακχαρο-οειδης
- saccharophorus -a -um* producing sugar, with a sweet juice, σακχαρο-φορα
- saccharosus -a -um* having a plentiful sugary sap, *saccharum*
- Saccharum*, *saccharum* Sugar, σακχαρον, *saccharum* (for the extract from the solid stem), Arabic, soukar
- saccifer -era -erum* having a hollowed part, pouch-bearing, bag-bearing, σακκος, σακκο-, σακος, σακο-
- Sacciolepis* Bag-like-scaled, σακκο-λεπτις
- sacculatus -a -um* having small pocket-like structures, diminutive of *saccus*
- sachalinensis -is -e* from Sakhalin Island, E Russia
- Sacoglottis* Pouch-tongue, σακο-γλωττα (the anthers dehisce through basal pouch-like extensions)
- sacra* sacred, *sacer*, *sacri* (highly valued frankincense, *Boswellia sacra*)
- sacrorum* of sacred places, of temples, sacred, *sacer*, *sacri* (former ritual use; Rome's *Via Sacra* contained most of its temples)
- sacrosanctus -a -um* held in reverence, sacred, *sacrosanctus*
- sadoinsularis -is -e* from Sado island, W of Honshu, Sea of Japan
- saepium* of hedges, *saepes*, *saepis*
- saetabensis -is -e* from the area of Játiva (Xátiva) or Alzira (*Saetabis* or *Saetabacula*), Valencia, E Spain
- saevus -a -um* fierce, cruel, *saevus* (an inappropriate name for the field blewit)
- saffroliferus -a -um* smelling of true saffron, bearing saffron fragrance, botanical Latin from Arabic, *za faran*, *oleo* and *fero*
- sagatus -a -um* cloaked, as if having a soldier's cloak, *sagatus*
- sagenarius -a -um* of net-fishing or fishing nets, σαγηνη
- Sagina* Fodder, *sagina* (the virtue of a formerly included species, spurrey)
- saginatus -a -um* well-fed, stuffed, fattened, *sagino*, *saginare*
- saginoides* resembling *Sagina*, *Sagina-oides*

## The Names of Plants

*sagittalis* -is -e, *sagittatus* -a -um, *sagitti-* (*saggitatus* -a -um) arrow-shaped, sagittate, *sagitta*, *sagittae* (see Fig. 6c)  
*Sagittaria*, *sagittarius* -a -um Arrowhead, *sagitta*, (*herba sagittaria*, the shape of the leaf-blades re-emphasized in *Sagittaria sagittifolia*)  
*sagittifolius* -a -um with arrow-shaped leaf-blades, *sagitta-folium*  
*sagu* yielding the large starch grains, from Malayan vernacular name, *sagu*, for the *sago* palm  
*saguntinus* -a -um from Sagunto, N of Valencia, E Spain  
*Sagus* from the Malayan vernacular name, *sagu*  
*sahelicus* -a -um from the semi-arid Sahel zone separating the Sahara desert from the more humid savannas to the south  
*sahyadricus* -a -um from the Sahyadri mountains, Maharashtra, India  
*Saintpaulia* for Baron Walter von Saint Paul-Illaire (1860–1910), Berliner who discovered *Saintpaulia ionantha*  
*sakalavarus* -a -um of the Sakalava people of the western savannas of Madagascar  
*salax* lustful, salacious, *salax*  
*Salaxis* an unexplained name by Salisbury (who perhaps lusted, *salax*, *salacis*, after it)  
*saldanhenis* -is -e from Saldanha Bay, SW S Africa  
*salebrosus* -a -um rough, *salebra*, *salebrae*  
*salicarius* -a -um, *salicinus* -a -um willow-like, resembling *Salix*  
*salice-*, *salici-* willow-like, willow-, *Salix*  
*salicetorum* of willow thickets, *Salix-etorum*  
*salicifolius* -a -um with willow-like leaves, *Salix-folium*  
*salicinus* -a -um resembling willow, of willows, *Salix* (looking like, or growing with or on detritus from willows)  
*saliculus* -a -um inhabiting saline soils, (*sal*, *salis*)-*colo*  
*Salicornia* Salt-horn, *sal-cornu* (refers to the habitat and the form of the shoot-joints)  
*salicornioides* resembling *Salicornia*, *Salicornia-oides*  
*salictorus* -a -um of willow habitats, *Salix*  
*saliens* projecting forward, present participle of *salio*, *salire*, *salui*, *saltum*  
*salignus* -a -um of willow-like appearance, willowy, resembling *Salix*  
*salinus* -a -um of saline habitats, halophytic, *salsus*  
*salisburgensis* -is -e from Salzburg (*Salisburgia*) Austria, or Salisbury, England  
*Salisburia* for Richard Anthony Salisbury (1761–1829) English botanist and founder member of the RHS in 1804 (≡ *Ginkgo biloba*)  
*Salix* the Latin name for willows, cognate with *sallow* (*Salicaceae*)  
*salmanticus* -a -um from Salamanca (*Salmintica*), W Spain  
*Salmia*, *salmii* by Prince Joseph Maria Franz Anton Hubert Ignaz Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck (1773–1861), writer on succulent plants  
*salmoneus* -a -um salmon-coloured, pink with a touch of yellow (in mythology, the son of Aeolus, punished for imitating lightning)  
*salomonis* of Solomon (medieval Latin, *sigillum salomonis*, for Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*)  
*salonitanus* -a -um from the environs of the Bay of Salona, Gulf of Corinth, Greece  
*salpi-* tube-, trumpet-, σαλπιγξ, σαλπι-  
*Salpichroa* Tube-of-skin, σαλπιχροα (the form of the flower)  
*Salpiglossis* Trumpet-tongue, σαλπιγλωσσα (the shape of the style)  
*salpingophorus* -a -um trumpet-bearing, (σαλπιγξ, σαλπιγγος)-φορος  
*Salsola* Salt, *salsus* (Cesalpino's name for the taste and the habitat)  
*salsoloides* resembling *Salsola*, *Salsola-oides*  
*salsuginosus* -a -um of salt-marshes, of habitats inundated by salt water, *salsus*  
*salsus* -a -um witty; living in saline habitats, *salsus*  
*saltatorius* -a -um dancing, *saltatorius* (also of discontinuous evolutionary strides)  
*saltatrix* (suggestive of) a female dancer, *saltatrix*, *saltatricis*  
*saltensis* -is -e from the province of Salta, NW Argentina

- saltitans* jumping (twitching of the heat-sensitive larva of *Cydia saltitans* in the seed of the Mexican jumping bean *Sebastiana* causes it to jump)
- saltuarius -a -um, saltuensis -is -e* of woodland meadows, *saltus*
- saltuum* of glades, woodlands or ravines, *saltus*
- saluensis -is -e* from the Salween river (Nu Jiang river), China
- salutaris -is -e* healing, beneficial, wholesome, *salutaris*
- salvador* from El Salvador, Central America
- salvatoris -is -e* from Mount San Salvatore, Ticino canton, S Switzerland
- salvi-, salviae, salvii-* sage-like-, resembling *Salvia*
- Salvia* Healer, *salveo, salvere*, the old Latin name for sage with medicinal properties (cognates are old French, saulje, sauge and our sage)
- salviaefolius -a -um, salvifolius -a -um, salviifolius -a -um* sage-leaved, *Salvia-folium*
- Salvinia* for Professor Antonio Maria Salvini (1633–1722), botanist and Greek scholar of Florence, Italy (*Salvinaceae*)
- salviodorus -a -um* sage-scented, *Salvia-odorus*
- salzmannii* for Philipp Salzmann (1781–1851), of Montpellier, who collected in Brazil, Spain, N Africa and S France
- saman, Samanea* from a S American name, zamang, for the rain tree, *Pithecolobium saman*
- samarkandensis -is -e* from Samargand, Uzbekistan
- samaroideus -a -um* with samara-like fruits, (*samara, samera*)-oides
- sambac* from the Arabic name, zambac, for *Jasminum sambac*
- sambuci-, sambucinus -a -um* elder-like, resembling *Sambucus*
- sambuci* growing on elder material, *Sambucus*
- sambucifolius -a -um* with leaves similar to those of *Sambucus*, *Sambucus-folium*
- Sambucus* from the Latin name for the elder tree (*sambuca* was a harp; Gilbert Carter suggests a similarity between the many epicormic shoots and the strings of the σαμβυκη)
- samius -a -um* from the isle of Samos, Greece
- Samolus* a name in Pliny, or from a Celtic Druidic name, sal mos (pig food)
- Sanchezia* for Joseph Sanchez, Professor of Botany at Cadiz
- sanctae-rosae* holy-rose, *sanctus-rosa*
- sancti-johannis* for Saint Ivan Rilski (the hermit John of Rila), patron saint of the largest Bulgarian monastery in Rila (St John's wort)
- sanctus -a -um* holy, sacred, chaste, past participle of *sanctio, sancire, sanxi, sanctum*
- sanderae, sanderianus -a -um, sanderi* from Henry Frederick Conrad Sander (1847–1920) and family, nurserymen of St Albans and Bruges, importers of many new plants
- Sandersonia, sandersonii* for John Sanderson (1820–81), Hon. Secretary of the Horticultural Society of Natal
- sandwicensis -is -e, sandwicensius -a -um* from the Sandwich Islands
- sanguinalis -is -e, sanguineus -a -um* blood-red, bloody, *sanguis, sanguinis*
- Sanguinaria* Blood, *sanguis, sanguinis*, (the copious crimson sap)
- sanguinolentus -a -um, sanguinolentus -a -um* bleeding, bloody-looking, smelling of blood, *sanguis-(olens, olentis)*
- sanguiniflorus -a -um* having blood-red flowers, *sanguis-florum*
- Sanguisorba, sanguisorbae* Blood-stauncher, *sanguis-(sorbeo, sorbere, sorbui)* (has styptic property)
- Sanicula* Little-healer, *sano, sanare, sanavi, sanatum* (the medicinal property of sanicle)
- saniculiformis -is -e* looking like *Sanicula* in habit
- saniosus -a -um* like diseased blood or venom, *sanies*
- Sanseveria* for Prince Raimond de Sansgrio of Sansevero (1710–71), Swedish botanist
- sansibaricus -a -um* from the Zanzibar islands (former Zanzibar Protectorate), Indian Ocean, Tanzania
- santalinus -a -um* sandal-wood or its resin, santalin, *santalum*

## The Names of Plants

*Santalum* from the Persian, shandul, for the sandal-wood tree (*Santalaceae*)  
*santiago* of Santiago, Spain, or Chile, or Panama  
*Santolina* Holy-flax, (*sancio, sancire, sanxi, sanctum*)-*linum*  
*Sanvitalia* for the San Vitali (Sanvitali) family of Parma  
*sap-, sapon-* sap-, sweet-tasting-, soapy- (*sapa*, plant-juice, *sapo*, soap)  
*sapidus -a -um* pleasant-tasted, flavoursome, savoury, *sapidus*  
*sapientium* of the wise, of man, *sapiens, sapientis* (implies superiority compared with *troglydytarum*)  
*Sapindus, sapindus -a -um* Indian-soap, contraction of *sapo-indicus* (from its use) (*Sapindaceae*)  
*Sapium* Soapy, *sapo* (refers to the sticky sap)  
*saponaceus -a -um, saponarius -a -um* lather-forming, soapy, *sapo*  
*Saponaria, saponarius -a -um* Soap-like, *sapo, saponis* (lather-forming soapwort)  
*Sapota, sapota* former generic name from the Mexican name, cochil-zapotl, for chicle-tree; see also *zapota* and *Achras* (*Sapotaceae*)  
*sappan* from a Malayan vernacular name, sepang, for *Caesalpinia sappan*  
*sapphirinus -a -um* sapphire-blue, via French, safir, from σαφειρος  
*saprio-, sapro-* rotten-, σαπρος, σαπρο-  
*Saprolegnia* Putrid-edges, σαπρο-λεγων  
*saprophyticus -a -um* saprophage, feeding on dead material, σαπρος-φυτον  
*Saraca* from an Asian Indian native vernacular name  
*saracenicus -a -um, sarracenicus -a -um* of the Saracens, *Saraceni* (all Muslim peoples were called σαρακενοι by the Greeks)  
*Saracha* for Isidore Saracha (1733–1803), Spanish Benedictine monk who sent plants to the Madrid Royal Gardens  
*sarachoides* resembling *Saracha, Saracha-oides*  
*sarc-, sarco-* fleshy-, σαρξ, σαρκος, σαρκο-  
*sarcanthus -a -um* with fleshy flowers, σαρκο-ανθος  
*Sarcobatus* Fleshy(-leaved)-thorn-bush, σαρκο-βατος  
*Sarcodon* Fleshy, σαρκωδης  
*Sarcocapnos* Fleshy-fumitory, σαρκο-καπνος  
*sarcocaulis -is -e* soft-stemmed, fleshy-stemmed, σαρκο-καυλος  
*Sarcocephalus* Fleshy-head, σαρκο-κεφαλη (the head of fruits)  
*Sarcococca* Fleshy-berry, σαρκο-κοκκος  
*sarcoides, sarcodes* flesh-like, σαρξ-οειδης, σαρξ-ωδης  
*Sarcophrynium* Fleshy-*Phrynium*, σαρκο-φρυνος (the fleshy fruits)  
*sarcophyllus -a -um* fleshy-leaved, σαρκο-φυλλον  
*Sarcorhynchus* Fleshy-beak, σαρκο-ρυγχος (the swollen spur)  
*Sarcoscypha* Fleshy-goblet, σαρκος-σκυφος (the saprophytic elf-cup fungus)  
*Sarcosperma* Fleshy-seed, σαρκος-σπερμα  
*Sarcostemma* Fleshy-crown, σαρκο-στημων (the coronna)  
*sardensis -is -e* from Lydian Izmir (Sart, *Sardis*) Smyrna, Turkey  
*sardonius -a -um* with the colouration of sardonyx, σαρδονυξ (brownish-red with white)  
*sardosus -a -um, sardous -a -um* from Sardinia, Sardinian (*herba sardoa* was one of the poisons for which Sardinia was famous)  
*Sargassum* from a Portuguese word, sargaço, of unknown meaning  
*sargentianus -a -um* for Professor C. S. Sargent (*vide infra*)  
*Sargentodoxa* Sargent's-glory, for Professor Charles Sprague Sargent (1841–1927), founder and director of Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts, USA (*Sargentodoxaceae*)  
*saribus -a -um* from the Maluku vernacular name, sariboe  
*sarisophorus -a -um, sarissophorus -a -um* carrying long lanceolate leaves, (*sarisa, sarisae*)-*fero* (literally a Macedonian long lance)  
*sarissus -a -um, sarissus -a -um* long and lanceolate, lance-like, *sarisa, sarisae*  
*sarmaticus -a -um* of the Sarmatians, who inhabited an area now occupied by Ukraine, Belarus and SE Russia

- sarmentaceus* -a -um, *sarmentosus* -a -um with long slender stolons or runners, *sarmentum* brushwood
- sarmentus* -a -um twiggy, like brushwood, *sarmentum*, *sarmenti*
- sarniensis* -is -e, *sarnius* -a -um from Guernsey (*Sarnia*), Channel Isles
- saro-* broom-like-, σαρω (to sweep)
- sarothamni* of broom, living on *Sarothamnus* (*Asphondylia*, dipteran gall midge)
- Sarothamnus* Broom-shrub, σαρω-θαμνος
- Sarracenia* for Dr Michel Sarrazan (d. 1734), who introduced *Sarracenia purpurea* from Quebec (*Sarraceniaceae*)
- sarrachoides* from a Brazilian name for another solanaceous genus named for Isidore Saracha (1733–1803), a Benedictine monk who sent plants to Madrid's Royal Gardens, *Saracha-oides*
- sarsaparilla* from the Mexican-Spanish, zarza-parilla, prickly little vine
- sartorii* for Andria del Sarto (1486–1531); of tailors, *sartor*, *sartoris*
- Sasa* the Japanese name for certain dwarf bamboos
- Sasaella* Little-dwarf-bamboo, feminine diminutive of *Sasa*
- Sasamorphia* *Sasa*-shaped, botanical Latin from *Sasa* and μορφη
- sasanqua* from the Japanese name for the tea-oil-producing *Camellia*
- Sassafras* from the Spanish name, salsafra, for its medicinal use in breaking bladder and kidney stones (cognate with *Saxifraga*)
- satanas* the devil's, Satan's, σαταν, σατανος (the devil's *Boletus*)
- Satanocrater* Satan's-bowl, σατανος-κρατηρ; or Satan's-sin
- satanoides* resembling (*Boletus*) *satanas*
- sathro-* humus-, decayed-, perishable-, σαθρος, σαθρο-
- satis* -is -e tolerable, enough, *satis*, *sat*; some suggest rather better than adequate
- sativus* -a -um planted, cultivated, not wild, sown, *sero*, *serere*, *sevi*, *satum*
- sativus-atrocaeruleus* -a -um cultivated dark blue, *sativus*-(*ater*, *atri*)-*caeruleus*
- satsumanus* -a -um from Satsuma peninsula, Kyushu, SW Japan
- saturativirens* green as grass, full-deep-green, (*satio*, *satiare*, *satiavi*, *satiatum*)-*virens*
- saturatus* -a -um of intense, full or mixed colouring, *satio*, *satiare*, *satiavi*, *satiatum*
- Satureia*, *Satureja* the Latin name, *satureia*, *satureiorum* in Pliny for a culinary herb, from the Arabic, *sattur*, savory
- satureioides*, *saturejoides* resembling *Satureia*, *Satureia-oides*
- satyrioides* resembling *Satyrium*, *Satyrium-oides*
- Satyrium* Dioscorides' name for an orchid (in mythology, *Satyrium* was a drunken woodland god)
- Saundersia* for William Wilson Saunders FRS (1809–79), of London
- saundersiae*, *saundersii* for Mrs Kathleen Saunders (1824–1901), botanical artist in S Africa
- saur-*, *sauro-* lizard-like-, lizard-, σαυρα, σαυρος, σαυρο-
- Saurauia* (*Saurauja*) for Fr. J von Saurau (1760–1832), Italian botanist
- saurocephalus* -a -um lizard-headed, σαυρο-κεφαλη (colouration)
- Sauromatum* Lizard, σαυρος (the inner surface of the spathe suggests lizard skin)
- Saururus* Lizard-tail, σαυρο-ουρα (*Saururaceae*)
- saurus* -a -um of lizards, σαυρα, σαυρος (σαυροχωρεω, fruit or seed dispersal by lizards)
- Saussurea* for Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740–99), Swiss geologist who coined the name geology for his studies in the Alps, and author of *Voyages dans les Alpes*. His son was Nicolas Théodore de Saussure (1767–1845), who confirmed Hale's discoveries on photosynthesis of carbon dioxide
- Sauvagesia* for François Boissier de Sauvages (1706–67), Professor of Botany at Montpellier
- savaganus* -a -um of the wild woods, from Latin *silvaticus*, via French, *sauvage*
- savannarus* -a -um of savannas, from Taino, zavana; or from Savannah, Georgia, USA
- savin* from Pliny's name, *herba Sabina*, Sabine herb, for *Juniperus sabina*, which was used to procure abortions

## The Names of Plants

*saxa-*, *saxi-* rock-, rocks-, *saxum*, *saxi*

*saxatilis -is -e* living in rocky places, of the rocks, *saxatilis*

*Saxegothaea* for Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1817–61), Queen Victoria's consort

*saxicolus -a -um* rock-dwelling, *saxum-colo*

*Saxifraga* Stone-breaker, *saxum-frango* (living in rock cracks, had the signature for medicinal use in treating gall-, bladder- and kidney-stones) (*Saxifragaceae*)

*saximontanus -a -um* of scree, of the Rocky Mountains, *saxi-montanus*

*saxorus -a -um*, *saxosus -a -um* of rocky or stony places, *saxum*; rocky, stony, *saxosus*

*sazensoo* the Japanese vernacular name for *Arisaema sazensoo*

*scaber -ra -rum* coarse, rough, scabrid (like sandpaper), *scaber*, *scabri*

*scaberrimus -a -um* the roughest, coarsest, superlative of *scaber*

*scaberulus -a -um* roughish, somewhat rough, diminutive of *scaber*, *scabri*

*Scabiosa* Itch, *scabies*, *scabiem*, *scabie* (signature of scurvy involution, as of medicinal use as a treatment for the disease)

*scabiosae* of knapweed, living on *Centaurea scabiosa* (Isocolus, hymenopteran gall wasp)

*scabiosifolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Scabiosa*, *Scabiosa-folium*

*scabrellus -a -um* somewhat scabrid, diminutive of *scaber*, *scabri*

*scabri-* rough-, scabrid-, *scaber*, *scabri*

*scabridoglandulosus -a -um* with a scabrid glandular surface, *scaber-glandis*

*scabridus -a -um* having a rough surface to the touch, *scaber*, *scabri*

*scabrifolius -a -um* with rough or scabrid leaf surfaces, *scabri-folium*

*scabrilinguis -is -e* having a rough tongue, *scabri-lingua*

*scabriscapus -a -um* with a rough scape, *scabri-scapus*

*scabriusculus -a -um* somewhat scabrid, diminutive of *scaber*, *scabri*

*scabrosus -a -um* rather rough, *scaber*, *scabri*

*scabrus -a -um* with a rough surface to the touch, *scaber*, *scabri*

*Scadoxus* Shade-glory, σκια-δοξα (the parasol-like flower-heads, ≡ *Haemanthus*)

*Scaevola* Left-handed, *scaevus* (the one-sided corolla lobes imitate a hand (*Scaevola aemula*, imitating the famed jurist Scaevola Gaius Mucius (507 BC), who convinced the Etruscan ruler, Porsena, of his nobility by burning off his right hand in the altar fire, and thus caused Porsena to make peace with Rome))

*scalariformis -is -e* with ladder-like form or markings, ladder-like, *scalae*, *scalarum*

*scalaris -is -e* with ladder-like markings, *scalae*, *scalarum*

*Scalesia* for Scales, the Galapagos naturalist (Santiago daisy tree)

*scalpellatus -a -um* knife-like, cutting, *scalpellum*

*scalptratus -a -um*, *scalpturatus -a -um* engraved, *scalpo*, *scalpere*, *scalpsi*, *scalptum*

*scammonius -a -um* purging, σκαμμονία, *scammonea*, *scammoneae* (purging bindweed, *radix scammoniae* or *Convolvulus scammonia*, cognate with scammony)

*scandens* climbing, present participle of *scando*, *scandere*

*scandicus -a -um* from Scandia, Scandinavian, or Schonen (*Scania*), Sweden

*scandinavicus -a -um* from Scandinavia

*Scandix* ancient name, σκανδιξ, for shepherd's needle

*scapeosus -a -um*, *scapiosus -a -um* becoming well-scaped, *scapus* (*Primula scapiosa* scape elongates in fruit)

*scaphi-*, *scapho-*, *scaphy-* boat-shaped-, bowl-shaped-, σκαφη, σκαφος, σκαφισ, σκαφι-  
*scaphiglossus -a -um* with a dish- or boat-shaped tongue or labellum, σκαφη-γλωσσα

*scaphoides*, *scaphoideus -a -um* boat-like, boat-shaped, σκαφοειδης

*Scaphopetalum* Boat-shaped-petal, σκαφη-πεταλον

*scapi-*, *scapio-*, *-scapus -a -um* clear-stemmed-, scapose-, *scapus*, *scapi*

*scapiferus -a -um*, *scapiger -era -erum* scape-bearing, *scapus-fero*

*scapiflorus -a -um* with stalked flowers, *scapus-florum*

*scapoideus -a -um* scape-like, *scapus-oides*

*scaposus -a -um* with scapes or leafless flowering stems, *scapus*, *scapi*

*-scapus -a -um* -peduncled, -stalked, -scaped, -scapose, *scapus*, *scapi*



- scardicus* -a -um from the Scardus mountains, S'ar Planina (*Scardia*), Serbia/Macedonia
- scariola* (*serriola*) endive-like, of salads, diminutive of *seris*
- scariosus* -a -um shrivelled, thin, not green, membranous, stiff, scarious, late Latin from *scaria*, a thorny shrub
- scarlatinus* -a -um brightly coloured; scarlet, medieval Latin *scarlata*, via French, *escarlate*
- scat-*, *scato-* dung-, σκoρ, σκατ
- scatophagus* -a -um dung-feeding, σκατοφαγoς
- scaturicolus* -a -um living near springs or geysers, *scaturigines*-colo
- scaturiginosus* -a -um overflowing, gushing, very full, *scaturio*, *scaturire*
- sceleratus* -a -um hard, σκληρoς; pernicious, vicious, wicked, *sceleratus* (*Ranunculus sceleratus* sap causes ulceration)
- Scenedesmus* Living-in-strings, σκηνη-δεσμος (morphology, living in bundles)
- scepes* -covering, σκεπη
- sceptrodes*, *sceptrus* -a -um sceptre-, staff- or wand-like, *sceptrum*, *sceptri*
- schafta* a Caspian area vernacular name for *Silene schafta*
- schantungensis* -is -e from Shantung (Shandong) province of E China
- scharffianus* -a -um, *sharffii* for Carl Scharff, who collected on Santa Catherina Island, Brazil c. 1888
- Schedonorus* Near-the-margin, σχεδoν-ορoς (insertion of the awn, ≡ *Bromus*)
- Schefflera* for J. C. Scheffler of Danzig
- scherzerianus* -a -um for M. Scherzer (1821–1903), who found *Anthurium scherzerianum* in Guatemala
- Scheuchzeria* for the brothers Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (1672–1733) and Johannes Scheuchzer (1684–1738), Professor of Botany at Zurich (*Scheuchzeriaceae*)
- schiedianus* -a -um. *schiedii* for Christian J. W. Schiede (1798–1836), traveller in Mexico with Deppe
- schillerianus* -a -um for Herr Schiller, orchid-growing Consul in Hamburg
- Schima* etymology unclear; some derive as σχισμα a division, some consider an Arabic origin (σχημα means outward appearance)
- schinseng* from the Chinese name
- schinifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Schinus*, *Schinus-folium*
- Schinus* from the Greek name, σχινoς, for another mastic-producing plant (*Pistacia*)
- schipkaensis* -is -e from Schipka Pass, Bulgaria (site of Süleyman Pasha's infamous battle against the Russians)
- Schisandra* Divided-man, σχιζα-ανδρoς (the cleft anthers of the type species) (*Schisandraceae*)
- schist-*, *schismo-* divided-, cut-, cleft-, σχιστος, σχισμα
- schist-*, *schisto* easily split-, stone-, *schistos* (those that split into layers, schists)
- schistaceus* -a -um slate-coloured, splitting, σχιστος
- schistocalyx* with a split calyx, σχιστος-καλυξ
- Schistostegia* Divided-cover, σχιστος-στεγη (the calyptra)
- schistosus* -a -um slate-coloured, σχιστος
- Schivereckia* for S. B. Schivereck from Innsbruck, professor at Lemberg c. 1782–1805
- schiz-*, *schizo-* cut-, divided-, split-, σχιζειν, σχιζα, σχιζη, σχιζω, σχιζ-
- Schizachyrium* Split-chaff, σχιζ-αχυρον (the bifid fertile lemmas)
- Schizaea* Cut, σχιζα, σχιζω (the incised fan-shaped fronds) (*Schizaeaceae*)
- Schizandra* Split-stamens, σχιζ-ανηρ
- Schizanthus* Divided-flower, σχιζ-ανθος (the fringed lobes of the corolla in the poor man's orchid)
- schizo-* fringed, irregularly incised or split, σχιζω
- schizocheilus* -a -um with an incised lip, σχιζω-χειλος
- Schizolegnia* Fringed-border, σχιζω-λεγνον
- Schizolobium* Fringed-lobes, σχιζω-λοβoς (the corolla lobes)

## The Names of Plants

*Schizomeria*, *schizomerus* -a -um splitting into parts, σχιζω-μερις  
*Schizonotos* Cut-surface, σχιζω-νοτος (≡ *Sorbaria*)  
*Schizopetalon*, *schizopetalus* -a -um with deeply cut petals, σχιζω-πεταλον  
*Schizophragma* Cleft-wall, σχιζω-φραγμα (the fragmenting capsule walls)  
*schizophyllus* -a -um with split or incised leaves, σχιζω-φυλλον  
*Schizostachyum* Cut-spike, σχιζω-σταχυς  
*Schizostylis* Divided-style, σχιζω-στυλος (the three elongate arms)  
-schizus -a -um -cut, -divided, σχιζα  
*Schkuhria*, *schkuhrii* for Christian Schkuhr (1741–1811), German botanist at Wittenberg  
*schlechtendalii* for either D. K. L. von Schlechtendal (1767–1842), of Xanten, or Diederich F. L. von Schlechtendal (1794–1866), Professor of Botany at Halle  
*schlechteri* for Friedrich Richard Rudolf Schlechter (1872–1925), orchid expert of Berlin  
*Schlumbergera* for Frederic Schlumberger, a Belgian horticulturalist and field botanist  
*schneideri*, *schneideriana* for J. Christian Schneider  
*schoen*-, *schoeno*- rush-like, resembling *Schoenus*  
*Schoenoplectus* Rush-plait, σχοινος-πλεκω, σχοινοπλεκτος  
*schoenoprasus* -a -um rush-like leek, σχοινος-πρασον (the leaves)  
*Schoenus* the old name, σχοινος, for rush-like plants  
*scholaris* -is -e of the school, of leisure, of peace, σχολη (*Alstonia scholaris*, dita-bark's tonic properties and writing-board wood)  
*schomburgkii* for Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804–65), who found *Victoria regia* in S America  
*Schotia* for Richard van der Schott, who accompanied Jacquin in America  
*schottii* for Dr Arthur Schott, who collected in Arizona in 1855 (*Agave schottii*)  
*schraderianus* -a -um for Heinrich Adolf Schrader (1767–1826), who monographed *Verbascum*, or Carl Schrader (1852–1930), astronomer and traveller  
*Schrankia* for Franz von Paula von Schrank (1747–1835), German botanist  
*Schreberia*, *schreberi* for Johann Christian Daniel von Schreber (1739–1810), a correspondent of Linnaeus  
*schroederae*, *schroederianus* -a -um for Baroness and Baron Henry von Schröder (1825–1910), orchid growers, or R. Schröder, head gardener at the Agricultural Institute near Moscow  
*schubertii* for Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780–1860), Austrian physician and traveller in Egypt and Palestine  
*Schultesia*, *schultesianus* -a -um for Josef August Schultes (1773–1831), Austrian botanical writer  
*schumannii* for Karl Moritz Schumann (1851–1904), of the Berlin Botanical Museum  
*Schumanniphyton* Schumann's-plant, botanical Latin from Schumann and φυτον  
*schwantesii* for Dr Gustav Schwantes, botanist of Kiel, Germany  
*schweinfurthii* for Dr George August Schweinfurth (1836–1925), collector in central Africa  
*Schwenkia* for J. T. Schwenk (1619–1671), Professor of Medicine at Jena  
*scia*-, *sciadi*-, *sciado*-, *scio*- overhanging-; shadow-, ghost-, canopy-; umbelled-, σκιαζω, σκια, σκιας, σκιη, σκιαδος, σκιαδο- (used botanically as a suffix meaning umbel)  
*Sciadanthus* Shade-flower, σκιαδος-ανθος  
*sciadius* -a -um shade, canopyed, of shade or a canopy, σκιαδος, σκιαδειον  
*sciaphorus* -a -um bearing shade, σκιαδος-φορος  
*sciadophylloides* large-leaved like *Sciadophyllum*, *Sciadophyllum-oides*  
*Sciadophyllum* Canopy-of-leaves, σκιαδο-φυλλον  
*Sciadopitys* Parasol-pine, σκιαδο-πιτυς (the leaves are crowded at the branch ends)  
*Sciaphila*, *sciaphilus* -a -um Shade-loving, σκια-φιλος (saprophytic)  
*Scilla* the ancient Greek name, σκίλλα, Latin, *scilla*, *squilla*, for the squill, *Urginea maritima*

- scillifolius* -a -um *Scilla*-leaved, *Scilla-folium*  
*scilloides* squill-like, *Scilla-oides*  
*scillonensis* -is -e from the Scilly Isles (late Latin *Scillonian*)  
*Scindapsus* an ancient Greek name, σκινδαψος, for an ivy-like plant  
*scintillans* gleaming, twinkling, sparkling, *scintillo*, *scintillare*  
*scintillula* like a small spark, feminine diminutive of *scintilla*, *scintillae*  
*sciophilus* -a -um shade-loving, σκια-φίλος  
*scipioniformis* -is -e of staff-like habit, *scipionis-forma*  
*scipionus* -a -um wand-like, σκιπών, *scipio*, *scipionis* (*Calamus scipionum* is used for *Malaca canes*)  
*scirpinus* -a -um resembling a reed or rush, *Scirpus*  
*Scirpoides*, *scirpoides*, *scirpoideus* -a -um rush-like, *Scirpus*-like  
*Scirpus* (*Scirpus*) the old name, *Scirpus*, for a rush-like plant  
*scissilis* -is -e, *scissus* -a -um splitting easily, split, *scindo*, *scindere*, *scidi*, *scissum*  
*scitulus* -a -um neat, pretty, smart, *scitulus*  
*scitus* -a -um fine, smart, *scitus*  
*sciuroides* curved and bushy, squirrel-tail-like, σκιουρος-οειδής  
*sciurus* -a -um (looking like) a squirrel's tail, σκιουρος  
*Sclarea*, *sclarea* Clear, medieval Latin, *sclarea* (an old generic name for a *Salvia*, clary, used for eye lotions)  
*scleracanthus* -a -um with hard thorns or spines, σκληρος-ακανθος  
*Scleranthus* Hard-flower, σκληρος-ανθος (texture of the perianth)  
*scleratus* -a -um hardened, σκληρος  
*Scleria* Hard, σκληρος (the hard-coated achenes)  
*sclero-* hard-, σκληρος, σκληρο-  
*Sclerocarpus*, *sclerocarpus* -a -um Hard-fruit, σκληρο-καρπος  
*Sclerochitum* Hard-coat, σκληρος-χιτων  
*Sclerochloa* Hard-grass, σκληρος-χλοη (= *Puccinellia*)  
*Scleroderma*, *sclerodermus* -a -um Hard-skin, σκληρος-δερμα  
*scleroneurus* -a -um with (prominent) hard veins, σκληρος-(νευρα, νευρον)  
*sclerophyllus* -a -um with hard leaves, leathery-leaved, σκληρος-φυλλον  
*Scleropoa* Hard-pasturage, σκληρος-ποα (= *Catapodium*)  
*Sclerosperma*, *sclerospermus* -a -um Hard-seed, σκληρος-σπερμα (hard albumen of ripe seed)  
*scleroxylon* having hard timber, σκληρος-ξύλον  
*scobi-*, *scobiformis* -is -e sawdust-like, *scobis*  
*scobinatus* -a -um, *scobinus* -a -um rough as though rasped, rasp-like, *scobina*  
*scobinicaulis* -is -e with stems appearing to be covered in sawdust or shavings, *scobina-caulis*  
*scole-*, *scolo-* vermiform-, worm-, σκωληξ  
*scolecinus* -a -um worm-like, σκωληξ  
*scolio-* curved-, bent-, σκολιος  
*Scoliopus* Curved-stem, σκολιο-πους (the rhizomes)  
*scolopax* of the woodcock (shared habitat with *Scolopax rusticola*)  
*Scolopendrium*, *scolopendrium* Dioscorides' name, σκολοπενδριον, for the hart's tongue fern compares the numerous sori to the legs of a millipede, σκολοπενδρα  
*scolymoides* resembling *Scolymus*, *Scolymus-oides*  
*Scolymus* the ancient Greek name, σκολυμος, for the artichoke, *Scolymus hispanicus*, and its edible root  
*scolytus* -a -um tortuous, σκολιος (wandering channels of the elm-bark beetle, *Scolytus destructor*)  
*scopa-* broom, *scopae*, *scoparum*  
*Scoparia*, *scoparius* -a -um, *scopellatus* -a -um broom-like, *scopae*, *scoparum* (use for making besoms)  
*-scopius* -a -um -looking, -watching, σκοπη, σκοπια, σκοπιαζω  
*Scopolia* for Giovanni Antonio Scopoli (1723–88), professor at Pavia and writer on plants

## The Names of Plants

*scopulinus* -a -um twiggy, broom-like, *scopae*, *scoparum*  
*scopulorum* of cliffs and rock faces, *scopulus*, *scopuli* (in zoology, *scopula* a tuft of hairs)  
*scopulosus* -a -um like a bristly brush, *scopae*, *scoparum*  
*scorbiculatus* -a -um with a scurfy texture (*scorbutus* scurvy)  
*scordiifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Scordium*  
*scordioides* resembling *Scordium*, σκορδιον-οειδής  
*Scordium*, *scordium* Dioscorides' name, σκορδιον, for a plant with the smell of garlic, σκορδον  
*Scorodonia* an old generic name, σκοροδον, σκορδον, for garlic  
*scorodonifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Scorodonia*  
*scorodoprasum* (*scordoprasum*) a name, σκορδοπρασον, used by Dioscorides for a plant with intermediate features between garlic, σκορδον, and leek, πρασον  
*scorpioidalis* -is -e, *scorpioideus* -a -um coiled like the tail of a scorpion, σκορπιος-οειδής (e.g. the axis of an inflorescence)  
*scorpioides* (*scorpoides*) curved like a scorpion's tail (see Fig. 3), σκορπιος-οειδής  
*Scorpiurus* Scorpion-tail, σκορπιος-ουρα (Dioscorides' name, for the coiled fruit of *Scorpiurus sulcata*)  
*scorteus* -a -um leathery, *scorteus*  
*Scorzonera* derivation uncertain but generally thought to refer to use as an antifebrile in snakebite (Italian, scorzone, for the snake *Elaphe longissima*)  
*scorzonerifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Scorzonera*  
*scot*-, *scoto*- of the dark-, darkness-, σκοτος, σκοτο-  
*scoticus* -a -um from Scotland, Scottish, modern Latin *scottia*  
*scotinus* -a -um dusky, dark, σκοταιος, σκοτεινος  
*scotophilus* -a -um dark-loving, σκοτο-φιλος (e.g. subterranean chemotrophic organisms)  
*scotostictus* -a -um with dark spots, dark-punctate, σκοτο-στικτος  
*Scottellia* for George Francis Scott-Elliot (1862–1934), boundary commissioner and plant collector in Sierra Leone, 1891–2  
*Scottia*, *scottianus* -a -um for Munro Briggs Scott (1889–1917) of Kew, or Robert Scott (1757–1808), Professor of Botany at Dublin  
*scotticus* -a -um from Scotland, Scottish, *scottia*  
*scouleri* for Dr John Scouler (1804–71), Professor of Zoology at Dublin, and collector with David Douglas in NW America  
*scriblitifolius* -a -um scroll-like leaved, with leaves appearing to have letters written upon them, *scribo-littera-folium*  
*scrinaceus* -a -um with lidded-box-like fruits, *scrinium* (as in *Lecythis*) (literally a book-box or letter-case)  
*scriptus* -a -um, -*scriptus* -a -um marked with lines which suggest writing, *scribo*, *scribere*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*  
*scrobiculatus* -a -um with small depressions or grooves, pitted, *scrobis*, *scropis*  
*Scrophularia* Scrophula, *scrofa*, *scrophae*; breeding sows were said to be prone to this glandular disease (signature of the glands on the corolla); many plants were used to treat *scrophulæ*, the 'King's disease' (*Scrophulariaceae*)  
*scrophularifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Scrophularia*  
*scrotiformis* -is -e shaped like a small double bag, pouch-shaped, *scrotum-forma*  
*scruposus* -a -um unstable, of jagged stone habitats, *scrupus*, *scrupi*  
*scrupicolus* -a -um living on sharp rocks, (*scrupus*, *scrupi*)-colo  
*sculptus* -a -um carved, *sculpto*, *sculpere*, *sculpsi*, *sculptum*  
*Scurra* Little-dandy, diminutive feminine of *scurra*, *scurrae*  
*scutatus* -a -um with a small round shield or buckler, *scutum* (leaves)  
*Scutellaria* Dish, *scutella* (the depression of the fruiting calyx)  
*scutellarioides* resembling *Scutellaria*, *Scutellaria-oides*  
*scutellaris* -is -e, *scutellatus* -a -um platter-like, bowl-shaped, *scutella*, *scutellae*  
*scutellifolius* -a -um with small dish-shaped (knob-like) leaves  
*scutelliformis* -is -e with the shape of small dishes, *scutella-forma*

- Scutellinia* Small-bowl, *scutella*, *scutellae*  
*scutiformis* -is -e buckler-shaped, (*scutum*, *scuti*)-*forma*  
*Scyphanthus* Goblet-flower, σκυφος-ανθος  
*scyphiferus* -a -um bearing goblet or wine-cup (-shaped structures), *scyphus-fero*  
*scypho*-, *-scyphus* -a -um wine-cup-, beaker-, goblet-, *scyphus*, σκυφος  
*scyphocalyx* with a goblet-shaped calyx, σκυφος-καλυξ  
*Scyphocephalum* Goblet-headed, σκυφος-κεφαλη (the inflorescences contain up to three heads each of numerous flowers)  
*scyt*-, *scyto*- leathery-, σκυτηνος, σκυτινος, σκυτος, σκυτο-  
*Scytanthus* Leathery-flowered, σκυτος-ανθος (part of the adaptation to attract coprozoic pollinators)  
*Scytonema* Thong-like, σκυτος-νημα (leathery filaments)  
*scytophyllus* -a -um leathery-leaved, σκυτος-φυλλον  
*se*- apart-, without-, out-  
*Seaforthia* for Francis Humberston Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth (1754–1815), patron of botany (≡ *Ptychosperma*)  
*sebaceus* -a -um, *sebifer* -era -erum tallow-bearing, producing wax, *sebaceus*  
*Sebaea* for Albert Seba (1665–1736), apothecary and author of Amsterdam  
*sebiferus* -a -um providing tallow, wax-bearing, *sebum-fero*  
*sebosus* -a -um full of wax, *sebum*, *sebi*  
*Secale* the Latin name, *secale*, for a grain like rye (not cognate with sea-kale, *Crambe maritima*)  
*secalinus* -a -um rye-like, resembling *Secale*  
*Secamone* from the Arabic, *squa mona*  
*sechellarus* -a -um from the Seychelles, Indian Ocean  
*Sechium* from the W Indian vernacular, *chacha*  
*seclusus* -a -um hidden, isolated, secluded, *seclusus*  
*sectilis* -is -e as though cut into portions, for cutting, *sectilis*  
*-sectus* -a -um, *-sect* cut to the base, -divided, -partite, *seco*, *secare*, *secui*, *sectum*  
*secundatus* -a -um following behind, one-sided, secund, *secundum* (all the florets are disposed to one side)  
*secundi*-, *secundus* -a -um turned-, secund, one-sided, *secundum* (as when flowers are all to one side of an inflorescence)  
*secundiflorus* -a -um with the flowers all facing one direction, secund-flowered, *secundum-florum*  
*secundirameus* -a -um with secund branching, *secundum-ramus*  
*Securidaca* Axe-like, *securis* (from the shape of the winged fruits)  
*securifolius* -a -um having leaves shaped like axe-heads, *securis-folium*  
*securiger* -era -erum axe-bearing, *securis-gero* (the shape of some organ)  
*Securinega* Axe-refuser, *securis*-(nego, *negare*, *negavi*, *negatum*) (the hardness of the timber of some species)  
*sedi*- stonecrop-like, *Sedum*  
*sedifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling *Sedum*, *Sedum-folium*  
*sediformis* -is -e with the habit of a stonecrop, *Sedum-forma*  
*sedoides* (*sediioides*) resembling *Sedum*, *Sedum-oides*  
*Sedum* a name, *sedo*, in Pliny (refers to the plant's 'sitting' on rocks etc in the case of cushion species)  
*seemannii* for Berthold Carl Seemann (1825–71), German collector in tropical America and Pacific Islands  
*segetalis* -is -e, *segetus* -a -um of the cornfields, growing amongst crops, *seges*, *segetis*  
*segregatus* -a -um dissociated, a component separated from a super-species, *segrego*, *segregare*, *segregavi*, *segregatum*  
*seguieri*, *seguierianus* -a -um for Jean François Segulier (1703–84), botanist of Nîmes  
*seguinis* -is -e harming themselves, σε-γυισω (*Dieffenbachia*, dumb-canes)  
*seiro*- rope-like, rope, σειρα  
*sejugus* -a -um with six leaflets, *sex-iugum*  
*sejuntus* -a -um separated, solitary, *se*-(*iungo*, *iungere*, *iunxi*, *iunctum*)

## The Names of Plants

- sekukuniensis* -is -e from the Transvaal area once ruled by the Pedi chief Sekhukhune, SE Africa (Sekukuniland)
- Selaginella* a diminutive of *Selago* (see below) (*Selaginellaceae*)
- selaginoides* clubmoss-like, *Selaginella-oides*
- Selago* the name in Pliny for *Lycopodium*, from the Celtic name for the Druidic collection of *Juniperus sabina*, verbal noun with feminine suffix from *seligo*, *seligere*, *selegi*, *selectum* to choose or select (*Selaginaceae*)
- seleni-*, *seleno-* moon-, σελήνη
- Selenicereus* Moon-Cereus, botanical Latin from σελήνη and *Cereus* (night flowering)
- selenites* with a lunar or moon-like appearance, σελήνη
- selsensis* -is -e moonshine, σελήνη; from Sela, Yunnan, China
- Selinum* the name, σελινον, in Homer for a celery-like plant with lustrous petals (relates etymologically with *Silaum* and *Silaus*, and several derivations have been suggested)
- sellaeformis* -is -e, *selliformis* -is -e with both sides hanging down, saddle-shaped, *sella-forma* (e.g. of leaves)
- Selliera* for Natale Sellier, French engraver for Cavannilles
- selligerus* -a -um saddled, saddle-bearing, chaired, *sella-gero*
- selloanus* -a -um, *selloi*, *sellovianus* -a -um, *sellowii*, for Friedrich Sellow (Sello) (1789–1831), German botanist from Potsdam, collector in Brazil
- selskianus* -a -um for Ilarion Segiewitsch Selskey (1808–61), of the Russian Geographical Society, Irkutsk
- semecarpifolius* -a -um half-Carpinus-leaved (the second leaf form of *Quercus semecarpifolia* is undulate or entire)
- Semele* for the daughter of Kadmos, mother of Bacchus
- semenovii*, *semenowii* for Peter Petrowitsch Semenow-Tian-Shansky (1827–1914), Russian traveller
- semestris* -is -e half-yearly, of a half year, *semestris*
- semi-* half-, *semi-*
- semialatus* -a -um half-winged, *semi-alatus*
- Semiaquilegia* Half-Aquilegia (corolla differs in being saccate, not spurred)
- Semiarundinaria* Half-Arundinaria (some treat as *Arundinaria*)
- semiatratus* -a -um half in mourning, *semi-atratus* (flower colouration)
- semibarbatus* -a -um half-bearded, *semi-barbatus*
- semibulbosus* -a -um somewhat (half) bulbous, *semi-bulbosus*
- semicastratus* -a -um cut halfway around, *semi-(castro, castrare)*
- semiclausus* -a -um half-closed, *semi-clausus* (not fully open)
- semicordatus* -a -um cordate or heart-shaped on one side only, *semi-cordatus*
- semicylindricus* -a -um half-terete, botanical Latin from *semi* and κυλινδρος
- semidecandrus* -a -um with (about) five stamens, botanical Latin from *semi* and δέκα-άνθη (*Tibouchina semidecandra* has ten stamens but five have yellow anthers and the other five form a self-coloured platform for visiting pollinators)
- semideciduus* -a -um half-deciduous, retaining some leaves all year, *semi-deciduus*
- semidentatus* -a -um half-dentate, *semi-dentatus*
- semiexsertus* -a -um half-exserted, *semi-exsertus* (stamens or style)
- semiglobatus* -a -tm half-globe-shaped, *semi-globosus* (pileus of dung roundhead fungus)
- semilanceatus* -a -um somewhat (half) lance-shaped, *semi-lanceatus* (the sharply umboed pileus of liberty cap fungus)
- semiliberus* -a -um half-separated, *semi-liberatus* (the cap is not wholly united to the stipe)
- semilunatus* -a -um half-moon-shaped, *semi-lunatus*
- semiorbicularis* -is -e hemispherical, half-round, *semi-orbiculatus*
- semiovatus* -a -um shaped like the narrow end of an egg, *semi-ovatus* (the pileus)
- semipersistens* half-persistent, *semi-persistens*
- semipileatus* -a -um somewhat felt-cap-like, *semi-pileatus* (fruiting body texture)
- semipinnatus* -a -um half-pinnate, *semi-pinnatus* (leaves)

- semiplenus* -a -um half-doubled, *semi-plenus*  
*semisanguineus* -a -um somewhat bloody in colour, *semi-sanguineus* (less so than *sanguineus*)  
*semisectus* -a -um cut halfway (to the base), *semi-sectus*  
*semiteres* half-cylindrical, *semi-teres* (in cross-section)  
*semitomentosus* -a -um half-tomentose, *semi-tomentosus* (*Viburnum*)  
*semiverticillatus* -a -um half-verticillate, half-whorled, *semi-verticillatus* (grass panicles)  
*semivivus* -a -um having a long dormant period, *semi-vivus*  
*seminoides* resembling (*Rhododendron*) *semmum* (= *praestans*)  
*semocordatus* -a -um half-heart-shaped, *semi-cordatus*  
*semotus* -a -um remote; distinct, past participle of *semoveo*, *semoveo*, *semoveo*, *semotum*  
*semper* always-, ever-, *semper*  
*semperaureus* -a -um continuously golden, *semper-aureus*  
*semperflorens* ever-flowering, with a long flowering season, present participle from *semper*-(*floreo*, *florere*, *florui*)  
*sempervirens* always green, *semper*-(*vireo*, *virere*, *virui*)  
*sempervirens-sibirica* (*Saxifraga*) *sempervirens* from Siberia  
*sempervivoides*, *sempervivus* -a -um houseleek-like, *Sempervivum-oides*  
*Sempervivum*, *sempervivus* -a -um Always-alive, never-die, always living, *sempervivus*  
*senarius* -a -um composed of six (parts), six-partite, *senarius* (literally a trimeter)  
*sendaicus* -a -um from Sendai, Japan  
*Senebiera* for Jean Senebier (1742–1809), Swiss physiologist  
*Senecio* Old-man, *senex*, *senis* (the name in Pliny refers to the grey hairiness as soon as fruiting commences)  
*senecioides* (*senecoides*) groundsel-like, *Senecio-oides*  
*senecionis* -is -e of ragworts, living on *Senecio* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*senega* of the American Seneca Indians (*Polygonum senega* used as treatment for rattlesnake-bite, Seneca snake-root)  
*senegalensis* -is -e from Senegal, W Africa  
*senescens* ageing, turning hoary with whitish hairs, *senesco*, *senescere*, *senui*  
*senetti* a Plant Variety Rights registered name used to market *Pericallis*  
*seni*- six-, six-each-, *seni*, *senorum*  
*senifolius* -a -um six-leafleted, *seni-folium*  
*senilis* -is -e aged, like an old person, grey-haired, *senilis* (*senex* an old man)  
*Senna*, *senna* from the Arabic name, *sana*, for the laxative leaves and pods  
*sensibilis* -is -e, *sensitivus* -a -um sensitive to a stimulus, irritable, *sentio*, *sentire*, *sensi*, *sensum*  
*sensu* a term used, between the species name and its authority, to indicate that the name is used in the sense used by that named author  
*senticosus* -a -um thorny, full of thorns, *sentis*, *sentis*  
*sentis* -is -e briar-like, thorny, *sentis*  
*seorsus* -a -um with its own beginning; apart, distinct, different, *se-orsum*  
*sepal*-, *sepalus* -a -um sepal-, -sepalled, σέπλη  
*sepiaceus* -a -um dark-clear-brown, *sepia* coloured (σέπια, *sepia*, cuttle-fish)  
*sepiarius* -a -um, *sepius* -a -um growing in hedges, of hedges, *sepes*, *saepes*  
*sepikanus* -a -um from the environs of the Sepik river, Papua New Guinea  
*sepincolus* -a -um hedge-dweller, inhabitant of hedges, *sepes-colo*, *saepes-colo*  
*sepius* -a -um *sepia*-coloured, σέπια, *sepia*, a cuttle-fish  
*sept*-, *septem*- seven-, *septem*  
*septalis* -is -e of September, of the seventh month of the Roman year, *septem* (flowering or fruiting)  
*septangulus* -a -um seven-edged, seven-angled, *septem-angulus*  
*septi*-, *septatus* -a -um having partitions, septate, *septum*, *septa*; *septi*-

## The Names of Plants

*septemfidus* -a -um with seven divisions, seven-cut, *septem-fidus*  
*septemlobus* -a -um with seven lobes, *septem-lobus*  
*septifragus* -a -um having a capsule whose valves break away from the partitions,  
    *septem-(frango, frangere, fregi, fractum)*  
*septentrionalis* -is -e of the north, of northern areas, *septentrionalis*  
*septupli-* sevenfold-, *septuplus*  
*septuplinervius* -a -um seven-nerved from the base, *septuplus-(nervus, nervi)*  
*sepulchralis* -is -e (*sepulchralis*) of funerals, of graveyards, of tombs, *sepulcrum*,  
    *sepulcri*  
*Sepultaria* Buried, *sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum*  
*sepultus* -a -um buried, *sepultus*  
*sequax* pursuing, following; trailing, *sequax, sequacis*  
*Sequoia* for the N American Indian half-breed, George Gist (*Sequoyah*)  
    (1770–1843) who invented the Cherokee alphabet  
*Sequoiadendron* *Sequoia*-tree (resemblance in size)  
*Serapias, serapias* for the Egyptian deity, Serapis (name, *σεραπιας*, used in  
    *Dioscorides* for an orchid, ≡ *Cephalanthera* and *Epipactis*)  
*serbicus* -a -um from Serbia  
*serenanus* -a -um from La Serena, Coquimbo, N Chile  
*Serenoa* for Sereno Watson (1826–92), American botanist  
*sergipensis* -is -e from Sergipe, Brazil  
*seri-*, *serici-*, *sericans*, *sericeus* -a -um silky, silky-hairy, *seres* (sometimes implying  
    Chinese)  
*serialis* -is -e, *seriatus* -a -um with transverse or longitudinal rows, *series, seriem*  
*sericanthus* -a -um with silky flowers, *σηρικος-ανθος*  
*sericatus* -a -um silken, *σηρικος, serica, sericorum*  
*sericellus* -a -um minutely silky, diminutive of *serica, sericorum*  
*sericeovillosus* -a -um with long silky hair, *serica-villosus*  
*sericeus* -a -um with silky hair, like silk, *σηρικος*  
*sericifer* -era -erum silk-bearing, *serica-fero*  
*sericifolius* -a -um silky-leaved, *serica-folium*  
*Sericocarpus* Silky-fruit, *σηρικος-καρπος*  
*sericofer* -era -erum silk-bearing, *serica-fero*  
*sericophyllus* -a -um with silky leaf-surfaces, *σηρικος-φυλλον*  
*Sericotheca* Silken-case, *σηρικος-θηκη* (the pericarp) (≡ *Holodiscus*)  
*sericus* -a -um silken, silky; from China (*Seres*)  
*Seringia, seringeana* for Nicholas Charles Seringe (1776–1858), Director of the  
    Botanic Garden at Lyon  
*Seriola* Little-jar, *seriola, seriola* (the amphora-like shaped tips of the scape  
    branches) (≡ *Hypochaeris*)  
*Seriphidium* from the Aegean island of Seriphos  
-*seris* -potherb, *σηρις, σεριδος*  
*Serissa* from the Indian vernacular name for *Serissa foetida*  
*serissimus* -a -um silkiest, superlative of *sericeus*  
*Serjania* for Paul Serjeant, French priest and botanist  
*serjaniaefolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Serjania*  
*serotinus* -a -um autumnal, of late season, late, *sero, serius* (flowering or fruiting)  
*serpens, serpentarius* -a -um, *serpentinus* -a -um creeping, serpentine, *serpo, serpere*,  
    *serpsi, serptum*  
*serpentilinguus* -a -um snake-tongue-like, (*serpens, serpentis*)-*linguus*  
*serpentinei, serpentinicus* -a -um of (growing on) serpentine rocks, late Latin  
    *serpentinus*  
*Serpula* Slow-spreader, *serpo, serpere, serpsi, serptum* (dry rot fungus)  
*serpyllaceus* -a -um resembling thyme, *serpyllum*  
*serpyllifolius* -a -um thyme-leaved, *serpyllum-folium*  
*serpyllum* from an ancient name for thyme, (*σ*)*ερπυλλος, serpyllum* (*ερπω, ερπιζω*  
    creeping)



- serra, serra-, -serras* saw, saw-like-, serrate-, deeply cut, *serratus*  
*Serrafalcus* for Domenico Lo Faso Pietrasanta, Duke of Serrafalco, archaeologist  
 (= *Bromus*)  
*serrarius -a -um* saw-like, *serra, serrae* (leaf margins)  
*serratifolius -a -um* with markedly serrate leaves, *serratus-folium*  
*serratipetalus -a -um* with toothed petals, botanical Latin from *serratus* and *πετάλον*  
*serratodigitatus -a -um* having digitate leaves with serrate leaflets, *serratus-digitatus*  
*Serratula, serratula* Saw-tooth. *serra, serrae* (the name in Pliny for betony, re-used by Gerard because saw-wort, *Serratula tinctoria*, has saw-toothed leaves)  
*serratus -a -um* edged with forward pointing teeth, serrate, *serra, serrae* (see Fig. 4d)  
*serriolus -a -um* in ranks, of salad, diminutive of *seris* (from an old name for chicory)  
*serrulatus -a -um* edged with small teeth, finely serrate, serrulate, diminutive of *serratus*  
*sertatus -a -um, sertulatus -a -um* of garlands, garlanded, *sero, serere, sertum*  
*sertuliferus -a -um* bearing garlands, (*sertum, sertii*)-fero (of flowers)  
*sesameus -a -um* sesame-like, *Sesamum*  
*sesamoides* resembling *Sesamum*, *σησαμον-οειδής, Sesamum-oides*  
*Sesamum* Hippocrates' name, *σησαμον*, from the Semitic name, simsim, cognate with sesame  
*Sesbania* from the Arabic name for *Sesbania sesban*  
*Seseli* the ancient Greek name, *σεσέλι, σεσελίσ*  
*Sesleria* for Leonardo Sesler (d. 1785), naturalist and physician of Venice  
*sesleriiformis -is -e* with the habit of *Sesleria*  
*sesqui-* one-and-one-half-, *sesqui*  
*sesquiorgyalis -is -e* being about nine feet, or one and a half fathoms (high or long), botanical Latin from *sesqui* and *οργυία*  
*sesquipetalis -is -e* about 18 inches long, the length of a foot and a half, *sesqui-petalis*  
*sesquitercius -a -um* of four to three, *sesquitercius* (the sexes in androgynous catkin structures)  
*sessili-, sessilis -is -e* attached without a distinct stalk, sessile, sitting on, *sessilis*  
*sessiliflorus -a -um* without distinct stalks to the flowers, *sessilis-florum*  
*sessilifolius -a -um* leaves without petioles, sessile-leaved, *sessilis-folium*  
*sessiloides* appearing sessile, *sessilis-oides*  
*Sesuvium* etymology uncertain  
*seta-, setaceus -a -um, (saetaceus), seti-* bristly, with bristles or stiff hairs, *seta, setae, saeta, saetae*  
*Setaria* Bristly, *seta, setae* (most have hairs subtending the spikelets)  
*setchuenensis -is -e, setschwanensis -is -e* from Sichuan (Szechwan, Setchuan) province, China  
*Setcreasea* derivation obscure  
*seti-* bristle-, bristly-, *saeta, saetae, seta, setae*  
*seticaulis -is -e* having a bristly stalk, *seta-caulis*  
*setifer -era -erum, setiger -era -erum, seti-* bearing bristles, bristly, *seta-fero*  
*setifolius -a -um* with bristly-surfaced leaves, *seta-folium*  
*setipodus -a -um* with bristly stems, botanical Latin from *seta* and *ποδιον*  
*setispinus -a -um* bristle-spined, *seta-spina*  
*setosus -a -um* covered with bristles or stiff hairs, *seta, setae*  
*setuliformis -is -e* thread-like, with minute bristles, *setula-forma*  
*setulosus -a -um* with fine bristles, diminutive of *setosus*  
*-setus -a -um* -bristled, *seta, setae*  
*Severinia* for M. A. Severino (1580–1656), anatomist from Naples  
*severus -a -um* terrible, strict, severe, *severus*  
*sex-* six-, *sex*  
*sexangularis -is -e, sexangulus -a -um* six-angled, *sex-angulus* (stems)  
*sexflorus -a -um* six-flowered, with six-flowered racemes, *sex-florum*  
*sexstylosus -a -um* with six styles, *sex-stilus*

## The Names of Plants

*sextupli-* six fold-, six-partite, medieval Latin *sextuplus*  
*seyal* an Arabic vernacular name for *Acacia seyal* timber (shittim wood)  
*shallon* from the Chinook Indian name, kl-kwa-sha-la, for *Gaultheria shallon*  
*sharonensis -is -e* from Sharon, Connecticut, USA  
*shastensis -is -e* from the Shasta area of the Cascade range, N California  
*shawianus -a -um, shawii* for Walter Robert Shaw, botanist of Illinois and Manilla c. 1871–3  
*shensianus -a -um* from Shaanxi or Shanxi provinces of N China  
*Shepherdia* for John Shepherd (1764–1836), curator of Liverpool University Botanic Garden  
*Sherardia* for William Sherard (1659–1728) and his brother James Sherard  
*Sherbournia* for Margaret Dorothea Sherbourn (1791–1846), who was the first to flower *Sherbournia foliosa* in England  
*sheriffii* for Major George Sherrieff (1898–1967), collector in Tibet and Bhutan  
*Shibataea* for Keita Shibata (1878–1949), Japanese botanist  
*shirasawanus -a -um* from a Japanese name  
*shirensis -is -e* from the environs of the Shire river which overflows from Lake Nyassa, Malawi  
*shittim* the biblical name for the wood of *Acacia nilotica*, from which the ark was to be built  
*Shortia, shortii* for Dr Charles W. Short (1794–1863), botanist of Kentucky, USA  
*Shoshonea* of the Shoshone or Shoshoni indigenous American people, or from their territory  
*shuttleworthii* for Edward Shuttleworth (1829–1909), who collected for Bull's nursery at Chiswick  
*siamensis -is -e, siameus -a -um, siamicus -a -um* from Thailand (formerly Siam)  
*Sibbaldia* for Robert Sibbald (1643–1720), Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh and author of *Scotia illustrata*  
*Sibbaldiopsis* similar to *Sibbaldia*, botanical Latin from *Sibbaldia* and *ωψις*  
*Sibaraea, sibiraeus -a -um* Siberian (the provenance of *Sibaraea altaiensis*)  
*sibericus -a -um* from Siberia, Siberian  
*Sibthorpia, sibthorpianus -a -um, sibthorpii* for Professor Humphrey Sibthorp (1713–97), of Oxford, and his son John (1758–96), English botanist  
*siccatus -a -um, siccus -a -um* of dry places, dried out, *sicco, siccare, siccavi, siccatum*  
*sicerarius -a -um* (for holding) strong drink, *σικερα* (*Lagenaria siceraria*, bottle gourd)  
*siculi-* dagger-shaped-, *sica, sicae*  
*siculiformis -is -e* shaped like a small dagger, *sicula-forma*  
*siculus -a -um* from Sicily, Sicilian (*Sicilia*)  
*sicyoides* from Sicyon, Peloponnese  
*Sicyos* a name, *σικυος*, used by Theophrastus for a cucumber  
*Sida* from a Greek name, *σιδε*, used by Theophrastus for a water-lily and a pomegranate tree  
*Sidalcea* Like *Sida*-and-*Alcea*  
*sidereus -a -um* iron-hard, of iron-like nature, *σιδηρειος; σιδηρος, σιδηρο-*  
*Sideritis* the Greek name, *σιδεριτος*, for plants used on wounds caused by iron weapons  
*siderophloius -a -um* iron-hard-barked, *σιδηρος-φλοιος*  
*siderophyllus -a -um* with iron-hard or rusty haired leaves, *σιδηρος-φυλλον*  
*siderostichus -a -um* with rigid rows, *σιδηρος-στιχος* (of spikelets)  
*Sideroxylon, sideroxylon* Iron-wood, *σιδηρος-ξυλον* (the hard timber of the miraculous berry)  
*sidoides* resembling *Sida*, *Sida-oides*  
*sieberi* for Franz Wilhelm Sieber (1785–1844), of Prague, who travelled widely in the tropics  
*sieboldiana, sieboldii* for Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796–1866), German physician and plant collector in Japan  
*Sieginglingia* for Professor Siegling, botanist of Erfurt

- siehei* for Walther Siehe (1859–1928) of Berlin
- sierrae* of sierras, of jagged mountain chains, via Spanish from *serra*
- Sigesbeckia* (*Siegesbeckia*, *Sigesbekia*) for Johann Georg Siegesbeck (1686–1755), physicist and botanist, Director of the Botanic Garden at St Petersburg
- sigillatus* -a -um with the surface marked with seal-like impressions, *sigillatus*
- sigma*-, *sigmato*- S-shaped, *σιγμα*, *σιγματος*
- sigmoideus* -a -um S-shaped, *σιγμα-οειδης*
- signatus* -a -um well-marked, designated, signed, *signo*, *signare*, *signavi*, *signatum*
- sikangensis* -is -e from Si Kiang (Xijiang), China
- sikkimensis* -is -e from Sikkim, Indian Himalayas
- sikokianus* -a -um from Shokoku island, Japan
- silaifolia* with narrow leaves as in pepper saxifrage, *Silaum silaus*
- Silaum* meaning uncertain; from Sila forest area of S Italy? (see *Selinum*)
- silaus* an old generic name, *silaus*, in Pliny used for pepper saxifrage
- Silene* Theophrastus' name for another catchfly, *Viscaria* (others derive it from Bacchus' companion, Silenos, or from *σαλον*, *saliva*)
- sileni*- *Silene*-like
- silesiacus* -a -um from Silesia, SW Poland
- siliceus* -a -um of sand, growing on sand, *silex*, *silicis* (silicate)
- silicicolus* -a -um growing on siliceous soils, *silicis-colo*
- siliculosus* -a -um having broad pods or capsules from which the two valves fall and leave a false membrane (*replum*) with the seeds, *silicula*
- siliquastrum* (*siliquastris*) from the old Latin name for a pod-bearing tree, cylindrical-podded, *siliqua-astrum*
- siliquosus* -a -um having elongate pods or capsules as the last, *siliqua*
- siliquus* -a -um, -*siliquus* -a -um, *siliqui*- podded, with pods, *siliqua*
- sillamontanus* -a -um from Cerro de La Silla, S America
- Silphium* an ancient Greek name, *σιλφιον*, for a resinous plant, reapplied to the N American compass-plant, *Silphium laciniatum*
- silvaticus* -a -um of woodlands, of the woods, *silva*, *silvae*
- silvester* -tris -tre woodland, wild, *silva*, *silvae*
- silvicolus* -a -um woodland dwelling, *silva-colo*
- silvigaudens* rejoicing the woodland, present participle from *silva*-(*gaudeo*, *gaudere*, *gavisus*)
- Silybum* Dioscorides' name, *σιλυβον* (for a thistle-like plant)
- Simaba* from the Guyanese vernacular name
- Simarouba* (*Simaruba*) from the Carib name for bitter damson (*Simaroubaceae*)
- simensis* -is -e from Arabia, *Simenia*, Middle-Eastern
- Simethis* after the Oread nymph, Simaethis
- simiarus* -a -um monkey-like, liked by monkeys, *simia*, *simiae* (flowers)
- simili*-, *similis* -is -e resembling other species, like, the same, similar, *similis*
- similiflorus* -a -um having the flowers all alike, *similis-florum* (e.g. in an umbel)
- simius* -a flat-nosed, *σιμος*; of the ape, *simius*, *simii*, or monkey, *simia*, *simiae* (flower-shape or implying inferiority)
- Simmondsia*, *simmondsii* for Arthur Simmonds (1892–1968), Secretary to the RHS 1956–62
- simonii* for Gabriel Eugène Simon (b. 1829), French Consul and collector in the East
- simonsii* for Reverend Jelinger Simons (1778–1851), of Leyton, Essex
- simonsianus* -a -um for Dr J. C. Simons, who collected in Assam c. 1895
- simorhinus* -a -um monkey-snouted, *σιμια-ρινος* (spathe)
- simplex* undivided, entire, single, *simplex*, *simplicis*
- simplicaulis* -is -e, *simplicicaulis* -is -e with an unbranched stem, *simplicis-caulis*
- simplice*-, *simplici*- undivided, simple, *simplicis*
- simplicifolius* -a -um with undivided leaves, *simplici-folium*
- simplicior* undivided, *simplex*, *simplicis*
- simplicissimus* -a -um the least divided, superlative of *simplex*

## The Names of Plants

*simpliciusculus* -a -um somewhat undivided, diminutive of *simplex*  
*simsii* for John Sims (1749–1831), editor of *Botanical Magazine*  
*simulans*, *simulatus* -a -um similar, resembling, imitating, present participle of *simulo*, *simulare*, *simulavi*, *simulatum*  
*simulatrix* imitator (feminine form of *simulator*, *Salix* being feminine)  
*sinaicus* -a -um from Sinai, Egypt  
*sinaloensis* -is -e from Sinaloa state, NW Mexico  
*Sinapis* the old name, σινάπι, used by Theophrastus for mustard, *sinapi*, *sinapis* (Celtic, nap, for cabbage-like plants)  
*Sinapistrum* Wild-mustard, *Sinapis-istrum*  
*sinapizans* becoming mustard like, *Sinapis* (smelling of radish)  
*Sinarundinaria* Chinese-*Arundinaria*, *sino-Arundinaria*  
*sindicus* -a -um from Sind province, Indus valley, Pakistan  
*sinensis* -is -e (*chinensis* -is -e) from China, Chinese  
*singularis* -is -e unusual, singular, unique, extraordinary, *singularis*  
*sinicus* -a -um, *sino-* of China, Chinese (*Sinica*)  
*sinistrorsus* -a -um turned to the left, *sinister*, *sinistri*, twining clockwise upwards as seen from above, *sinistral*,  
*Sinningia* for Wilhelm Sinning (1794–1874), head gardener at Bonn University  
*sino-* Chinese-, Chinese form of -, *sinica*, *sino-*  
*Sinobambusa* Chinese-*Bambusa*  
*Sinocalycanthus* Chinese-*Calycanthus*  
*sinofalconeri* Chinese form of (*Rhododendron*) *falconeri*  
*Sinofranchetia* for Adrien Franchet (1834–1900), French botanist who described many Chinese plants  
*sinograndis* -is -e Chinese form of (*Rhododendron*) *grande*  
*Sinomenium* Chinese-moonseed, μήνη, (the curved stone of the fruit)  
*sino-ornatus* -a -um the Chinese form of *ornatus* -a -um  
*sinoplagiata* Chinese (*Primula*) *plantaginea* (≡ *P. nivalis*)  
*sinopurpurea* Chinese (*Primula*) *purpurea* (≡ *P. macrophylla*)  
*Sinwilsonia*, *sinowilsonii* for E. H. Wilson (1876–1930), introducer of Chinese plants  
*sinuatus* -a -um, *sinuosus* -a -um, *sinuus* -a -um with a wavy margin, sinuate, winding, waved, *sinuo*, *sinuare*, *sinuavi*, *sinuatm* (see Fig. 4c)  
*siphiliticus* -a -um see *syphiliticus* -a -um  
*sipho-*, *siphon* tubular-, pipe-, tube, σίφων  
*Siphocampylus* (*Siphocampylos*) Curved-tube, σίφων-καμπύλος (the corolla tube)  
*siphonanthus* -a -um with pipe-like flowers, σίφων-ανθος  
*sisalanus* -a -um from Sisal, Yucatan, Mexico (the fibre of *Agave sisalana* was exported from the port of Sisal)  
*sisarus* -a -um Dioscorides' name for a plant with an edible root  
*siskiyouensis* -is -e from the Siskiyou mountains, Oregon and California, USA  
*Sison* a name, σισων, used by Dioscorides  
*sissoo* a Bengali vernacular name for sisso tree (*Dalbergia sissoo*)  
*sisymbriifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Sisymbrium*, *Sisymbrium-folium*  
*sisymbrii* of hedge mustard, living on *Sisymbrium* (*Dasyneura*, dipteran gall midge)  
*Sisymbrium* ancient Greek name, σισυμβριον, σουσυμβρον (for various plants)  
*Sisyrinchium*, *sisyrinchium* Pig-snout, Theophrastus' name, σισυριγχιον, for an iris (σὺς-ρυγχος, pig's snout, they dig for the sweet tubers)  
*Sitanion* Food-grain, σίτος  
*sitchensis* -is -e from Sitka, Baranof island, Alaska (*Picea sitchensis*, Sitka spruce)  
*sitiacus* -a -um from the environs of Sitias Bay, NE Crete  
*Sitolobium* Wheat-lobes, σίτος-λοβος (the shape of the pinnae, ≡ *Dicksonia*)  
*Sium* an old Greek name, σιον, for water plants (Celtic, sin, water)  
*sivasicus* -a -um from Megalopolis-Sebasteia (Sivas), central Turkey  
*skapho-* see *scapho-*

- Skimmia* from a Japanese name, miyami shikimi  
*skio-* see *scia-*, *scio-*, σκια  
*skiophilus -a -um* shade-loving, σκια-φίλος  
*skole-, scolo-* vermiform-, worm-, σκοληξ  
*skolecosporus -a -um* with elongate, worm-like spores, σχωληξ-σπορα  
*skolio-* see *scolio*, σκολιος, σκολιο-  
*skoto-* see *scot*, *scoto-*, σκοτος, σκοτο-  
*skotophilus -a -um* dark-loving, living in darkness, σκοτο-φίλος  
*Sloanea* for Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753), Irish physician and botanist, founder of the British Museum and Chelsea Physic Garden, President of the Royal Society  
*smaragdiflorus -a -um* emerald-green flowered, σμαραγδος, emerald  
*smaragdinus* of emerald, emerald-green, σμαραγδινος  
*Smeathmannia*, *smeathmannii* for Henry Smeathman (1742–86), who collected plants in Sierra Leone in 1771–2, and proposed the settlement of freed slaves in Freetown  
*smilaci-* *Smilax*-like  
*smilacifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Smilax*, *Smilax-folium*  
*Smilacina* diminutive of *Smilax*  
*Smilax* from an ancient Greek name, σμιλαξ (σμιλη a scraper, for the prickly stems) (***Smilacaceae***)  
*Smithia* for James Edward Smith (1759–1828), writer on the Greek flora and founder of the Linnean Society  
*smithiae*, *smithianus -a -um*, *smithii* for James Edward Smith (*vide supra*), or Professor Christen Smith (1785–1816), Norwegian botanist (*Aeonium smithii*), or John Smith (1798–1888), gardener at Kew, or Joannes Jacobus Smith (1867–1947), Dutch specialist on Indonesian plants  
*Smithiantha* for Matilda Smith (1854–1926), botanical artist at Kew  
*Smithicodonia* the composite name for hybrids between *Smithiantha* and *Eucodonia*  
*Smyrnum* Myrrh-fragrant, σμυρνιον, σμυρνα-ιον (the fragrance)  
*soboliferus -era -erum* bearing soboles, producing vigorous shoots from the stem at ground level, bearing offspring, (*suboles*, *subolis*)-*fero*  
*socialis -is -e*, *sociatus -a -um*, *sociarus -a -um* in pure stands, dominant, growing in colonies, *socias*  
*socotranus -a -um* from Socotra island, Indian Ocean, Yemen  
*Socratea* for the Greek philosopher Socrates (469–399 BC)  
*soda* alkaline, medieval Latin from Arabic, suwwad (the calcined ash of *Salsola kali*)  
*sodiferus -a -um* bringing pleasure, *sodes-fero*  
*sodomeus -a -um* from the Dead Sea area (Sodom)  
*soja* a vernacular name for the seeds of *Glycine soja*, soya beans  
*sol-, solis -is -e* sun-, of the sun, *sol*, *solis*  
*solan-, solani-* potato-, *Solanum*-like-  
*solanaceus -a -um* potato-like, resembling *Solanum*  
*solanantherus -a -um* with potato-flower-like stamens, *Solanum-anthera* (positioning)  
*Solandra*, *solanderi* for Daniel Carlsson Solander FRS (1736–82), Swede who accompanied Sir Joseph Banks and Captain James Cook  
*Solanum* Comforter, *solor*, *solavi*, *solatus* (an ancient Latin name, *solanum*, in Pliny) (***Solanaceae***)  
*solaris -is -e* of sunny habitats, of the sun, *solaris*  
*Soldanella*, *soldanella* Little-coins, from the Italian, soldo, for a small coin, diminutive of *soldo* (the leaves)  
*soldanelloides* resembling *Soldanella*  
*soleae-* sandal-, *solea*  
*Soleirolia* for Captain Joseph François Soleirol (1791–1863), collector of Corsican plants  
*solen-, soleno-* box-, tube-, σωλην, σωληνος, σωληνο-

## The Names of Plants

- Solena* Tubular, σωλην (a wrong interpretation of the anther structure)  
*Solenangis* Tube-vessel, σωλην-αγγειον  
*Solenomelus* Theophrastus' name, σωληνομελος (for the tubular limb of the perianth)  
*Solenopsis* Tube-like, σωλην-οψις (the very long white tubular flowers of the poisonous *S. longiflora*, = *Isotoma longiflora*)  
*Solenostemon* Tube-stamens, σωληνος-στεμον (their united filaments)  
-solens -tubed, -tubular, σωλην  
*Solidago* Uniter, from *solido*, *solidare*, verbal noun with feminine suffix (Brunfels' name for its use as a healing medicine)  
*Solidaster* the composite name for hybrids between *Solidago* and *Aster*  
*solidifolius* -a -um entire-leaved, *solidi-folium*  
*solidus* -a -um a coin; complete, entire, solid, dense, not hollow, *solidus*  
*solitarius* -a -um the only species (of a monotypic genus); with individuals growing in extreme isolation, solitary, lonely  
*Sollya* for Richard Horsman Solly (1778–1858), plant anatomist  
*solonis* for Solon (630–560 BC), the famed Athenian statesman and law-giver  
*solstitialis* -is -e (*solsistialis*) of midsummer, *solstitium* (flowering about 11 July, St Barnabas' Day)  
*solutus* -a -um loosened, independent, free, undone, *solvo*, *solvere*, *solvi*, *solutum*  
soma-, -soma -a -um -bodied, σωμα  
*somaliensis* -is -e from Somalia, E Africa  
*somnians* asleep, sleeping, present participle of *somnio*, *somniare* (dormant buds)  
*somnifer* -era -erum sleep-inducing, sleep-bearing, *somnus-fero*  
sonchi- *Sonchus*-like-  
*sonchifolius* -a -um with *Sonchus*-like leaves, *Sonchus-folium*  
*Sonchus* the Greek name, σονχος, σονκος (for a thistle)  
*songaricus* -a -um from Dzungaria, Dzhungarsky Ala-Tau (Songaria), Kazakhstan/China  
*Sonneratia* for Pierre Sonnerat (1749–1841), who collected in several areas of the tropics (*Sonneratiaceae*)  
*sonorus* -a -um from the Sonoran desert, Baja California, N America  
*sophera* an Arabian name for a pea-flowered tree, like *Sophora*  
*sophia* knowledge, craft, wisdom, σοφία, (the use of flaxweed, in treating dysentery or flux, *Sophia chirurgorum*, Sophia of the craft of surgeons)  
*Sophora* from an Arabic name, *sophera*, for a pea-flowered tree  
*sophro*- discreet-, modest-, σωφρων  
*Sophrontitis* Modesty, σωφρων (the small flowers)  
*soporificus* -a -um sleep-bringing, soporific, *soporo*, *soporare*  
*Sopubia* from an Indian vernacular name  
*Sorbaria* Mountain-ash-like, *Sorbus* (from the form of the leaves)  
*Sorbaronia* the composite name for hybrids between *Sorbus* and *Aronia*  
*sorbifolius* -a -um with *Sorbus*-like leaves, *Sorbus-folium*  
*Sorbopyrus* hybrids between *Sorbus* and *Pyrus*  
*Sorbus* the ancient Latin name, *sorbum*, for the fruit of the service tree (cognate with sorb and service)  
*sordidus* -a -um neglected, dirty-looking, *sordidus*  
*sorediatus* -a -um heaped, mounded, σωρος (with patches of loose cells)  
*sorediiferus* -a -um bearing soredia, σωρος-φερω (on lichens)  
*Sorghastrum* Wild-Sorghum, *Sorghum-astrum*  
*Sorghum* from the Italian name, sorgho (medieval Latin *sorgum*)  
*soriferus* -a -um bearing sori, σωρος-φερω (on ferns)  
*soro*- a heap-, a head-, σωρος (compound structures like pineapples, breadfruits and mulberries, of fruits and receptacles, are called *soroses*)  
*sorophorus* -a -um bearing sori, σωρος-φερω  
*sororis* -is -e, *sororius* -a -um very closely related, sisterly, *soror*, *sororis*  
*Soulangia* for Etienne Soulange-Bodin (*vide infra*) (= *Phyllica*)

- soulangiana, soulangii* for Etienne Soulange-Bodin (1774–1846), French horticulturist
- Sowerbaea* for James Edward Sowerby (1787–1871), author of *English Botany* and artist
- spadiceus -a -um* chestnut-brown, having a spadix, date-coloured, σπαδιξ, σπαδικος
- spadicigerus -a -um* bearing spadices, botanical Latin from σπαδιξ and *gero* (*spadix-gero*, bearing chestnut brown)
- span-* few-, sparse-, σπανιος, σπανο-
- spananthus -a -um* having few flowers, sparsely flowered, σπανος-ανθος
- spanioclemus -a -um* with few shoots, σπανιος-κλημα
- Sparaxis* Torn-one, σπαρασσο (the lacerated spathaceous bracts)
- sparganifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling *Sparganium*, *Sparganium-folium*
- Sparganium* Dioscorides' name, σπαργανιον (σπαργανον was a swaddling band) (*Sparganiaceae*)
- Sparrmannia* for Dr Anders Sparrmann (1748–1820), Swede who was on Cook's second voyage
- sparsi-* scattered, *spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsum*
- sparsiflorus -a -um* botanical Latin to imply having scattered or few flowers, *sparsus-florum*
- sparsisorus -a -um* having few sori, *sparsus-sorus*
- sparsus -a -um* sparse, scattered, dispersed, few, *spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsum*
- Spartina* old name, σπαρτον, for various plants used for making ropes
- Spartium* Binding or Broom, σπαρτιον, diminutive of σπαρτον (former uses for binding and sweeping)
- spartum* esparto-providing, rope, σπαρτον (fibre-producing grasses)
- spath-, spathi-, spatho-, spathus -a -um* spathulate-, spathe-, sheath, *spatha*, σπαθη
- spathaceus -a -um* with a spathe-like structure, *spatha* (bracts or calyx)
- Spathicarpa* Spathed-fruit, σπαθη-καρπος (adnation to the spathe)
- spathiflorus -a -um* with flowers having spathe-like bracts, *spatha-florum*
- Spathiphyllum* Leafy-spathe, σπαθη-φυλλον
- Spathodea* Spathe-like, σπαθη-οιδα (the calyx)
- spathularis -is -e* spoon-shaped, diminutive of *spatha* (leaf or other organ)
- spathulatus -a -um, spathuli-* shaped like a spoon, diminutive of *spatha* (see Fig. 6b)
- spathulifolius -a -um, spathulaefolius -a -um* with broadsword-shaped leaves, *spatha-folium*
- spatulae-, -spatulatus* spoon-, -spatulate, from *spathula*, diminutive of *spatha*
- spatiosus -a -um* spacious, wide, large, ample, scattered, σπαρτος, *spatiosus*
- speciosissimus -a -um* most handsome or showy, superlative of *speciosus*
- speciosus -a -um* showy, handsome, semblance, good-looking, *speciosus*
- spectabilis -is -e* admirable, spectacular, good-looking, *specto, spectare, spectavi spectatum*
- spectatissimus -a -um* the most spectacular, superlative of *spectabilis*
- specuicolus -a -um* cave-dwelling, inhabiting caves, *specus, specus*
- Specularia* Mirror, *speculum* (*Specularia speculum*, Venus' looking glass, = *Legousia hybrida*)
- specularius -a -um, speculum* shining, mirror-like, *speculum, speculi*
- speculatrix* watcher, feminine form of *speculator*, from *speculor, specularē, speculatus* (*Iris speculatrix*) (however, σπεκουλατωρ executioner)
- speculatus -a -um* shining, as if with mirrors, *speculum*
- speculum-veneris* Venus' looking-glass, *speculum*-(Venus, Veneris)
- speir-* wreathed, twisted-, coiled, *spira, σπειρα*
- Speirantha* Twisted-flower, or Wreathed-flowers, σπειρα-ανθος
- speiranthus -a -um* with twisted flowers, σπειρα-ανθος
- speirea* scattered, spreading, σπειρω
- speirostachyus -a -um* twisted or spiralled spikes, σπειρα-σταχυς
- spelta* medieval Latin from an old Saxon name, spelta, for a bearded wheat with two-grained spikelets

## The Names of Plants

*speluncae, speluncarum (spelunchae)* of caves, cave-dwelling, *spelunca, speluncae speluncatus -a -um, speluncosus -a -um* cavities, full of holes, *spelunca, speluncae sperabilis -is -e* desirable, to be hoped for, *spero, sperare, speravi, speratum (sperata a bride!)*  
*sperabiloides* resembling *Rhododendron sperabile, (Rhododendron) sperabile-oides*  
*Spergula* Scatterer, *dispergo, dispergere, dispersi, dispersum* (l'Obel's name refers to the discharge of the seeds)  
*Spergularia* Resembling-*Spergula*  
*sperm-, spermato-, spermus -a -um* seed-, -seed, -seeded, σπερμα, σπερματο  
*Spermatophytita* Seed-plants, σπερματο-φυτον  
*sphacelatus -a -um* necrotic, scorched, gangrened, σφακελος  
*sphacioticus -a -um* damaged-looking, of gangrened appearance, σφακελος  
*sphaer-, sphaero-* globular-, spherical-, ball-, σφαίρα, σφαίρο-  
*Sphaeralcea* Spherical-*Alcea*, σφαίρα-αλκαία (the shape of the fruit)  
*sphaerandrus -a -um* with stamens held in an orb-like manner, σφαίρα-ανδρος  
*Sphaeranthus, sphaeranthus -a -um* Globe-flowered, σφαίρα-ανθος  
*sphaericus -a -um* globe-like, *sphaera, sphaerae* (flower-shape)  
*sphaeroblastus -a -um* with spherical growth, spherical bud, σφαίρο-βλαστος  
*sphaerocarpus -a -um* orbicular-fruited, with spherical fruits, σφαίρο-καρπος  
*sphaerocephalon, sphaerocephalus -a -um* round-headed, σφαίρο-κεφαλή  
*Sphaerocodon* Spherical-bell, σφαίρο-κωδων (the corolla)  
*Sphaerosmeria* Globose-parted, σφαίρο-μερος  
*sphaerospermus -a -um* with spherical seeds, σφαίρο-σπερμα (achenes)  
*sphaerostachyus -a -um* with a rounded spike or flower-head  
*Sphaerostemma* Spherical-crown, σφαίρο-στεμμα (= *Schizandra*)  
*sphaerulus -a -um* somewhat rounded, diminutive of *sphaera, sphaerae*  
*sphenicolus -a -um* living in *Sphagnum* communities, *Sphagnum-colo*  
*Sphagnum* Latinized by Pliny from the Greek, σφαγνος (for a moss on trees) and re-used by Dillenius for bog-moss (*Sphagnaceae*)  
*sphegiferus -a -um* bearing wasps, σφηξ-φορος  
*sphegodes* resembling wasps, (σφηξ, σφηκος)-ωδες (flower shape)  
*sphenantherus -a -um* with club- or wedge-shaped anthers, σφην-ανθηρος  
*spheno-* wedge-shaped-, σφην, σφηνος, σφηνο-  
*Sphenoclea* Wedge-shaped-cup, σφηνος-χλαινά (the calyx) (*Sphenocleaceae*)  
*Sphenopteris* Wedge-fern, σφηνος-πτερυξ  
*Sphenopus* Wedge-shaped-stalk, σφηνος-πους  
*Sphenotoma* Cut-into-wedges, σφηνος-τομή  
*sphericus -a -um* globular, spherical, σφαίρα  
*Sphinctrinus, sphinctrinus -a -um* Close-together, σφιγγειν, (the apothecia); resembling *Sphinctrinus*  
*sphondylius -a -um* rounded, σπονδυλιον (σπονδυλος spinning whorl or disc)  
*spica, spicati-* with an elongate inflorescence of sessile flowers, spiked, spicate  
*spicant* spikenard, spike, ear, tufted, *spica, spicae* (Bauhin equates the origin with *indica spica*, or spikenard; some derive it from an ancient German name)  
*spicatus -a -um, spicifer -era -erum* with a spicate inflorescence, *spicatus* (see Fig. 2a)  
*spica-venti* ear of the wind, tuft of the wind, *spica-ventus* (application not clear)  
*spiciferus -a -um, spicigerus -a -um* bearing spicate inflorescences, *spica-(fero or gero)*  
*spiciformis -is -e* shaped into a spiked inflorescence, *spica-forma*  
*spiculi-* spicule-, dart-, sting-, small-thorn-, *spiculum*  
*spiculifolius -a -um* with thorn-like leaves, spicule-leaved, *spiculum-folium*  
*spiculosus -a -um* spiked, *spica, spicae* (shape or surface structures)  
*Spigelia* for Adrian van der Spiegel (1578–1625), Professor of Anatomy at Padua  
*Spilanthes* Stained-flower, σπιλος-ανθος (receptacular marks of some species)  
*spilo-* stained-, σπιλος, σπιλος  
*spilofolius -a -um* spotted-leaved, botanical Latin from σπιλος and *folium* (*Spilographa alternata*, rose-hip fly)  
*spilotus -a -um* stained-looking, of stained appearance, σπιλος



- spina-christi* Christ's thorn, Old English Latin (*spina, spinae*)-*christus* (χριστος)  
*Spinacia* Prickly-one, from the Arabic, isbanakh (the fruit walls of spinach, *Spinacia oleracea*)  
*spinalbus -a -um* with white spines, *spina-albus* (on leaf margins)  
*spinatus -a -um* having spines, becoming spiny, *spina, spinae*  
*spinescens* becoming spiny, *spina-essentia*  
*spineus -a -um* spiny, with spines, *spina, spinae*  
*spinidens* with prickly teeth, *spina-dens*  
*spinifer -era -erum, spinifex* prickly, bearing spines, *spina-fero*  
*spinosissimus -a -um* most spiny, superlative of *spinosus*  
*spinosus -a -um* spiny, with spines, *spina, spinae*  
*Spinovitis* Spiny-vine, *spina-vitis*  
*spinulifer -era -erum, spinulosus -a -um* bearing small spines, diminutive of *spina*  
*spir-* twisted-, coiled-, σπειρά  
*Spiraea* Garland, σπειρά (Theophrastus' name for a plant used for making garlands)  
*spiralis -is -e, spiratus -a -um* twisted, spiral, *spira, spirae*  
*spiralisepalus -a -um* having twisted sepals, *spira-sepalus*  
*Spiranthes* Twisted, σπειρα-ανθος (the inflorescence)  
*spirellus -a -um* small-coiled, σπειρά  
*spiro-* twisted-, coiled-, σπειρά  
*Spirodela* Obvious-spiral, σπειρα-δηλος (the mode of budding daughter thalli of the colony, = *Lemna*)  
*Spironema* Twisted-thread, σπειρα-νημα (the spiral stamens)  
*spissifolius -a -um* with compact foliage, densely leaved, *spissus-folium*  
*spissus -a -um* compact, dense, *spissus* (growth habit)  
*spithamaeus -a -um* a span (almost eight inches, 20 cm), σπιθαμη, modern Latin *spithamaeus* (a short span in height or length)  
*splendens* gleaming, striking, present participle of *splendeo, splendere*  
*splendentior* more splendid or striking, comparative of *splendens*  
*splendidissimus -a -um* most splendid, superlative of *splendens*  
*splendidus -a -um* strikingly fine, *splendidus*  
*Spodiopogon* Grey-beard, σποδια-πωγων (the hairy inflorescence)  
*spodo-* dust, ashes, ash-grey, σποδια, σποδος, σποδο-  
*spodochrus -a -um* ashen, greyish-skinned, σποδο-χως  
*Spondianthus* *Spondias*-flowered, *Spondias-anthus*  
*Spondias* Theophrastus' name refers to the plum-like fruit  
*spondioides* resembling *Spondias*, *Spondias-oides*  
*spongiopsis* spongy-looking, σπογγος-οψις, *spongia-opsis*  
*spongiosipes* spongy-stalked, σπογγος-πες (the felt-like tomentum on the stipe)  
*spongiosus -a -um* spongy, σπογγος, *spongia*  
*sponhemicus -a -um* from Sponheim (*Sponhemium*), Rhine, Germany  
*spontaneus -a -um* natural, independent, by chance, modern Latin *spontaneus* (*sua sponte*, of one's own accord)  
*sporadicus -a -um, sporadus -a -um* scattered, widely dispersed, σπορας  
*sporo-, sporo-* spore-, seed-, σπορα, σπορος  
*Sporobolus* Seed-ejector, σπορα-(βολω, βαλλειν) (the seed emerges from a mucilaginous coat)  
*-sporus -a -um* -seed-, -seeded-, -spored-, -σπορος  
*Spraguea, spraguei* for Isaac Sprague (1811–95), American botanical illustrator  
*Sprekelia* for Dr Johann Heinrich von Sprekelsen (1691–1764), who wrote on *Yucca Draconis foliis*  
*Sprengelia* for Christian Konrad Sprengel (1750–1816), Brandenburg writer on the fertilization of flowers  
*sprengelii* for Kurt Polykarp Joachim Sprengel (1766–1833), Professor of Halle  
*sprengeri* for Karl (Carlo) Sprenger (1846–1917), German nurseryman in Vomero, Italy  
*spretus -a -um (sprettus)* despised, spurned, *sperno, spernere, spreui, spretum*

## The Names of Plants

*spumarius* -a -um foamy, frothing, *spuma*, *spumae*  
*spumescens* becoming frothy, of frothy appearance, *spumesco*, *spumescere*  
*spumeus* -a -um foaming, frothy, *spuma*, *spumae*  
*spumosos* -a -um with a frothy or foamy appearance, *spuma*, *spumae*  
*spurcatus* -a -um fouled, nasty, filthy, *spurcus*  
*spurius* -a -um false, bastard, *spurius*  
*squalens*, *squalidus* -a -um untidy, dingy, squalid, *squaleo*, *squalere*, *squalui*  
*squamarius* -a -um, *squamosus* -a -um scale-clad, covered with scales, with scale-like leaves, *squama*, *squamae*  
*squamatus* -a -um with small scale-like leaves or bracts (*squamae*), squamate  
*squameus* -a -um scaly, *squama*, *squamae*  
*squamigerus* -era -erum scale-bearing, *squama*-gero  
*squamosorodicosus* -a -um with gnawed scales, with irregular-shaped scales, *squamosus*-(rodo, rodere, rosi, rosum)  
*squarrosus* -a -um rough, *squarrosus* (when closely overlapping leaves have protruding tips or sharp edges, cognate with *squamosus*)  
*squarrulosus* -a -um somewhat rough or scurfy, diminutive of *squarrosus*  
*squillus* -a -um shrimp-like; squill-like, *squilla*, *squillae*  
*stabilis* -is -e firm, lasting, not changeable, *stabilis*  
*stachy*- spike-like-, *σταχys*, resembling *Stachys*  
*Stachygyndrum* Spiked-female-male, *σταχys*-γυνη-ανδρος (≡ *Lycopodium pro parte*)  
*stachyoides* resembling *Stachys*, *σταχys*-οειδης  
*-stachyon* -, *-stachys*, *stachyus* -a -um -spiked, narrowly-panicked, *σταχys*  
*Stachys* Spike, *σταχys* (the Greek name used by Dioscorides for several dead-nettles)  
*Stachytarpheta* Thick-spike, *σταχys*-ταρφης (the densely flowered spike)  
*Stachyurus* Spiked-tail, *σταχys*-ουρα (the shape of the inflorescence) (*Stachyuraceae*)  
*Stackhousia* for John Stackhouse (1740–1819), British botanist (*Stackhousiaceae*)  
*stagnalis* -is -e of pools, *stagno*, *stagnare*  
*stagninus* -a -um of swampy or boggy ground, *stagnum*  
*stamineus* -a -um with prominent or many stamens, *stamineus* (*stamen* a filament)  
*staminodiosus* -a -um with many sterile stamens or staminodes, modern Latin from *stamen*, *staminis*  
*staminosus* -a -um the stamens being a marked feature of the flowers, *stamen*, *staminis*  
*standishii* for John Standish (1814–75), of Standish and Noble nurseries at Sunningdale, Berkshire  
*Stangeria* for William Stanger (d. 1854), Surveyor General of Natal  
*Stanhopea* for Philip Henry, Fourth Earl of Stanhope (1781–1855), President of the Medico-Botanical Society  
*Stanleya*, *stanleyi* for Edward, Lord Stanley, Thirteenth Earl of Derby (1775–1851), of Knowsley, ornithologist and lover of natural history art  
*stans* self-supporting, upright, erect, standing, *sto*, *stare*, *steti*, *statum*  
*Stapelia* named by Linnaeus for Johannes Bodaeus von Stapel (d. 1631), Dutch physician of Amsterdam  
*stapeliiformis* -is -e with the habit of *Stapelia*, *Stapelia*-forma  
*stapfianus* -a -um, *stapfii* for Dr Otto Stapf (1857–1933), Keeper of the Herbarium at Kew  
*staphisagrus* -a -um like wild grapes, *σταφυλη*-αγριος  
*Staphylea* Cluster, *σταφυλη* (Pliny refers a name, *staphylodendron*, to the bunched flowers; used by Linnaeus for the nature of the inflorescence) (*Staphyleaceae*)  
*-staphylos* -raceme, -bunch, *σταφυλη* (as of grapes)  
*stasophilus* -a -um living in stagnant water, loving stagnant waters, *στασο*-φιλος  
*-states* -standing, -placed, *στατος*  
*Statice* Astringent, *στατικός* (Dioscorides' name, *στατική*, for the *Limonium* of gardeners) (≡ *Limonium*)

- staticifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Statice*  
*Stauntonia, stauntonii* for Sir George Leonard Staunton (1737–1801), Irish traveller in China  
*stauro-* palisade-, cross-shaped-, crosswise-, cruciform-, σταυρος, σταυρο-  
*Staurogyne* Cross-shaped-ovary, σταυρος-γυνή  
*stauropetalus* -a -um cruciform-petalled, with petals forming a cross σταυρος-πετάλον  
*stauroporus* -a -um with cross-shaped (quadrangular to stellate) spores, σταυρο-σπορος  
*stearnii* for Professor William Thomas Stearn (1911–2001), author of numerous botanical works, of the British Museum (Natural History)  
*stegano-, stego-, -stegia, stegno-* covered-over-, roofed-, -cover, στεγανός, στεγή, στεγνός, στεγνό-, στεγός-, στεγο-  
*Stegnogramma* Covered-in-lines, στεγνός-γραμμή  
*steiro-* barren-, στειρός  
*Steirodiscus* Barren-disc, στειρο-δίσκος (*Steirodiscus euryopoides*)  
*Steironema* Barren-threads, στειρο-νήμα (the staminodes)  
*Stellaria, stellaria* Star, *stella* (the appearance of stitchwort flowers)  
*stellaris* -is -e, *stellatus* -a -um with spreading rays, stellate, star-like, *stella*  
*Stellera, stellerianus* -a -um for Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709–46), German who collected in Russia  
*stelliger -era -erum* star-bearing, *stella-gero*  
*stellipilus* -a -um with stellate hairs, *stella-pilus*  
*stellulatus* -a -um small-starred, with small star-like flowers, diminutive of *stellatus*  
*-stema, -stima* -crowned-, -wreathed, στεμμή (botanically for a flower-head)  
*-stemon* -stamen-, -stamened, στημών, *stamen, stamenis* (a thread or warp)  
*sten-, steno-* short-, narrow-, στενός, στενό-, στεν-  
*Stenanthera, stenantherus* -a -um Narrow-anthers, στεν-ανθήρος  
*Stenanthium* Narrow-panicked-one, στεν-ανθίνος  
*stenarthus* -a -um having narrow or short internodes, στεν-άρθρον  
*stenaulus* -a -um narrow-tubed, στεν-αυλός  
*stenobotryus* -a -um having slender or narrow bunches, στενο-βοτρυς (of fruits)  
*Stenocarpus* Narrow-fruit, στενο-καρπός (the flattened follicular fruits)  
*stenocarpus* -a -um with narrow fruits, στενο-καρπός  
*stenocephalus* -a -um with a narrow head, στενο-κεφαλή (of flowers)  
*Stenochlaena* Narrow-cloak, στενο-(χ)λαίνα (sporangia cover the entire surface of the linear fertile pinnae)  
*stenodes* compressed-looking, στενός-ώδης  
*Stenoglottis* Narrow-tongue, στενο-γλωττίς (the lip)  
*stenolepis* -is -e with narrow scales, στενο-λεπίς (glumes or bracts)  
*Stenoloma* Narrow-fringe, στενο-λώμα (the narrow indusium)  
*stenomeres* with slender parts, στενο-μερός  
*Stenomeson (Stenomeson)* Narrow-in-the-middle, στενο-μέσον (μεσσον) (the shape of the corolla tube)  
*stenopetalus* -a -um narrow-petalled, στενο-πετάλον  
*stenophyllus* -a -um narrow-leaved, στενο-φύλλον  
*stenopterus* -a -um narrowly winged, with a narrow wing, στενο-πτερόν (to the stem)  
*stenosiphon* with a narrow tube, στενο-σίφων (of the corolla)  
*stenostachyus* -a -um having narrow spike-like inflorescences, στενο-στάχυς  
*Stenotaphrum* Shallow-depression, στενο-τάφρος (the florets are recessed into cavities in the flowering rachis)  
*stenothyrsus* -a -um with narrow thyrsoid inflorescences, στενο-θύρσος  
*Stenotus* Narrow-lobed, στενο-ωτός (corolla segments)  
*stephan-, stephano-* crowned-, crown-, wreathed-, στεφανή-, στεφανός, στεφανο-  
*Stephanandra* Male-crown, στεφαν-άνδρος (the arrangement of the persistent stamens)

## The Names of Plants

*Stephania* for Christian Friedrich Stephan (1757–1814), German botanist who worked in Moscow and St Petersburg  
*Stephanotis* Crowned-ear, στεφαν-ωτος (the auricled staminal crown); used by the Greeks for plants suitable for making chaplets or crowns, στεφανος  
-stephanus -a -um -crowned, στεφανος, στεφανιτης  
*stepporus* -a -um, *stepposus* -a -um of the steppes, modern Latin from Russian, step  
*stercorarius* -a -um growing on or smelling of dung, *stercus*, *stercoris*  
*Sterculia* Dung, *stercus* (the evil-smelling flowers of some species) (*Sterculius* was a heathen god) (*Sterculiaceae*)  
*sterculiaceus* -a -um like *Sterculia*, with a foul smell, *stercus*  
*stereo-* solid-, stiff, constant, στερεος, στερεο-  
*stereophyllus* -a -um with stiff leaves, στερεο-φυλλον  
*Stereospermum* Solid-seed, στερεος-σπερμα  
*Stereum* Stiff, στερεος (the leathery brackets of the fruiting stage)  
*sterilis* -is -e infertile, barren, sterile, *sterilis*  
*Sternbergia*, *sternbergii* for Count Kaspar Moritz von Sternberg of Prague (1761–1838), Czech author of *Revisio saxifragarum* (1810)  
*sternianus* -a -um for Colonel Sir Frederick Claude Stern (1884–1967), horticultural pioneer of Highdown, Worthing (varietal names ‘Highdown’ and *highdownensis*)  
*stevengensis* -is -e from Stevenage, England  
*stevonianus* -a -um, *stevonii* for Christian von Steven (1781–1863), Finnish Director of Nikita Botanic Garden, Crimea  
*stevensonii* for Sir William Stevenson, Governor of Mauritius, 1857–63  
*Stevia* for Dr Peter James Esteve (d. 1566), Professor of Botany at Valencia  
*Stewartia*, *stewartii* for John Stewart (1713–92), Third Earl of Bute and patron of botany  
-stichus -a -um -ranked, -rowed, στιξ, στιχος  
*stict-*, *sticto-*, -stictus -a -um punctured-, -spotted, σικτος, σικτο-  
*Stictocardia* Spotted-interior, σικτος-καρδια (the corolla)  
*stictocarpus* -a -um with spotted fruits, σικτος-καρπος  
*stictophyllus* -a -um with spotted leaves, σικτος-φυλλον  
*stigma-* spot-, point-, stigma-, στιγμα  
*Stigmaphyllon* Leaf-stigma, στιγμα-φυλλον (the stigma is slightly flattened)  
*stigmaticus* -a -um having a conspicuous stigma, *stigma*, *stigmatis*  
*stigosus* -a -um spotted, marked, *stigma*, *stigmatis*  
-stigmus -a -um -spotted, -dotted, -marked, *stigma*, *stigmatis*  
*Stilbe* Shining, στιλβω  
*stillatus* -a -um drop-like, *stillo*, *stillare*, *stillavi*, *stillatum* (gelatinous fruiting stage)  
*stimulans* tormenting, exciting, present participle of *stimulo*, *stimulare*, *stimulavi*, *stimulatum*  
*stimulosus* -a -um pole-like, goad-like, *stimulus*, *stimuli*  
*Stipa* Tow, στυππειον, *stupa*, *stuposus* (Greeks used the feathery inflorescences, like hemp, for caulking and plugging)  
*Stipagrostis* *Stipa*-like field grass, στυππειον-αγρωστις, *Stipa-Agrostis*  
*stipellatus* -a -um with stipels, diminutive of stipula (in addition to stipules)  
*stipitatoglandulosus* -a -um having stalked glands, *stipitatus-glandulosus*  
*stipitatus* -a -um with a stipe or stalk or trunk, *stipes*, *stipitis*  
*stipticus* -a -um styptic, στυπτικος (στυπηρια, alum)  
*stipulaceus* -a -um, *stipularis* -is -e, *stipulatus* -a -um, *stipulosus* -a -um with conspicuous stipules, *stipula*, *stipulae* (literally a blade or stalk or stubble)  
*stiriacus* -a -um, *styriacus* -a -um from Steyr (Styria), Austria  
*stoechas* Dioscorides’ name for a lavender growing on the Iles d’Hyeres, Toulon, which were called ‘Stoichades’  
*Stokesia* for Dr Jonathan Stokes (1755–1831), who worked with Withering on his arrangement of plants  
*stolonifer* -era -erum spreading by stolons, with stems rooting at the nodes, *stolonis fero*

- stoloniflorus* -a -um flowering on creeping stems, *stolonis-flores*  
*Stomatium* Mouth, στομα (from the pairs of toothed leaves)  
*-stomus* -a -um- mouthed, στομα  
*Storax* see *Styrax*  
*stracheyi* for General Sir Richard Strachey FRS (1817–1908), collector in the Himalayas, 1846–9  
*stragulatus* -a -um, *stragulus* -a -um carpeting, covering, choking, *strangulo*, *strangulare*, *strangulavi*, *strangulatum*  
*stramine*-, *stramineus* -a -um straw-coloured, *stramen*, *straminis*  
*stramonii*- *Stramonium*-like-  
*stramonium* from a name, στρυχνος μανικος, used by Theophrastus for the thorn apple, *Datura stramonium*, possibly from Tartar, turman  
*strangulatus* -a -um constricting, strangling; with irregular constrictions, *strangulo*, *strangulare*, *strangulavi*, *strangulatum*  
*Stranvaesia* for William Thomas Horner Fox-Strangways (1795–1865), Earl of Ilchester and botanist  
*strateumaticus* -a -um forming an army, forming groups, στρατευμα, στρατευματος  
*Stratiotes* Soldier, στρατιωτης (Dioscorides' name, στρατιωτης ποταμιος, for an Egyptian water plant with sword-shaped leaves)  
*Stravinia* the composite name for hybrids between *Stranvaesia* and *Photinia*, when held to be distinct genera  
*Streblochaete* Twisted-hair, στρεβλω-χαιτη (the long awns of the lemmas)  
*Strelitzia* for Charlotte, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1744–1818), wife of George III (bird of paradise flowers) (*Strelitziaceae*)  
*strepens* rustling, rattling, present participle of *strepo*, *strepere*, *strepui*  
*Strephonema* Twisted-threads, στρεφω-νημα (the stamens)  
*strep*si-, *strep*t-, *strepo*- twisted-, coiled-, στρεπτος, στρεπτο-  
*Streptocarpus* Twisted-fruit, στρεπτος-καρπος (the fruits contort as they mature)  
*Streptochaeta* Twisted-bristles, στρεπτος-χαιτη (the twined awns)  
*Streptogyne* Twisted-ovary, στρεπτος-γυνη (the tangled, spinulose stigmas)  
*Streptolophus* Twisted-crest, στρεπτος-λοφος (the fruit's bristles)  
*Streptomyces* Coiled-fungus, στρεπτος μυκης (filamentous bacteria forming mycelia with branching strands of spores)  
*streptophyllus* -a -um with spirally twisted leaf blades, στρεπτο-φυλλον  
*Streptopus* Twisted-stalk, στρεπτος-πους  
*Streptosolen* Twisted-tube, στρεπτος-σωλην (the corolla tube is spirally twisted below the expanded part)  
*striatellus* -a -um, *striatulus* -a -um somewhat marked with parallel lines, grooves or ridges, *striata*, *striatae* (literally a scallop)  
*striatiflorus* -a -um with striped flowers, *striatus-florum*  
*striatus* -a -um ridged, striped, with a rippled or lined surface, modern Latin from *stria*, a furrow  
*stribnyi* for Vaclav Stribnyi (b. 1853), botanist of Lidice, Prague  
*stricti*-, *stricto*- straight, strict, *stringo*, *stringere*, *strinxi*, *strictum*  
*strictiforme* drawn together, of erect habit, *strictus-forma*  
*strictior* straighter, more erect, comparative of *strictus*  
*strictipes* with a straight stalk, *strictus-pes*  
*strictissimus* -a -um the most erect, superlative of *strictus*  
*strictus* -a -um erect, close, stiff, *stringo*, *stringere*, *strinxi*, *strictum*  
*Striga* Swathe, *strigosus* thin (most are rigidly erect)  
*strigatus* -a -um straight, rigid, *Striga*-like  
*strigilifolius* -a -um having rigid, bristle-like leaves, *strigilis-folium*  
*strigillosus* -a -um with short rigid bristles, *strigil*, *strigilis*  
*strigosus* -a -um scraggy, thin, lank; with rigid hairs or bristles, strigose, *strigosus*  
*strigulosus* -a -um somewhat strigose, diminutive of *strigosus*  
*striolatus* -a -um faintly striped, finely lined, diminutive of *stria*  
*strobiformis* -is -e of a conical habit, botanical Latin from στροβιλος and *forma*

## The Names of Plants

*strobil-*, *strobili-* cone-bearing, cone-, στροβίλος  
*strobilaceous -a -um* cone-like, cone-shaped, στροβίλος  
*Strobilanthes* Cone-flower, στροβίλος-ανθος (the dense inflorescence)  
*strobilifer -era -erum* bearing cones, botanical Latin from στροβίλος and *fero*  
*strobis* an ancient name for an incense-bearing tree (*Pinus strobus* has large seed-cones that were burnt at festivals, στροβίλος a fir cone) (στροφή, στρέφω to whirl or spin, for the whorled structure of a strobilus)  
*Stromanthe* Bedded-flower, στρώμα-ανθος (the form of the inflorescence)  
*Strombocactus* Top-cactus, στρόμβος-κακτός (the rootstock)  
*strombuli-* top-like-, snail-shell-like-, *strombus*, whirligig, στρόμβος  
*strombuliferus -a -um* snail-like, bearing spirals, *strombus-fero* (as with the fruits of some *Medicago* species)  
*strongyl-*, *strongylo-* round-, rounded-, στρογγυλος, στρογγυλο-  
*strongylanthus -a -um* having rounded flowers, στρογγυλο-ανθος  
*strongylophyllus -a -um* with rounded leaves, στρογγυλο-φυλλον  
*Strophanthus* Twisted-flower, στροφή-ανθος (the elongate lobes of the corolla)  
*strophio-* turned-over, turning-, στροφή, στροφος, στροφο-  
*strophiolatus -a -um* having a distinctive caruncle on the seed, στροφή  
*Strumaria* Tumour, στρώμα (the style is expanded in the middle)  
*strumarius -a -um*, *strumosus -a -um* cushion-like, swollen, *struma*, *strumae* (signature for use in treatment of swollen necks)  
*strumi-* cushion-like-swelling-, wen-, goitre-like-, στρώμα  
*strupi-* thong-like-, strapped-, *stroppus*  
*Struthiola* Sparrow, *strutheus* (the seeds are somewhat like the bird's beak)  
*Struthiopteris* Ostrich-fern, στρουθιον-πτερυς, the shuttlecock fern (στρουθιον or στρουθος was a sparrow or an ostrich, now called *Struthio camelus*)  
*struthius -a -um* feathery, ostrich-like, στρουθος  
*Strychnos* Linnaeus reapplied Theophrastus' name for poisonous solanaceous plants, στρυχνης, (modern Latin *strychnos*)  
*Stuartia* see *Stewartia*  
*stuartianus -a -um* for Stuart Henry Low, father (1826–90) or son (c. 1863–1952), both nurserymen of Clapton, orchid growers  
*studiosorus -a -um* of specialists, *studeo*, *studere*, *studui*  
*stupeus -a -um*, *stuppeus -a -um* woolly, rough-tufted, *stupa*; *stuppa*  
*stuposus -a -um*, *stuposus -a -um* shaggy with matted tufts of long hairs, tousled, tow-like, *stupa*; *stuppa* (*stuposus*)  
*stygius -a -um* of the underworld, Stygian, *Styx*, *Stygis*, *Stygos*; *stygius* (*Globularia stygia* spreads by subterranean stolons); growing in stagnant or foul water  
*stylaris -is -e*, *stylosus -a -um* with a conspicuous or prominent style, *στυλος*, *stilus*  
*Stylidium* Column, *στυλος* (the united styles and stamens) (*Stylidiaceae*)  
*stylo-*, *-stylus -a -um* style-, -styled, *στυλος*, *στυλο-*  
*Stylochiton* Covered-pillar, *στυλος-χιτων* (the spathe enfolds the elongate male portion of the spadix)  
*styloflexus -a -um* having a curved style, *stilus*-(*flecto*, *flectere*, *flexi*, *flexum*)  
*Stylomecon* Styled-poppy, *στυλος-μηκων* (the ovary has a distinct style)  
*Stylophorum* Style-bearing, *στυλος-φορα* (distinctively styled)  
*stylosus -a -um* with a prominent or persistent styles, *stylosus*  
*Styphelia* Hard or Solid, *στυφελος* (the leaf texture)  
*styphelioides* resembling *Styphelia*, *στυφελος-οειδης*  
*Styphnolobium* Rough-pod, *στυφελος-λοβος*  
*stypticus -a -um* astringent, styptic, *στυπτικός*  
*styracifluus -a -um* flowing with gum, *storax-fluo*  
*Styrax* ancient Greek name, *στυραξ*, Latin, *storax* (for *Styrax officinalis*, storax gum tree and its resin) (*Styracaceae*)  
*styrido-* cruciform-, *σταιρος*  
*Suaeda* from the Arabic, suwed-mullah, for *Suaeda baccata*

- suaveolens* sweet-scented, *suavis*-(*olens*, *olentis*)  
*suavis* -is -e sweet, agreeable, pleasant, delightful, *suavis*  
*suavissimus* -a -um most sweetly scented, superlative of *suavis*  
*sub*-, *suc*-, *suf*-, *sug*- below-, under-, approaching-, nearly-, just-, less than-, usually-  
*subacaulis* -is -e almost without a stem, *sub-a-caulis*  
*subadpressus* -a -um slightly appressed, *sub-adpressus*  
*subaequalis* -is -e with almost equal parts, *sub-aequalis* (perianth lobes)  
*subalpinus* -a -um subalpine, growing below the snow-line, *sub-alpinus*  
*subarcticus* from the far north but not arctic, *sub-arcticus*  
*subaridus* -a -um requiring dry conditions, from sub-arid habitats, *sub-aridus*  
*subaspersus* -a -um slightly rough-surfaced, *sub-aspersus*  
*subaxillaris* -is -e from below a node, *sub*-(*axilla*, *axillae*) (developmental feature)  
*subbalaustinus* -a -um *vide balaustinus* -a -um  
*subbiflorus* -a -um mostly two-flowered, resembling *biflorus*, *sub-bi-florum* (a comparative relationship)  
*subblandus* -a -um slightly pleasing, *sub-blandus*  
*subcaeruleus* -a -um slightly blue, *sub-caeruleus*  
*subcanescens* somewhat grey-haired, *sub-canus-essentia*  
*subcaninus* -a -um slightly thorny, more or less wild, *sub-canina*  
*subcanus* -a -um slightly grey, *sub-canus*  
*subcapitatus* -a -um with loose heads, *sub*-(*caput*, *capitis*)  
*subcarinatus* -a -um almost keeled, *sub-carinata*  
*subcaulis* -is -e with a very short stem, *sub-caulis*  
*subclausus* -a -um almost enclosed, *sub-clausus*  
*subcoeruleus* -a -um slightly blue, *sub-coeruleus*  
*subcollinus* -a -um of the lower foothills, *sub-collis*  
*subcompressus* -a -um slightly compressed from side to side, *sub-compressus*  
*subconcolor* mostly of one colour, *sub*-(*concolor*, *concoloris*)  
*subcostatus* -a -um slightly veined or ribbed, *sub-costatus*  
*subcrenatus* -a -um slightly crenate, *sub-crenatus*  
*subcrenulatus* -a -um very slightly crenate, *sub-crenulatus*  
*subcuneatus* -a -um slightly wedge-shaped, *sub-cuneatus*  
*subcyaneus* -a -um almost corn-flower blue, *sub-cyaneus*  
*subdentatus* -a -um slightly toothed, *sub-dentata*  
*subdiaphenus* -a -um semi-transparent, *sub-diaphenus*  
*subdulcis* -is -e less than sweet, *sub-dulcis* (mild, turning bitter)  
*suber* corky, *suber*, *suberis* (the ancient Latin name for the cork oak, *Quercus suber*)  
*suberatus* -a -um corky or becoming corky, *suber*  
*suberectus* -a -um growing at an angle, not quite upright, *sub-erectus*  
*suberosus* -a -um slightly bitten, *sub-erosus*; corky, *suber*  
*subfalcatu*s -a -um slightly sickle-shaped, *sub-falcatu*s  
*subflabellatus* -a -um slightly fan-shaped, *sub-flabellatus*  
*subfulgens* brightish, not quite shining, *sub*-(*fulgeo*, *fulgere*, *fulsi*)  
*subglandulosus* -a -um slightly glandular, *sub-glandulosus*  
*subglobisporus* -a -um with almost globose spores, botanical Latin from *sub-globus* and σπορά  
*subhirsutus* -a -um almost hirsute, hairy, *sub-hirsutus*  
*subhirtellus* -a -um very slightly hairy, *sub-hirtellus*  
*subincarnatus* -a -um almost flesh-like, *sub-carnatus*  
*subintegrus* -a -um almost entire, *sub-integrus*  
*subinundatus* -a -um marginally amphibious, from the edges of wet habitats, *sub*-(*inundo*, *inundare*, *inundavi*, *inundatum*)  
*sublanceolatus* -a -um almost lanceolate, *sub-lanceolatus*  
*sublateritius* -a -um almost brick red, *sub-lateritius*  
*sublatus* -a -um elated, lofty, *sub-latus*  
*sublignosus* -a -um slightly woody, *sub-lignosus*

## The Names of Plants

- sublobatus* -a -um slightly lobed, *sub-lobatus*  
*sublustris* -is -e faintly luminous, glimmering, almost shining, *sub-(lustrō, lustrare, lustravi, lustratum)*  
*submammillaris* -is -e slightly mammillate, *sub-mammillaris*  
*submersus* -a -um underwater, submerged, cf. *demersus*  
*submollis* -is -e slightly soft, *sub-mollis*  
*submontanus* -a -um sub-montane, from foothills, *sub-montanus*  
*subnodulosus* -a -um slightly noduled, *sub-nodulosus*  
*suboliferus* -era -erum bearing offspring, *suboles, subolis* (see *soboliferus* -era -erum)  
*suboppositus* -a -um almost opposite, *sub-oppositus* (leaved)  
*subovalis* -is -e, *subovatus* -a -um almost ovate, slightly ovate, *sub-ovalis*  
*subpeltatus* -a -um slightly peltate, not attached at the edge, *sub-peltatus*  
*subpraestans* almost excellent, quite distinguished, *sub-praestans*  
*subrepens* slightly creeping, *sub-repens*  
*subrigidus* -a -um slightly stiff, *sub-rigidus*  
*subrotundus* -a -um almost round, slightly rounded, *sub-rotundus*  
*subsericeus* -a -um slightly silky, *sub-sericeus*  
*subserratus* -a -um slightly toothed, *sub-serratus*  
*subsessilis* -is -e very short-stalked, almost sessile, *sub-sessilis*  
*subsimilis* -is -e slightly resembling, *sub-similis*  
*subsimplex* mostly undivided, *sub-simplex*  
*subspicatus* -a -um somewhat spike-like, *sub-spicatus*  
*subspinosus* -a -um slightly thorny, *sub-spinosus*  
*subterraneus* -a -um below ground, underground, *sub-(terra, terrae)*  
*subtiliflorus* -a -um having delicate flowers, *subtilis-florum*  
*subtilis* -is -e fine, slender, delicate, *subtilis*  
*subtillissimus* -a -um (*subtillissimus* -a -um) the most delicate, superlative of *subtilis*  
*subtomentosus* -a -um slightly tomentose, *sub-tomentosum*  
*subtriphyllus* -a -um mostly three-leaved, botanical Latin from *sub-tri* and *φύλλον*  
*subtropicus* -a -um from the borders of the tropics, subtropical; half-hardy, modern Latin, via Middle English, from *sub* and *τροπή*  
*subturbيناتus* -a -um almost conical or top-shaped, *sub-turbيناتus*  
*Subularia* Awl, *subula, subulae* (the leaf shape)  
*subulatus* -a -um awl-shaped, *subula, subulae*  
*subuli-* shaped-like-an-awl-, *subula, subulae*  
*subulifolius* -a -um with long-pointed, awl-like leaves, *subula-folium*  
*subulosus* -a -um somewhat awl-shaped, diminutive of *subula*  
*subumbellatus* -a -um slightly umbelled, *sub-umbellatus*  
*subumbrans* lightly shading, *sub-(umbro, umbrare)*  
*subuniflorus* -a -um mostly single flowered, *sub-uni-florum*  
*suburbanus* -a -um around habitations, *sub-urbanus* (literally, near the city)  
*subverticillatus* -a -um slightly whorled or disc-like, *sub-verticillatus*  
*subvestitus* -a -um slightly clothed, *sub-vestitus* (with an indumentum)  
*subvillosus* -a -um slightly shaggy-haired, *sub-villosus*  
*succedaneus* -a -um following, *succedo, succedere, successi, successum*  
*succiferus* -a -um sappy, producing sap, (*sucus, succus, suci*)-fero  
*succinctus* -a -um armed, ready, *succingo, succingere, succinxi, succinctum*  
*succineus* -a -um, *sucineus* -a -um of amber, *succinum* (the colour)  
*succiniferus* -a -um bearing amber, *succinum* (*Pinus succinifera*)  
*succiruber* -era -erum, *succirubrus* -a -um with reddish-amber sap, *succus*  
*Succisa* Cut-off, past participle of *succido, succidere, succidi* (the rhizome of *Succisa pratensis*)  
*succisus* -a -um (*succissus*) cut off from below, abruptly ended, *succido, succidere, succidi*  
*succosus* -a -um full of sap, sappy, *sucus, suci; succus, succi*  
*succotrinus* -a -um from Socotra, Indian Ocean



- Succowia* for Georg Adolph Suckow (1751–1813), professor at Heidelberg
- succubus* -a -um lying upon, with a lower distichous leaf overlain by the next upper leaf on the same side of the stem, late Latin *succubo*, *succubare* (classically for a female nocturnal demon, see *incubus*)
- succulentus* -a -um fleshy, soft, juicy, succulent, full of sap, *succus* (*sucus*)
- sucidus* -a -um, *sucosus* -a -um sappy, juicy, *sucidus* (full of juice, *sucus*, *suci*)
- sudanensis* -is -e from the Sudan, Sudanese
- sudeticus* -a -um from the Südetenland of Czechoslovakia and Poland
- suecicus* -a -um from Sweden (*Suecia*), Swedish
- suendermannii* for F. Sündermann (b. 1864), alpine nurseryman of Lindau
- suffocatus* -a -um suffocating, *suffoco*, *suffocare* (the flower heads of *Trifolium suffocatum* turn to the ground)
- suffrutescens* slightly or becoming shrubby, *sub-frutex-essentia*
- suffruticosus* -a -um somewhat shrubby at the base, soft-wooded and growing yearly from ground level, *sub-frutex*
- suffruticulosus* -a -um small shrub growing annually from the base, diminutive of *suffruticosus*
- suffultus* -a -um supported, propped-up, *suffulcio*, *suffulcire*, *suffulsi*, *suffultum*
- suffusus* -a -um tinged, coloured, blushed, *suffundo*, *suffundere*, *suffudi*, *suffusum*
- Suillus* Of-pigs, ovs, ovos, *sus*, *suis*
- suionum* of the Swedes (*Sviones*)
- sulcatus* -a -um furrowed, grooved, sulcate, *sulcus*, *sulci*
- sulfureus* -a -um, *sulphureus* -a -um pale-yellow, sulphur-yellow, *sulfur*, *sulphur*
- sultana* a synonym for Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina* × *simonsii*)
- sultani* for the Sultan of Zanzibar, Seyyid Bagrash ibn Seyyid Said (d. 1888)
- sumatranus* -a -um from Sumatra, Indonesia
- sumulus* -a -um excellent, *summus*
- sundaicus* -a -um from Soenda (Sunda) Island, Java
- super*-, *supra*- above-, over-, *super*-
- superbiens* becoming superb, present participle of *superbio*, *superbire*
- superbissimus* -a -um the most magnificent, superlative of *superbus*
- superbus* -a -um arrogant, proud, magnificent, superb, *superbus*
- superciliaris* -is -e eyebrow-like, with eyebrows, with hairs above, *super-ciliaris*
- superfluous* -a -um overflowing, *super-(fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxum)*
- supernatans* living on the surface of water, *super-natans*
- supinus* -a -um lying flat, extended, supine, *supino*, *supinare*, *supinavi*, *supinatum*
- supra*- above-, on-the-surface-of-, *supra*-
- supra-axillaris* -is -e from above the axillary bud, *supra-axillaris*
- supracanus* -a -um grey-haired towards the top, more grey-haired, *supra-canus*
- supradecompositus* -a -um growing on decaying matter, *supra-de-compositus*
- suprafolius* -a -um growing on a leaf, *supra-folium*
- supranubius* -a -um of very high mountains, from above the clouds, *supra-(nubes, nubis)*
- surattensis* -is -e, *suratanus* -a -um from Surat, SE Gujarat state, India
- surculosus* -a -um shooting, suckering, freely producing young shoots, *surculus*, *surculi*
- surinamensis* -is -e from Suriname, S America (formerly Dutch Guiana)
- surrectus* -a -um not quite upright or erect, rising, leaning, *sub-rectus*
- surrepens* sprawling, creeping, *subrepo*, *subrepere*, *subrepsi*, *subreptum*
- sursum*- high-up-, forwards-and-upwards-, upwards, *sursum*
- susianus* -a -um from Shush (Susa), Iran
- suspendus* -a -um, *suspensus* -a -um hung up, hanging, pendent, suspended, *suspendo*, *suspendere*, *suspensi*, *suspensum*
- susquehannae* from Susquehanna, Philadelphia, USA
- sutchuenensis* -is -e (*sutchuensis* -is -e) from Sichuan (Sutchuan), W China
- Sutera*, *suteri* for Johann Rudolf Suter (1766–1827), Professor of Botany at Berne, author of *Flora Helvetica* (1802)

## The Names of Plants

*Sutherlandia* for James Sutherland (c. 1639–1719), Superintendent of Edinburgh Botanic Garden and botanical writer  
*sutherlandii* for Dr Peter Cormac Sutherland (1822–1900), Surveyor General in Natal  
*Swainsonia* for Isaac Swainson (1746–1812), plant grower of Twickenham  
*Swartzia*, *swartzianus* -a -um for Olof Peter Swartz (1760–1818), Professor of Botany at Stockholm  
*swatensis* -is -e from Swat, Pakistan  
*swazicus* -a -um from Swaziland, S Africa  
*sveginzowii* for Nicholas A. Zvegintzov (1848–1920), Russian Governor of Latvia  
*Swertia* for Imanuel Swert of Harlem, writer of *Florilegium* (1620)  
*Swietenia* for Gerard van Swieten (1700–72), Dutch botanist and writer  
*sy-*, *syl-*, *sym-*, *syn-*, *syr-*, *sys-* with-, together with-, united-, joined-  
*Syagrus* Wild-boar, *σαῦγρος* (in Pliny this was a kind of date palm, Martius transferred it to a *Cocos*-like American genus)  
*sycamorus* fig-fruited, *συκη-μορεα* (of the fig, *Ficus sycamorus*)  
*sychno-* many-times-, frequent-, *συχνος*, *συχνο-*  
*Sychnosepalum* Many-sepalled, *συχνος-σκεπη*  
*syco-*, *sycon-* fig-like-fruit-, fig-, *συκη*, *συκη*, *συκου*  
*Sycomorus*, *sycomorus* -a -um Fig-mulberry, *συκη-μορεα* (the biblical fig, *Sycomorus antiquorum*, is *Ficus sycamorus*); Gerard re-used it for *Acer pseudoplatanus* because of a similarity of leaf shape, and its pleasant shade  
*Sycparrotia* the composite name for hybrids between *Sycopsis* and *Parrotia*  
*Sycopsis* Fig-resembler, *συκη-οψις* (looks like some shrubby *Ficus*)  
*sylhetensis* -is -e from Sylhet, NE Bangladesh  
*syloaticus* -a -um, *sylvester* -tris -tre wild, of woods or forests, *sylvan*, *sylva*, *sylvae*  
*syloicolus* -a -um inhabiting woods, *sylvae-colo*  
*sym-* united, *συμ-* (with suffixes starting with b, m, or p)  
*symbiotic* living with, *συμ-βιοω*  
*symmetricus* -a -um actinomorphic, regular, *συμ-μετρος*  
*symmixis* marriage, mixing together, *συμ-μιξις*  
*symphertos* united, *συμ-φερτος*  
*symphiandrus* -a -um having fused stamens, *συμ-φερτος-ανηρ*  
*sympho-*, *symphy-* growing-together-, *συμ-φυω-*  
*Symphonia* Harmonious, *συμφωνος* (they are united with five groups of three linear anthers alternating with the stigmatic lobes)  
*Symphoria* Brought-together, or Useful, *συμ-φερω*  
*Symphoricarpos* (us) Clustered-fruits, *συμ-φερω-καρπος* (the bunched berries)  
*Symphyandra* United-stamens, *συμ-φυω-ανδρος*  
*symphytifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Symphytum*  
*Symphytum* Grow-together-plant, *συμ-φυτον* (Dioscorides' name, *συμ-φυτον*, for healing plants, including comfrey, *conserva* of Pliny)  
*symplo-* braided-together-, united-, conjoined-, *συμ-πλοκος*  
*Symplocarpus* Connected-fruits, *συμ-πλοκη-καρπος* (the compound fruit of skunk cabbage)  
*Symplocos* United, *συμ-πλοκη* (the connected stamens) (*Symplocaceae*)  
*sympodialis* -is -e with sympodial growth, from succeeding lateral buds, *συμ-ποδος*  
*syn-* together-, *συν-*, *συγ-*, *συ-* (for suffixes not starting with b, m or p)  
*Synadenium* Joined-glands, *συν-αδην* (the united involucre glands)  
*syncarpus* -a -um with a compound ovary, aggregate-fruited, *συν-καρπος*  
*synciccus* -a -um with *Cicca*, with flowers of different sexes in the same inflorescence (*ciccus* pomegranate pip)  
*Syneilesis* Pressed-together, *συμ-ειλεω*; Folded-together, *συμ-ειλυω*  
*Syngonanthus* Fused-female-flower, *συν-γυνη-ανθος* (fusion of the petals of the female flowers)  
*Syngonium* United ovaries, *συν-γυνη*

- Synsepalum*, *synsepalus* -a -um United-sepals, συν-σκεπη (the tubular lower half of the calyx)
- Synthyris* Collected-little-doors, συν-(θυρίς, θυρίδος) (the capsule valves)
- syphiliticus* -a -um of syphilis, first named as a character in Girolamo Fracastoro's poem *Syphilis, sive morbus Gallicus* (1530) or 'Syphilis, the French disease' (*Lobelia syphilitica* was used to treat the disease)
- syriacus* -a -um from Syria, Syrian
- Syringa* Pipe, σπιρίγξ, σπιρίγγος (formerly for *Philadelphus* but re-applied by Dodoens use of the hollow stems to make flutes) (the nymph *Syringa* was changed into a reed)
- syringanthus* -a -um lilac-flowered, *Syringa*-flowered, σπιρίγγος-ανθος
- syringiflorus* -a -um lilac-flowered, *Syringa*-flora
- Syringodea* Pipe-like, σπιρίγγος-ωδης (the tubular part of the perianth)
- syrticolus* -a -um of sand banks, living on sand banks, *syrtis*-colo
- systylius* -a -um calyptrate, with a lid or cap, συν-στυλος (on moss capsules)
- systylus* -a -um with the styles joined together, συν-στυλος (*Rosa systyla*)
- syzigachne* with scissor-like glumes, συ-ζυγος-αχνη
- Syzygium* Paired, συ-ζυγος (from the form of branching and opposite leaves; formerly applied to *Calyptanthus*)
- szechuanicus* -a -um, *szetschuanicus* -a -um, *szechwanensis* -is -e from Szechwan, W China
- szovitsianus* -a -um, *szovitsii* for Jihann Nepomuk Szovitz (d. 1830), Hungarian collector in the Caucasus and Armenia
- tabacicomus* -a -um with a tobacco-coloured head or hair, *tabacum*-(coma, comae)
- tabacinus* -a -um tobacco-coloured, pale-brown, (*Nicotiana tabacum*) *tabacinus*
- tabacum* (*tabaccum*) from the Mexican-Spanish, Carib vernacular name, tabaco, for the pipe used for smoking the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*
- Tabebuia* from a Brazilian vernacular name
- Tabernaemontana*, *tabernaemontanus* -a -um, *tabernaemontani* for Jacob Theodore Mueller von Bergzabern of Heidelberg (1520–90), physician and herbalist (his Latinization of Bergzabern)
- tabescens* decaying, melting, wasting away, *tabesco*, *tabescere*, *tabescui*
- tabidus* -a -um wasting away, melting or decaying, *tabeo*, *tabere*
- tabulaeformis* -is -e, *tabuliformis* -is -e flat and circular, plate-like, *tabulae*-forma
- tabulaemontanus* -a -um, *tabulamontanus* -a -um from Table Mountain, S Africa, or from Tafelberg, Surinam *tabulae*-montanus
- tabularis* -is -e, *tabuli*- table-flat, flattened, *tabula*, *tabulae*
- tabulatus* -a -um layer upon layer, storied, *tabulatum*, *tabulati*
- tacamahaca* from an Aztec vernacular name for the resin from *Populus tacamahaca*, and *Calophyllum inophyllum*
- Taczazea* from the environs of the Takazze river, Ethiopia
- taczazeanus* -a -um from the Takazze river, Ethiopia
- Tacca* from a Malayan vernacular name, taka, for arrowroot (*Taccaceae*)
- Taccarum* *Tacca*-arum (implies intermediate looks but not hybridity)
- taccifolius* -a -um with leaves like *Tacca*, *Tacca*-folium
- Tachia* etymology uncertain (Speed, ταχος)
- Tachiadenus* *Tachia*-glanded, botanical Latin from *Tachia* and αδηνος (the circle of glands around the ovary)
- Tatinga* an anagram of Catinga, the Brazilian semi-arid scrubland vegetation type
- tactilis* -is -e sensitive to touch, *tango*, *tangere*, *tetigi*, *tactum*
- tacubayensis* -is -e from Tacubaya, south of Mexico City, Mexico
- taediger* -era -erum, *taedifer* -era -erum torch-bearing, *taeda*, *taedae*, *taedifer*
- taediosus* -a -um loathsome, *taedet*, *taedere*, *taeduit*, *taesum*
- taedus* -a -um an ancient name, *taeda*, for resinous pine cones used for torches
- taegetus* -a -um from Mount Taygetos, Greece

## The Names of Plants

- taenialis* -is -e, *taenianus* -a -um shaped (segmented) like a tapeworm, *Taenia*-like, ribbon, ταϊνία
- Taeniatherum* Ribbon-bristled-one, ταϊνία-(αθηρ, αθηρος) (the awns of medusa's head grass)
- Taeniophyllum* Ribbon-leaf, ταϊνία-φυλλον
- Taeniopsis* Ribbon-like, ταϊνία-οψις (the frond shape, = *Vittara*)
- Taeniopteris* Ribbon-fern, ταϊνία-πτερυξ
- Taeniorrhiza* Ribbon-root, ταϊνία-ριζα
- taeniosus* -a -um with a ribbon, bearing a head band, ταϊνιωσ
- Taenitis* Ribbon-like, ταϊνία (frond shape)
- tagal* a Philippine vernacular name, tagal, for the native mangrove, *Ceriops*
- Tagetes* for Tages, Etruscan god of the underworld and grandson of Jupiter
- tagliabuana* for the brothers Tagliabe
- taheitensis* -is -e from Tahiti, Pacific Ocean
- taimyrensis* -is -e from the most northern Taimyr peninsular, N Siberia, Russia
- Tainia* Ribbon, ταϊνία (the labellum)
- taipeicus* -a -um from Taipei Shan, Shensi, China
- taitensis* -is -e from the Taita hills, Rift highlands, Kenya
- Taiwania*, *taiwanensis* -is -e, *taiwanianus* -a -um from Formosa (Taiwan), Formosan
- taiwanicola* inhabiting Taiwan, botanical Latin from Taiwan (Formosa) and *colo*
- takesimanus* -a -um, *takesimensis* -is -e from the Takeshima Islands, Japan Sea
- Takhtajan* for Armen Leonovich Takhtajan (b. 1910), Russian systematic botanist of St Petersburg's Komarov Institute, author of *Diversity and Classification of Flowering Plants* (1997)
- Talamancalia* from the Talamanca mountains of Costa Rica
- talamancanus* -a -um from the Talamanca mountains of Costa Rica
- talasicus* -a -um winged, enduring, wretched, audacious, τάλας (Telasius was the Roman god of weddings)
- Talauma* from a W Indian vernacular name
- Talinum*, *Talinopsis* from an African vernacular name; some derive it from θάλια, a green branch, for its verdure
- Talisia* from the Guyanese vernacular name, toulichi
- tamarici*-, *tamarisci*- *Tamarix*-like-
- tamarindi*- tamarind-like, *tamarindus*
- Tamarindus* Indian-date, from the Arabic, tamr-hindi, Hindustan-date
- Tamarix* the late Latin name, *tamariscus*, for the Spanish area of the River Tambo (*Tamaris*); others derive it from the Hebrew, tamar, for a palm tree (*Tamaricaceae*)
- Tamaulipa* from Tamaulipas, Mexico
- tamnifolius* -a -um bryony-leaved, *Tamus-folium* (*Tamnus* of Pliny)
- Tamonea* from the Guyanese vernacular name, tamone
- tampicanus* -a -um from Tampico, NE Mexico
- tamukeyama* the Japanese name for a cultivar 'Crimson Queen'
- Tamus* from the name, *taminia uva*, in Pliny for a kind of vine
- tana*- long-, ταναςος, τανου-
- tanacet*-, *tanaciti*- tansy-like-, *Tanacetum*-
- tanacetifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Tanacetum*, *Tanacetum-folium*
- Tanacetopsis* Resembling-*Tanacetum*, *Tanacetum-opsis*
- Tanacetum* from the Latin, *tanazita*, and cognate with θανασια (tansy was placed amongst the winding sheets of the dead to repel vermin)
- tanaiticus* -a -um from the region of the River Tanais (Don) in Sarmatia
- Tanakaea*, *tanakae* for Yoshio Tanaka (1836–1916), Japanese botanist and entomologist (*Useful Plants of Japan*)
- tananicus* -a -um from the river Don (*Tanais*), Russia
- tanastylus* -a -um having a long, exerted style, ταναςος-στυλος
- tangerinus* -a -um deep orange-red, tangerine-coloured; from Tangier, Morocco (Tanger)
- tangshen* from Tang shan province of China, vernacular for bastard ginseng

- tanguticus* -a -um of the Tangut tribe of Gansu, the former Hsi Hsia (Xi Xia) kingdom of W China and NE Tibet, Tibetan
- Tanquania* from the Tanqua Karoo and National Park area, S Africa
- tapein-*, *tapeino-* humble-, modest-, level-, insignificant-, ταπεινος
- Tapeinanthus*, *tapeinanthus* -a -um Low-flower, ταπεινος-ανθος (refers to the small stature, *Amaryllidaceae*)
- Tapeinia* Insignificant, ταπεινος
- Tapeinidium* Modest-sized, ταπεινοω
- Tapeinochilus* Modest-lip, ταπεινος-χειλος (refers to the small labellum)
- Tapeinosperma* Small-seed, ταπεινος-σπερμα
- Tapeinostemon* Short-stamened-one, ταπεινος-στημων
- tapesi-*, *tapeti-* carpet-like-, carpet-, ταπης, ταπητος, ταπης, ταπιδος
- tapetiformis* -is -e resembling a carpet, (*tapeta*, *tapetae*)-forma
- tapetis* -is -e carpeting, ταπητος, *tapeta*, *tapetae*
- tapetoides*, *tapetodes* carpet-like, ταπητος-οειδης, ταπητος-ωδης, *tapeta-oides*
- Taphrina* Depression, ταφρος (in which the naked asci are produced)
- taphro-*, *taphrum* ditch-, -depression, ταφρος, ταφρο-
- Taphrospermum* Depressed-seed, ταφρος-σπερμα
- Tapinanthus* Modest-flower, ταπεινος-ανθος (corolla lobes small and erect, *Loranthaceae*)
- tapiriceps* shaped like a tapir's head, *Tapirus-caput* (*Catasetum tapiriceps*)
- Tapirira* from the Tupi vernacular name, tapyra, for *Tapirira guianensis*
- tapirorum* of the tapirs, *Tapirus*, from Tupi, tapyra (their food plant)
- Tapiscia* an anagram of *Pistacia*
- taprobanensis* -is -e from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (*Taprobane*)
- Tapura* from the vernacular name in Guiana
- tarantinus* -a -um from Taranto (*Tarentum*) province, S Italy
- taraxaci-* dandelion-like-, *Taraxacum*-
- taraxacifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of a dandelion
- taraxacoides* resembling *Taraxacum*, dandelion-like, *Taraxacum-oides*
- Taraxacum* Disturber (from the Arabic name, tarakhshagog, or talkhchakok, for a bitter herb)
- tarayensis* -is -e from the Tarai, or Terai, 'moist land' region of N India-S Nepal
- Tarchonanthus* Tarragon-flowered-one, botanical Latin from Arabic, tarkhon, and ανθος
- tardans* slow, late, retarded, *tardo*, *tardare*, *tardavi*, *tardatum*
- tardi-*, *tardus* -a -um slow, reluctant, late, *tardus*
- tardiflorus* -a -um reluctant- or late-flowering, (*tardo*, *tardare*, *tardavi*, *tardatum*)-florum
- tardissimus* -a -um the latest or slowest, superlative of *tardus*
- tardivus* -a -um late to appear, slow-growing, *tardus*
- Tarenna* from the Sri Lankan vernacular name, tarana
- tarentinus* -a -um from Taranto (*Tarentum*), S Italy
- tarokoensis* -is -e from the T'ai-lu-ko (Taroko) gorge, central Taiwan
- taronensis* -is -e from the valley of the Taron, a headstream of the Irrawaddy river, Burma
- tartareus* -a -um, *tartrus* -a -um infernal, of the underworld, *tartarus*; with a loose crumbling surface
- tartaricus* -a -um, *tataricus* -a -um from Tartary, central Asia
- tasmanicus* -a -um from Tasmania (a name given for Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603-59), the Dutch navigator)
- tataricus* -a -um from Tartary (*Tataria*), Russia-Mongolia, or Tatar Strait area off Sakhalin Island
- tatarinovii*, *tatarinowii* for Alexander Tatarinov (1817-86), author of a catalogue of Chinese drugs
- tatsiensis* -is -e from Kangding (Tatsien-lu), W Sichuan, China
- tatula* from an old name for a *Datura*

## The Names of Plants

*tauri* from the Taurus range, Asia Minor, Turkey  
*tauricensis* -is -e, *tauricus* -a -um from the Crimea (*Tauria*)  
*tauricola* inhabiting the Crimea (*Tauric Chersonese*)  
*tauricus* -a -um of the Crimea (*Tauric Chersonese*)  
*taurinus* -a -um from Turin, Italy (*Augusta Taurinorum*), or of bulls, *tauri*  
*tauscheri* for Gyula Tauscher (1832–82), Hungarian physician  
*Tauschia* for Ignaz Friedrich Tausch (1793–1848), naturalist and director of the Duke of Canal de Malabailas' garden, Prague  
*Tavaresia* for Joachim da Silva Tavares (1866–1931), Portuguese cleric and botanist (some attribute it for Jose Tavares de Macedo)  
*Taverniera* for J. B. Tavernier (1605–89), traveller in the Levant  
*tax*-, *taxi*-, *taxo*- orderly-, order-, τασσω, τασσειν, ταξις  
*taxi*-, *taxi* yew-like-, resembling *Taxus*, living on *Taxus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*taxicolus* -a -um living with or on yew, *Taxus-colo*  
*taxifolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Taxus*, *Taxus-folium*  
*Taxillus* Little-dice, *taxillus*  
*taxodioides* resembling *Taxodium*, *Taxodium-oides*  
*Taxodium* Yew-like, resembling *Taxus*, botanical Latin from *Taxus* and ωδης (***Taxodiaceae***)  
*taxoides* resembling yew, *Taxus-oides*  
*taxonomy* orderly law, classification, ταξις-νομος  
*taxophilus* -a -um yew-loving, botanical Latin from *Taxus* and φίλος (and also other material)  
*Taxus* the ancient Latin name, *taxus*, for yew of Dioscorides, poisonous in all parts except the fleshy aril; ταχον a bow (***Taxaceae***)  
*taygetes*, *taygeteus* -a -um from the Taygetos mountain range, S Greece, (*Taygete* was a Pleiad)  
*tazettus* -a -um little cup, ταζετα (the corona of *Narcissus tazetta*)  
*Tchihatchewia*, *tchihatchewii* for Count Pierre A. de Tchihatchef (1812–90), Russian-born traveller and writer  
*technicus* -a -um special, technical, artistic, τεχνικος  
*Tecoma*, *Tecomaria* from the Mexican name, tecomaxochitl  
*Tecomanthe* *Tecoma*-flowered, *Tecoma-anthus*  
*Tecomella* feminine diminutive from *Tecoma*  
*Tecophilaea* for Tecofila Billiotti-Colla, botanical illustrator, daughter of Professor Luigi Colla of Turin (***Tecophilaeaceae***)  
*Tectaria* Roofed, *tectum* (the complete indusium)  
*tectificus* -a -um sheltering, forming a roof, *tectum*-(facio, facere, feci, factum)  
*Tectiphiala* Bowl-roofed, botanical Latin from *tectum* and φιαλη  
*Tectona* from the Tamil name, tekka, for teak  
*tectorius* -a -um, *tectorus* -a -um of a plasterer; of rooftops, growing on rooftops, of the tiles, *tectum*, *tecti*  
*tectus* -a -um with a thin covering, hidden, tectate, *tego*, *tegere*, *texi*, *tectum*  
*Teedia* for J. G. Teede, German botanist and traveller  
*Teesdalia* for Robert Teesdale (c. 1740–1804), Yorkshire botanist and author of a Flora of Castle Howard  
*tef* the Arabic name for *Eragrostis abyssinica* (tef grass)  
*tegens* covering, hiding, concealing, protecting, *tego*, *tegere*, *texi*, *tectum*  
*tegetiformis* -is -e mat-like, forming mats, *tegetis-forma*  
*tegetus* -a -um mat-like, *teges*, *tegetis*  
*tegmentosus* -a -um roof-like, covering, *tegimen*, *tegiminis*  
*tegulaneus* -a -um overlapping, like tiles, *tegula*, *tegulae*  
*tegmentus* -a -um covered (e.g. indusiate), *tego*, *tegere*, *texi*, *tectum*  
*Teijsmanniodendron* for Johannes Elias Teijsmann (Teysmann) (1808–82), Dutch botanist at the Bogor Buitenzorg gardens, Java, botanical Latin from Teijsmann and δενδρον

- teino-* elongate, stretch, *τεινω, τονος*  
*tel-, tele-* far-, far-off-, *afar-*, *τηλου, τηλε, τηλ-*; complete, perfect, full in number, *ΤΕΛΕΙΟΣ*  
*Telanthophora* Bearing-perfect-flowers, *τελειος-ανθος-φορα*  
*teledapos* far-rending, *τηλε-δαπτω* (*Rubus teledapos*)  
*Telekia* for Samuel Teleki de Szek (1739–1822), Chancellor of Transylvania and patron of botany  
*telephiifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Telephium*  
*telephioides* resembling *Sedum telephium*, *telephium-oides*  
*Telephium, telephium* Distant-lover, *τηλε-φιλος* (a Greek name, *τηλεφιλον*, for a plant thought to be capable of indicating reciprocated affection)  
*teleuto-, telio-* terminal-, completion-, accomplishment, an end-, *τελευτη*  
*Telfairia* for Dr Charles Telfair (1778–1838), Irish surgeon and botanist  
*Teliostachya* Full-flowered-spike, *τελειος-σταχυς*  
*Telipogon* Bearded-end, *τελε-πωγων* (the column)  
*Tellima* an anagram of *Mitella*  
*tellimoides* resembling *Tellima*, *Tellima-oides*  
*telmataia, telmateius -a -um* of swamps or marshes, of muddy water, *τελμα, τελματος*  
*Telepea* Seen-at-a-distance, *τηλωπος* (the conspicuous crimson flowers)  
*telepeus -a -um* conspicuous, seen from afar, *τηλωπο*  
*Telosma* Fragrant-from-afar, *τηλ-οσμη* (many have strong perfumes)  
*temenius -a -um* of sacred precincts or holy places, *τεμενιος*  
*Temnocalyx* Severed-calyx, *τεμνω-καλυξ* (the truncate, rim-like calyx)  
*Templetonia* for John Templeton (1766–1825), Irish botanist, founder of the Belfast Society of Natural History and Philosophy  
*temulentus -a -um* (*temulum, temulus*) drunken, intoxicating, nodding irregularly, *temulentus* (toxic seed of ryegrass)  
*tenacellus -a -um* somewhat tenacious, diminutive of *tenax, tenacis*  
*tenacissimus -a -um* most tenacious, superlative of *tenax* (esparto-grass)  
*tenago-* swamp-, shallow-water-, *τεναγος*  
*Tenagocharis* Shallow-water-pleasure, *τεναγος-χαρις*  
*Tenaris* from a S African vernacular name  
*tenax* gripping, stubborn, firm, persistent, tenacious, *tenax, tenacis*  
*tenebrosus -a -um* somewhat tender, dark, gloomy, of shade, *tenebrae* darkness  
*tenelliflorus -a -um* having dainty flowers, diminutive from *teneri-florum*  
*tenellus -a -um* delicate, tender, diminutive of *tener*  
*tenens* enduring, persisting, present participle of *teneo, tenere, tenui*  
*teneri-, tener-era-erum, tenerus -a -um* soft, tender, delicate, *tener, teneri*  
*tenerifa, teneriffae*, from Tenerife, Atlantic Ocean  
*tenerrimus -a -um* quite or most soft, *tener, teneri*  
*tennesseensis -is -e* from Tennessee, USA  
*tenorei, tenoreanus -a -um* for Michele Tenore (1780–1861), Professor of Botany at Naples  
*tentaculatus -a -um, tentaculosus -a -um* with sensitive glandular hairs, modern Latin *tentaculum*  
*tenthridiniferus -a -um* insect-bearing, harbouring sawflies, *Tenthridinoidea-fero* (*Ophrys* flower form)  
*tenui-, tenuis -is -e* persisting, tenacious, slender, thin, fine, *tenuo, tenuare, tenuavi, tenuatum*  
*tenuicaulis -is -e* with slender stems, *tenuis-caulis*  
*tenuidolius -a -um* shaped like a narrow wine-jar, *tenuis-dolium*  
*tenuiflorus -a -um* with slender (tubular) flowers, *tenuis-florum*  
*tenuifolius -a -um* slender-leaved, with narrow leaves, *tenuis-folium*  
*tenuior* more slender, *tenuis*  
*tenuipes* slender-stemmed, *tenuis-pes*  
*tenuiramis -is -e* with slender branches, *tenuis-(ramus, rami)*

## The Names of Plants

- tenuisectus* -a -um with slender divisions, *tenuis*-(*seco, secare, secui, sectum*) (of the leaves)
- tenuisiliquus* -a -um with slender pods, *tenuis*-(*siliqua, siliquae*)
- tenuispinus* -a -um with slender spines, *tenuis*-(*spina, spinae*)
- tenuistachyus* -a -um narrowly paniced or spicate, botanical Latin from *tenuis* and *στάχυς*
- teocote* the Mexican vernacular name for the twisted-leaved or Aztec pine
- tephro-*, *tephrus* -a -um ash-grey-, ashen, *τεφρα*, *τεφρω*, *τεφρο-*
- tephrodes* ashen-coloured, *τεφρο-ωδες*
- tephropeplus* -a -um ash-grey robed, *τεφρο-πεπλος*
- tephrosanthos* ashen-flowered, *τεφρο-ανθος*
- Tephroseris* Ashen-potherb, *τεφρο-(σερις, σεριδος)*
- Tephrosia* Ashen, *τεφρω* (the leaf colour)
- tephrotrichus* -a -um with ash-grey hairs, *τεφρο-τριχος*
- Tepualia* from Tepual, Chile
- Tepuia*, *Tepuianthus* from the high table-lands, tepuis, of Guiana and Venezuela
- ter-* three-times, triple-, thrice-, *ter*
- terato-* prodigious-, monstrous-, *τερας*, *τερατος*, *τερατο-*
- Teratophyllum* Prodigious-leaf, (*τερας*, *τερατος*)-*φυλλον*
- terebinthi-* *Pistacia*-like-, turpentine-
- terebinthifolius* -a -um with leaves like those of *Pistacia*, *Pistacia terebinthus-folium*
- terebinthinus* a former name, *τερεβινθινος*, for Chian turpentine tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*.
- terebinthus* turpentine, *τερεβινθος* (turpentine was first produced from *Pistacia terebinthus*)
- teres* -etis -ete, *tereti-* quill-like, rounded, cylindrical, *terete*, *teres*, *teretis*
- tereticornis* -is -e with cylindrical horns, *teretis-cornu*
- teretifolius* -a -um with terete leaves, cylindrical-leaved, *teretis-folium*
- teretiusculus* -a -um somewhat smoothly rounded, weakly rounded, diminutive of *teres*, *teretis*
- tergeminus* -a -um three-twins, three-paired, *ter-geminus*
- tergi-* at the back-, *tergum*, *tergi*, *tergo-*
- Terminalia* Terminal, *terminus* (the leaves are frequently crowded at the ends of the branches)
- Terminaliopsis* Resembling-*Terminalia*, botanical Latin from *Terminalia* and *οψις*
- terminalis* -is -e terminal, *termino*, *terminare*, *terminavi*, *terminatum* (the flower on the end of the stem)
- ternatanus* -a -um, *ternateus* -a -um from Ternate, Maluku (Moluccus) Islands, Indonesia
- ternatipartitus* -a -um with (floral) parts in threes, *ternatus*-(*partitio, partitionis*)
- ternatus* -a -um, *ternati-*, *terni-* with parts in threes, *ternate*, *terni*, *ternatus* (see Fig. 5e)
- terniflorus* -a -um with flowers in threes, *terni-florum*
- ternifolius* -a -um three-leaved, with leaves in threes, *terni-folium*
- Ternstroemia* (*Ternströmia*) for Christopher Ternström (1703–54), Swedish cleric and naturalist in China
- Terpsichore* Dancing-delightfully, *τερψις-χορος*; in mythology, Terpsichore was the muse of lyric poetry and dance
- terracinus* -a -um from Terracina (*Tarracina*), Latina province, S Italy
- terra-novae* from Newfoundland, *terra-nova*
- terra-reginae* from Queensland, Australia, of the name
- terrester* -ris -tre, *terrestris* -is -e growing on the ground, *terrestris* (not epiphytic or aquatic)
- terreus* -a -um earthen, earth-coloured, *terra*, *terrae*
- terricolor* earth-coloured, (*terra*, *terrae*)-color
- tersi-* neat-, clean-, *tergeo*, *tergere*, *tersi*, *tersum*
- Tersonia* Clean, *tersus* (leafless stemmed)



*tertio-* third-, *tertius*

*tescus* -a -um of wild or waste areas or desert, *tesqua*, *tesquorum* (*tesca*)

*tesquicolus* -a -um of waste land, of desert land, *tesqua-colo*

*tesquorvus* -a -um of waste lands and deserts, *tesquorum*

*tessellatus* -a -um (*tesselatus*) chequered, mosaic-like, tessellated, with small (rectangular) areas of colour, *tessella*, *tessellae*

*testaceus* -a -um brownish-yellow, terracotta, brick-coloured, *testa*, *testae*

*testicularis* -is -e, *testiculatus* -a -um tubercled, having some testicle-shaped structure, *testiculus*, *testiculi* (e.g. a tuber or fruit)

*Testudinaria* Tortoise-like, *testudineus* (the outer layer of the root, = *Dioscorea*)

*testudinarium* resembling tortoise shell, *testudineus*

*teter* -era -erum having a foul smell, hideous, repulsive, *teter*; *taeter*, *taetri*

*tetra-* square-, four-, τετρα

*Tetracarpidium* Four-carpelled-one, τετρα-καρπιδιον, *tetra-carpidium*, diminutive of καρπος, *carpum* (ovaries of the *Euphorbiaceae* are predominantly tricarpellary)

*tetracarpus* -a -um fruiting as four carpels, τετρα-καρπος

*Tetracentron* Four-spurs, τετρα-κεντρον (the spur-like appendages of the fruit) (***Tetracentraceae***)

*Tetracera* Four-horns, τετρα-κερας (the lobed fruiting capsule)

*Tetraclinis* Four-ranked-leaves, τετρα-κλινη

*Tetracme* Four-points, τετρα-ακμη (the shape of the fruit)

*Tetracoccus* Four-berried, τετρα-κοκκος (the four-lobed fruit)

*Tetractomia* Four-cornered, τετρα-τομη (the fruit)

*tetradactylus* -a -um four-fingered, with four elongate lobes, τετρα-δακτυλος

*Tetradenia* Four-glands, τετρα-αδην

*Tetradium* Four-partite, τετραδιον (a group of four soldiers) (tetramorous floral structure)

*Tetradymia* Fourfold, τετραδυμος (the fourfold flower-heads and their involucre bracts)

*Tetragastris* Four-bellies, τετρα-γαστηρ (the fruit shape)

*Tetragonia* Four-angled, τετρα-γωνια (the shape of the fruit)

*Tetragonolobus*, *tetragonolbus* -a -um Quadrangular-pod, τετρα-γωνια-λοβος (the fruit)

*Tetragonotheca* Tetragonal-case, τετρα-γωνια-θηκη (the pseudo-nuts)

*tetragonus* -a -um four-angled, square, τετρα-γωνια

*tetrahit* four-times, τετρα (tetraploid)

*tetralix* a name, τετραλιξ, used by Theophrastus for the cross-leaved state when the leaves are arranged in whorls of four

*Tetrameles* Four-apple, τετρα-μελεα (the tetramorous flowers)

*Tetrameranthus* Four-partite-flowered, τετρα-μερος-ανθος

*Tetramerista* Four-divisions, τετρα-μεριστης (the flowers)

*Tetramerium* Four-partite, τετρα-μερος (flowers)

*tetramerus* -a -um with the (floral) parts in fours, four-partite, τετρα-μερος

*Tetramicra* Four-small(-parts), τετρα-μικρος (the four-partite anther)

*tetrandrus* -a -um with four stamens, four-anthered, τετρα-ανηρ

*Tetranema* Four-stamens, τετρα-νημα (fifth absent as in *Penstemon*)

*Tetraneuris* Four-nerved, τετρα-νευρα (four-veined or ribbed)

*Tetrapanax* Four-partite-*Panax*, τετρα-παν-ακεισις (four-partite floral structure of Chinese rice paper tree)

*tetrapetalus* -a -um with four petals, τετρα-πεταλον

*tetraphyllus* -a -um four-leaved, with leaves in fours, τετρα-φυλλον

*Tetrapleura* Four-ribbed, τετρα-πλευρα (the angular legume)

*tetraplus* -a -um fourfold, τετρα(-πλοος, -πλους) (e.g. ranks of leaves)

*Tetrapogon* Four-bearded, τετρα-πωγων (the awns of the lemmas)

*Tetapteris* (*Tetapterys*), *tetapterus* -a -um Four-winged, τετρα-πτερον (stems, seeds or fruits)

*tetraquetrus* -a -um sharply four-angled, *tetra-quadra* (*Arenaria tetrequetra*)

## The Names of Plants

*Tetrardisia* Four-partite-*Ardisia* (the floral structure)

*Tetralaria* Four-partite, τετρα

*Tetarrhena* Four-stamened, τετρα-αρρηνη (grasses typically have three)

*tetrasepalus -a -um* having four sepals, τετρα-σκεπη

*tetraspermus -a -um* four-seeded, τετρα-σπερμα

*Tetraspis* Four-shields, τετρα-ασπις

*tetrastachyus -a -um* with four spikes, τετρα-σταχυς

*tetrastichus -a -um* with four rows, four-ranked, τετρα-στιχος (spikelets)

*Tetrastigma* Four-stigmas, τετρα-στιγμα (the four-lobed stigma)

*Tetratheca* Four-cells, τετρα-θηκη (the anthers)

*Tetrazygia* Four-yoked (partite), τετρα-ζυγος (the tetramerous flowers)

*Tetrorchidium* Four-small-testicles, τετρα-ορχις, diminutive Latinized suffix (the anther-lobes)

*teucroides* resembling *Teucrium*, τευκριον-οειδης

*Teucrium, teucrium* Dioscorides' name, τευκριον, perhaps for Teucer, hero and first King of Troy

*teuscheri* for R. Teuscher (1827–84), planter in Java

*Teuscheria* for Heinrich Teuscher (1891–1984), German botanist

*teutliopsis* resembling a small beet, τευτλιον-οψις

*texanus -a -um, texensis -is -e* from Texas, USA, Texan

*textilis -is -e* used for weaving, woven, *textilis* (fibres or leaflets)

*teydeus -a -um* from Pico de Teide, Tenerife, Canary Islands

*Teysmannia* for E. J. Teysmann (1808–82), Dutch gardener

*Thaia* from Thailand (Thai, formerly Siam)

*thalami-* bedchamber-, receptacle-, θαλαμος,

*Thalassia* Of-sea-water, θαλασσα (marine aquatic turtle grass)

*Thalassicola* Sea-dweller, botanical Latin, *thalassa-colo* (planktonic)

*thalassicus -a -um* sea-green, θαλασσα, *thalassicus*

*thalassinus -a -um* of the sea, sea-green, θαλασσα, *thalassicus*

*Thalassodendron* Sea-tree, θαλασσα-δενδρον (seagrass)

*Thalia, thalianus -a -um* for Johannes Thal (1542–83), German botanist, author of *Sylva Hercynia* (1588) (*Thalia*, from *Thale*, was the eighth muse, presiding over comedy and idyllic poetry; she was also one of the three Graces and patroness of festive meetings)

*thalictrifolius -a -um* with leaves similar to those of *Thalictrum*, *Thalictrum-folium*

*thalictroides* resembling *Thalictrum*, *Thalictrum-oides*

*Thalictrum* a name, θαλικτρον, used by Dioscorides for another plant, θαλλω to grow green

*thalidi-, thallo* thallus-, θαλος, θαλλος (a vegetative body without differentiation into stem and leaves)

*thamn-, thamno-, -thamnus -a -um* -shrub-like, -shrubby, θαμνος, θαμνο-

*Thamnea* Shrub, θαμνος (the habit)

*Thamnobryum* Bushy-moss, θαμνο-βρυον (Derbyshire feather-moss)

*Thamnocalamus* Bushy-reed, θαμνο-καλαμος

*Thamnocharis* Pleasing-shrub, θαμνο-χαριεις

*Thamnochortus* Pasture-shrub, θαμνο-χορτος

*Thamnosma* Odorous-shrub, θαμνο-οσμη (Turpentine smelling)

*thanatophorus -a -um* bearing death, deadly poisonous, θανατος-φορος

*thapsi* similar to *Thapsia*

*Thapsia* ancient Greek name, θαψια, used by Theophrastus for a poisonous plant

*thapsiformis -is -e* resembling *Thapsus* (*Verbascum thapsus*), *Thapsus-forma*

*Thapsus, thapsus* from the island of Thapsos, an old generic name, θαψος, for *Cotinus coggygia* (*Thapsus*(os) was a N African town and site of a victory by Caesar)

*thasius -a -um* from the wooded Aegean island of Thasos, Greece

*Thaumasianthus* Extraordinary-flower, θαυμασι-ανθος; θαμβεω to astonish

*Thaumastochloa* Strange-grass, θαυμαζω-χλοη

- Thaumatocaryon* Strange-nut, θαυματο-καρυον  
*Thaumatococcus* Amazing-berry, θαυματο-κοκκος (crimson with shining black seeds, on forest floor, the aril containing a powerful sweetening protein)  
*thaumus* -a -um extraordinary, strange, marvellous, θαυμα, θαυμασιος, θαυμασι-; θαυμαζω, θαυματο-  
*Thea* the Latinized Chinese name, T'e (*Theaceae*)  
*thebaicus* -a -um from the ancient area of Thebes (*Thebais*), Egypt (doug palm)  
*thebanus* -a -um from Thebes (*Thivai*), Boeotia department of Greece  
*-theca, theco-, thecus* -a -um box-, -chambered, -cased, θηκη  
*Thecacoris* Helmet-celled, θηκη-κορυς (the anthers)  
*theciferus* -a -um bearing chambers, θηκη-φορος  
*-thecius* -a -um -cased, -chambered, θηκη  
*Theocarpus* Cased-fruit, θηκη-καρπος (the fruit is not schizocarpic)  
*Thecostele* Hollow-pillar, θηκη-στηλη (the nectary or the gynostegium)  
*theezans* tea-like, resembling *Thea*  
*theifer* -era -erum tea-bearing, *Thea-fero*  
*thefolius* -a -um with leaves like *Camellia sinensis*, tea-leaved, *Thea-folium*  
*theo-* brimstone-, smoky-, θειον, θειο-  
*theioglossus* -a -um sulphur-tongued, smoke-tongued, θειο-γλωσσα  
*theonanthus* -a -um smoke-flowered, with haze-like inflorescences, θειον-ανθος  
*thele-, thelo-, thely-* prolific, female-, nipple-, θηλυς, θηλυ-  
*thelegonus* -a -um with nipple-like irregularities along the angles, θηλυς-γωνια  
*thelephorus* -a -um covered in nipple-like prominences, θηλυ-φορα  
*Thelepogon* Nippled-beard, θηλυ-πωγων (the tuberculate lower glumes)  
*Thelesperma* Nippled-seed, θηλυ-σπερμα (the papillose achenes)  
*Thelethylax* Papillate-pouch, θηλυ-θυλακος  
*Thelocactus* Nipple-cactus, θηλυ-κακτος (the protuberances on the stem ribs)  
*Thelycrania* Female-cornelian-cherry, θηλυς-κρανεια (the name, θηλυκρανεια, used by Theophrastus)  
*Thelygonum* (*Theligonum*) Girl-begetter, θηλυ-γυνη (claimed by Pliny to determine the conception of girl offspring) (*Thelygoniaceae*)  
*Thelymitra* Hooded-woman, θηλυ-μιτρα (the shape of apex of the column of woman's cap orchid)  
*Thelypodopsis* Resembling-*Thelypodium*, θηλυ-ποδιον-οψις  
*Thelypodium* Stalked-female, θηλυ-ποδιον (the gynophore)  
*Thelypteris* (*Thelipteris*) Female-fern, θηλυς-πτερις (Theophrastus' name, θηλυπτερις, for a fern) (*Thelypteridaceae*)  
*Themeda* from an Arabic vernacular name, tha emed  
*Themistoclesia* for Themistocles (528–462 bc), Athenian statesman and soldier  
*Thenardia* for Louis Jaques Thenard (1777–1857), French biochemist (Thenard's blue porcelain pigment)  
*Theobroma* God's-food, θεος-βρωμα (Aztec, cacahuatl, cocoa bean)  
*Theodorea* for Theodoro M. F. P. da Silva, Brazilian statesman (= *Rodriguesella*)  
*theoides* resembling tea-plant, *Thea-oides*  
*Theophrasta, theophrastii* for Theophrastus (370–285 bc), Greek scholar and father of botany (*Theophrastaceae*)  
*therei-* summer-, summer-time-, θερεια, θερει-  
*Thereianthus* Summer-flowering, θερεια-ανθος  
*theriacus* -a -um (*theriophonus*, for *theriophobus*?) antidote, θηριακη, *theriaca* (theriacs are antidotes to poisons and bites of wild beasts, θηρ, θηριον, θερος; cognate with the original meaning of treacle)  
*thermalis* -is -e of warm springs, θερμη  
*thermophilus* -a -um liking warmth, θερμη-φιλος  
*Thermopsis* Lupin-like, θερμος-οψις  
*thero-* harvest-, summer-, θερος  
*Theropogon* Summer-beard, θερος-πωγων (*Convallaria*-like flowered)  
*Therorhodion* Summer-rose, θερος-ροδον (floral comparison)

## The Names of Plants

- Thesium* a name in Pliny for a bulbous plant (root parasites)  
*Thespesia* Divine, θεσπεσιος (commonly cultured round temples)  
*thessalicus -a -um, thessalus -a -um* from Thessaly (Thessalia), N Greece  
*thessalonicus -a -um* from Thessaloniki (Thessalonica), Greece  
*Thevetia* for Andre Thévet (1502–92), French traveller in Brazil and Guiana  
*thianschanicus -a -um, thianshanicus -a -um* from Tien Shan (Tian Shan), central Asia  
*Thibaudia* for J. M. B. Thibault de Chanvalon (1725–88), Secretary of the Linnean Society of Paris  
*thibetanus -a -um, thibeticus -a -um* from Tibet (see *tibetanus*)  
*thigmo-* touch-, θιγμα, θιγγανω, θιγμο-  
*thinicolus -a -um* shifting-sand-dwelling, θινος-*colo*  
*thino-* dune-, sand-, strand-, θις, θινος, θινο-  
*thinophilus -a -um* sand-dune-loving, θινο-φιλος  
*Thinopyrum* Strand-wheat, θινο-πυρος  
*thirsi-* contracted-panicle-, θυρσος (see Fig. 3)  
*thirsiflorus -a -um* with flowers in thyrses, thyrsoïd, botanical Latin from θυρσος and *florum*  
*Thistletonia, thistletonii, Thiseltonia, thiseltonii* for Sir William Turner Thiselton-Dyer (1843–1928), Director of Kew (1885–1905)  
*Thladiantha* Eunuch-flower, θλαδίας-ανθος (female flowers have aborted stamens)  
*Thlaspi* the name, θλασπις, used by Hippocrates for cress with seeds which, when crushed, θλαω, were used as a condiment  
*tholiformis -is -e* rotunda-like, vaulted, domed, θολος, *tholus*  
*Thomasia, thomasii* for either Pierre Thomas and his son Abraham Thomas (1788–1859), collectors of Swiss plants, or Graham Stuart Thomas OBE (1909–2003), plantsman and writer on roses, or Dr David John Thomas (1813–71), physician and botanist in New South Wales  
*Thompsonella* for Charles Henry Thompson (1870–1931), American botanist  
*thomsonae* for the wife of Reverend W. C. Thomson in Old Calabar, W Africa (*Clerodendron thomsonae*)  
*Thomsonia* for Anthony Todd Thomson (1778–1849), professor at University College London  
*thomsonianus -a -um, thomsonii* for either Anthony Todd Thomson (1778–1849), professor at University College London, or Thomas Thomson (1817–78), Superintendent of Calcutta Botanic Garden and contributor to Hooker's *Flora of India*, or George Thomson (1819–78), Missionary in W Africa, or Joseph T. Thomson (1858–95), French naval officer and writer on W African orchids  
*Thonningia* for Peter Thonning (1775–1848), Danish doctor on the 1799–1803 W African expedition  
*thora* etymology uncertain; of corruption, of death, φθορα (a medieval name for a poisonous buttercup)  
*Thouinia, Thouinidium* for André Thouin (1747–1824), French botanist, Curator of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris  
*thracicus -a -um* from the ancient region of Thrace (*Thracia*), modern Balkans  
*thraši-, thrasy-* enduring-, stout-, bold-, θαρσος, θρασος, θρασυ-  
*Thrasia* Bold, θαρσος, θρασος  
*Thrasypopsis* Resembling-*Thrasia*, θρασια-οψις  
*thrausto-* brittle, θραυστος  
*Thrinax, -thrinax* Fan, θριναξ (the flabellate leaves of fan palms)  
*Thrinicia* Capping, θριγκος (the toothed scales of the outer pappus of *Leontodon*)  
*thripticus* effeminate, θρυπτιχος  
*-thrix* -hair, -haired, θριξ, τριχος, τριχη  
*Thrixospermum* Hair-seeded, θριξ-σπερμα (distinctive seed morphology)  
*Thryallis* the name used by Theophrastus for *Verbascum*  
*Thryptomene* Feeble-courage, θρυπτω-μενος (the lowly nature of the first species described)

- Thuarsea, thouarsii* for Louis Marie Aubert du Petit Thours (1758–1831), French writer on African orchids
- Thuidium* *Thuja*-like
- Thuja* (*Thuya*) Theophrastus' name, θυια, for a resinous, fragrant-wooded tree, θυον (θυος incense, used during worship)
- Thujopsis* (*Thuyopsis*) Resembling-*Thuja*, θυι-οψις
- Thunbergia* for Carl Per (Karl Pehr, *Caroli Petri*) Thunberg (1743–1822), Swedish physician and professor at Uppsala, who travelled in Africa, Japan and Batavia
- Thunia* for Count Franz A. Graf von Thun Hohenstein of Tetschin (1786–1873), Bohemian orchidologist
- Thuranthos* Incense-flower, θυς-ανθος (the fragrance)
- thurifer-era-erum, turifer-era-erum* incense-bearing, frankincense-producing, (*tus, turis*)-fero
- thuringiacus -a -um* from mid-Germany (*Thuringia*)
- thusculus -a -um* from Tusculum, near Rome; incense, *tus, turis*
- Thuspeinanta* an anagram of *Tapeinanthus*
- thuyioides, thyoides* *Thuja*-like, *Thuja-oides*
- thylac-, thylaci-, thylaco-* pouched-, θυλακος, θυλακιον
- thylaciochilus -a -um* the corolla having a pouch-like lip, θυλακιον-χειλος
- Thylacopteris* Pouched-fern, θυλακος-πτερον
- Thylacospermum* Pouched-seed, θυλακος-σπερμα
- thymbra* an ancient Latin name, *thymbra, thymbrae*, in Pliny for a savoury, thyme-like plant
- thymbriphyrestus -a -um* mixed with thyme, botanical Latin from *thymbra* and φυρω
- Thymelaea* Thyme-olive, θυμος-ελεια (the leaves and fruit), Dioscorides' name, θυμελαια, for *Daphne gnidium* (**Thymeliaceae**)
- thymifolius -a -um* Thyme-leaved, *thymum-folium*
- thymoides* Thyme-like, *Thymus-oides*
- thymoliferus -a -um* thymol-bearing, botanical Latin from θυμος and -ol (oil) and *fero*
- Thymophylla* Thyme-leaf, θυμος-φυλλον (foliar fragrance, = *Dyssodia*)
- Thymus* Theophrastus' name, θυμος, for a plant used in sacrifices, θυω to burn incense, θυωω to perfume
- thyoides* *Thuja*-like, θυια-οειδης
- thyri-, thyro-* entrance-, door-, θυρα; small door-, θυρις, θυριδος
- Thyridachne* Little-door-chaff, (θυρις, θυριδος)-αχη (the lower lemma)
- Thyridolepis* Little-door-scale, (θυρις, θυριδος)-λεπις (the lower glume)
- Thyrocarpus* Door-fruited-one, θυρα-καρπος
- Thyroma* Shield-growths, θυρεος-σωμα (the glands)
- thyrs-, thyrsi-, -thyrsos* baccic staff; wreath, contracted-panicle-, θυρσος, *thyrsus* (see Fig. 3d)
- Thyracanthus* Thyrsoid-*Acanthus*, θυρσος-ακανθα (= *Odontonema*)
- Thyrсанotus* Fringed, θυρσανωτος (the members of the inner perianth)
- Thyrсанthemum, thyrсанthus -a -um* Wand-flowered-one, with flowers borne in a thyrs, θυρσος-ανθεμιον
- thyrsiflorus -a -um* with thyrsoid inflorescences, *thyrsus-florum*
- thyrsiodeus -a -um* with a pyramidal panicle-, thyrsoid, θυρσος-οειδης (see Fig. 3d)
- Thyrsopteris* Thyrsoid-fern, θυρσος-πτερον (the sori are in racemose bunches)
- Thyrsostachys* Wand-spiked-one, θυρσος-σταχυς
- thysano-, thysanoto-* fringed-, θυσανωτος, θυσανο-
- Thysanocarpus* Fringed-fruit, θυσανο-καρπος (the fringed capsule)
- Thysanoglossa* Fringed-tongue, θυσανο-γλωσσα (the labellum)
- Thysanolaena* Fringed-cloak, θυσανο-χλαινα (the upper lemma)
- Thysanotus* Fringed, θυσανωτος (the inner perianth); Fringed-ear, θυσανο-οτος
- Tianshaniella, tianschanicus -a -um* from Tien Shan (Tian Shan), central Asia
- Tiarella* Little-turban, τιαρα (the shape of the capsules)
- tiarelloides* resembling *Tiarella*, τιαρα-οειδης
- tibae* from Tivoli (*Tibur*); of flutes, *tibia, tibiae*

## The Names of Plants

- tibesticus* -a -um from the Tibesti Massif, Chad–Libya–Niger, central Sahara region  
*tibetanus* -a -um, *tibeticus* -a -um from Tibet, Tibetan  
*tibicinis* piper's or flute-player's, *tibicina*, *tibicinae*  
*tibicinus* -a -um hollow-reed-like, flute-like, *tibia*, *tibiae*  
*Tibouchina* from a Guyanese vernacular name  
*Tibouchinopsis* Resembling-*Tibouchina*, *Tibouchina-opsis*  
*Ticodendron* Little-tree, botanical Latin from the Spanish vernacular diminutive, *tico*, and δένδρον  
*Ticoglossum* Small-tongue, botanical Latin from a Spanish vernacular diminutive suffix, *tico*, and γλῶσσα  
*Ticorea* from a Guyanese vernacular name for *Ticorea foetida*  
*ticus* -a -um fecund, fruitful, bringing forth, τικτω  
*Tidestromia* for Ivar Frederick Tidestrom (1864–1956), Swedish-American botanist  
*Tieghemella* for Phillippe Eduard Leon van Tieghem (1839–1914), French botanist, professor at Paris  
*tienschanicus* -a -um from Tien Shan, central Asia  
*tiglerstedtii* for Carl Gustaf Tigerstedt (1886–1957), Finnish dendrologist  
*tiglius* -a -um the apothecaries' name, *grana tiglia*, for the purgative croton oil (tigline) from *Croton tigilium*  
*Tigridia*, *tigridus* -a -um Tiger, *tigris* (the colour marking of the perianth)  
*tigrinus* -a -um tiger-toothed, striped, spotted, *tigris*  
*tigurinus* -a -um from Zurich (*Turicum*, *Tigurinus*)  
*tikunorus* -a -um of the Amazonian Tukuna (Tikuna) people  
*Tilia* Wing (the ancient Latin name, *Tilia*, for the linden tree, ελατη) (*Tiliaceae*)  
*Tiliacora* from a Bengali vernacular name  
*tiliae*-, *tiliaceus* -a -um lime-like, resembling *Tilia*  
*tiliarus* -a -um of lime (*Contarinia*, a dipteran gall midge on *Tilia*)  
*tiliifolius* -a -um, *tilliaefolius* -a -um having leaves resembling those of *Tilia*, *Tilia-folium*  
*Tillaea* for Michelangelo Tilli (1655–1740), Professor of Botany at Pisa (≡ *Crassula*)  
*tillaea* from a former generic name, *Tillaea*  
*Tillandsia* for Elias Erici Tillands (Tillandz, Tillander) (1640–93), Finnish botanist and Professor of Medicine at Abo and Uppsala  
*timetius* -a -um precious, honoured, valued, τιμηεις, τιμιος  
*Timonius* from a Malayan vernacular name  
*Tinantia* for François Auguste Tinant (1803–58), of Luxembourg  
*tinctorius* -a -um used for dyeing, *tingo*, *tingere*, *tinxi*, *tinctum*  
*tinctorum* of the dyers, *tinctor*, *tinctoris*  
*tinctus* -a -um coloured, dipped, imbued, *tingo*, *tingere*, *tinxi*, *tinctum*  
*Tinea* for Vincenzo Tineo (1791–1856), Sicilian Professor of Botany at Palermo  
*tingens* dyeing, staining, present participle of *tingo*, *tingere*, *tinxi*, *tinctum*  
*tingitanus* -a -um from Tangiers, Morocco (*Tingis*, *Tingitanus*)  
*tini*- *Tinus*-like (*Viburnum*-like)  
*Tinnea* for the three Dutch ladies, Henriette Tinne, her daughter Alexandria Tinne, and her sister Adrienne van Calellen, on the 1863 Nile Expedition  
*tinus* the old Latin name, *tinus*, *tini*, for *Laurustinus* (≡ *Viburnum*)  
*Tipuana* from the Tipuani valley, Bolivia (provenance of pride of Bolivia, *Tipuana tipu*)  
*Tipularia* Cranefly orchid, *tippula*, *tippulae* water-spider (tenuous perianth segments)  
*tipuliformis* -is -e resembling a cranefly or tipulid (*tippula*, *tipula*)  
*tipuloides* cranefly- or tipulid-like, *Tipula-oïdes*  
*Tiquilia* a S American vernacular name for 'crinklemat' desert plants  
*tirolensis* -is -e from the Tyrol, Austria, Tyrolean  
*tirucalli* a Malayan vernacular name for a latex  
*titan* gigantic, τιτανικος, for the race of giant gods of mythology, *Titan*, *Titanis*  
*titania* exceptional; for Titania, Shakespeare's Queen of the Fairies

- titano-* chalk-, lime-, τιτανος  
*Titanopsis* Sun-like, τιταν-οφης (resemblance of the flower to a small sun)  
*Titanotrichum* Lime-hair, τιτανος-τριχος (has lime secreting hairs)  
*titanotus -a -um* chalky-eared, τιτανος-ωτος  
*titanus -a -um* of the Titans, massive, gigantic, very large, τιτανικος  
*Tithonia* after Tithonus of Greek mythology, son of Laomedon, brother of Priam and favourite of the goddess Aurora  
*tithymaloides* spurge-like, τιθυμαλλος-οειδης  
*Tithymalus (Tithymallus)* an ancient name, τιθυμαλλος, used for plants with latex, spurges  
*-tmemus -a -um* -cut, -τιμημα  
*Tmesipteris* Separate-wing, (τιμηγω, τιμημα, τιμησις)-πτερον  
*tmoleus -a -um* from the Tmolus mountain, Lydia, Turkey  
*Tobagoa* from Tobago, W Indies  
*tobira* the Japanese vernacular name, tobera, for the timber of *Pittosporum tobira*  
*toco-* offspring-, τοκος  
*Tococa* the vernacular name, tococo, from Guiana  
*Tocoyena* from the vernacular name in Guiana  
*todayensis -is -e* from Todaya, Mindanao, Philippines  
*Toddalia* from the Malabar vernacular, kaka-toddali, for lopez-root  
*Todea* for Heinrich Julius Tode (1733–97), German cleric and mycologist, author of *Fungi Mecklenbergensis* (1790)  
*Toechima* Wall-covered, τοιχος-ειμα  
*tofaceous -a -um* of tufa, tufa-coloured, gritty, *tofus*, *tofi*  
*Tofieldia* for Thomas Tofield (1730–79), Yorkshire naturalist  
*togatus -a -um* robed, gowned, *togatus*  
*togoicus -a -um* from Togo, W Africa  
*tokyoensis -is -e* from Tokyo, Japan  
*Tolmiea, tolmiei* for Dr William Fraser Tolmie (1812–86), Scottish surgeon of the Hudson Bay Company  
*tolminsis -is -e* from Tolmin, former Yugoslavia  
*tolonensis -is -e* from Toulon (*Tolona*), France  
*Tolpis* an Adansonian name of uncertain derivation  
*toluiferus -a -um* producing balsam of tolu, *tolu-fero* (*Myroxylon toluifera*)  
*Tolumnia* etymology uncertain (Tolumnius was a soothsayer in Virgil's *Aeneid*)  
*Tolypella* Little-forceful-one, τολουπειω (compact growth habit of *Tolypella prolifera*)  
*tolypephorus -a -um* wound up into a ball, bearing convolutions, τολουπε-φορος  
*tommasinianus -a -um, tommasinii* for Muzio Spirito de Tommasini (1794–1879), Italian botanist  
*tomentellus -a -um* somewhat hairy, diminutive from *tomentum*  
*tomentosus -a -um* thickly matted with hairs, *tomentum* (padding)  
*tomi-, -tomus -a -um* cutting-, -cut, -incised, τομη  
*-tonae* -elongated, stretched, τονος (gerund form of τεινω, to stretch)  
*Tonestus* an anagram of *Stenotus*  
*tongaensis -is -e, tongensis -is -e* from Tonga, SW Pacific  
*tonkinensis -is -e* from the area of the Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam  
*tonsus -a -um* shaven, sheared, shorn, *tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsum*  
*Toona, toona* from an Indian vernacular name for *Cedrella toona* (*Toona ciliata*)  
*tophaceus -a -um* vide *tofaceous*  
*topiarius -a -um* of ornamental gardens, *topiarius*  
*topo-* place-, locality-, τοπος (refers to a definable population grouping)  
*tordylioides* similar to *Tordylium*  
*Tordylium* the name, τordυλιον, used by Dioscorides for an umbellifer  
*Torenia* for Reverend Olof Torén (1718–53), chaplain in India, Surat and China to the Swedish East India Company  
*torfosus -a -um* growing in bogs, *torfosus*  
*Torilis* a meaningless name by Adanson

## The Names of Plants

*toringo* a Japanese vernacular name for a *Malus*

*toringoides* toringo-like, *toringo-oides*

*Tormentilla*, *tormentillus* -a -um an ancient Latin name, anguish, torment (the powdered rhizome of *Potentilla erecta*, tormentil, was used to treat diarrhoea etc.)

*torminalis* -is -e of colic, *tormina*, *torminum* (used medicinally to relieve colic)

*torminosus* -a -um (subject to) causing colic, *tormina*, *torminum*

*tornatus* -a -um rounded off, turned, *torno*, *tornare*, *tornavi*, *tornatum* (the coiled legumes)

*torosus* -a -um cylindrical with regular constrictions, *torosus* (literally, muscular)

*torquatus* -a -um with a (chain-like) collar, necklaced, *torques*, *torquis*

*Torreyia*, *torreyanus* -a -um for Dr John Torrey (1796–1873), American botanist, significant contributor to the *Flora of North America*

*Torreyochloa* Torrey's-grass (*vide supra*)

*Torricellia* for Evangelista Torricelli (1608–47), Italian physicist and microscopist, inventor of the mercury barometer

*torridus* -a -um frost-bitten, dried up, of very hot places, *torridus*

*torti-*, *tortilis* -is -e, *tortus* -a -um twisted, *torqueo*, *torquere*, *torsi*, *tortum*

*tortilipetalus* -a -um having twisted petals, botanical Latin from *tortilis* and περισπῆλαιος

*Tortula* Twisted, *tortus* (the 32 spirally twisted teeth of the peristome)

*Torulinium* Tuft-like, *torulus*, *toruli*

*tortuosus* -a -um with complicate or winding stem growth, possessive of *tortus*

*tortus* -a -um complicated, meandering, winding, *tortuosus* (irregularly twisted stems)

*torulosus* -a -um muscular, swollen or thickened at intervals, tufted, possessive of *torulus*, *toruli*

*torus* -a -um ornamental, mounded, bulging, knotted, *torus*, *tori* (fruits)

*torvus* -a -um fierce, harsh, sharp, *torvus*

*tosaensis* -is -e from the area around Tosa Bay, Japan

*totarus* -a -um from a New Zealand Moari name, totara

*Tournefortia* for Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708), renaissance plant systematist, author of *Institutiones rei herbariae* (1710)

*Tourrettia* for Marc Antoine Louis Claret de la Tourrett (1729–93), French naturalist and writer

*tovarensis* -is -e from the Sierras Tovar, Venezuelan Andes

*Tovaria* for Simon de Tovar, Spanish physician and botanist

*Townsendia*, *townsendii* for David Townsend (1787–1858), Pennsylvanian botanist, USA

*Townsonia* for William Townson (1850–1926), English botanist in New Zealand

*toxi-*, *toxicarius* -a -um, *toxic*, *toxicum*, containing a poisonous principle (τοξικον-φαρμακον, poison for an arrow)

*Toxicodendron*, *toxicodendron* Poison-tree, τοξικον-δενδρον (≡ *Rhus*, *Anacardiaceae*)

*Toxicodendrum* Poison-tree, τοξικο-δενδρον (≡ *Hyaenanche*, υαινα-αγχω, *Euphorbiaceae*)

*toxicus* -a -um poisonous, *toxicum*

*toxifera* -a -um poisonous, poison-bearing, *toxicum-fero*

*toxispermus* -a -um having poisonous seeds, τοξικον-σπερμα

*Toxocarpus* Poison-fruit, τοξικον-καρπος

*toza* from a S African native name

*Tozzia* for L. Tozzi (1663–1717), Italian botanist

*trabeculatus* -a -um cross-barred, diminutive from *trabs*, *trabis*, beam

*Trachelium*, *trachelium* Neck, τραχηλος (old name for a plant used for throat infections, *Campanula trachelium*, throatwort)

*trachelo-* neck-, τραχηλος, τραχηλο-

*Trachelospermum* Necked-seed, τραχηλος-σπερμα

*trachy-* shaggy-, rough-, τραχys, τραχυ-, -τραχεια

*Trachyandra* Rough-stamens, τραχys-ανθηρ

*trachyanthus* -a -um having shaggy flowers, τραχys-ανθος



- Trachycalymma* Rough-covering, τραχὺς-καλύμμα  
*Trachycarpus* Rough-fruit, τραχὺς-καρπός  
*Trachymene* Rough-membrane, τραχὺς-μενινξ (ridged fruit wall, = *Didiscus*)  
*trachyodon* short-toothed, rough-toothed, τραχὺς-ὄδων  
*Trachyphrynium* Rough-*Phrynium* (the rough-coated fruit)  
*trachyphyllus* -a -um rough-leaved, τραχὺς-φύλλον  
*trachypodus* -a -um rough-stalked, τραχὺς-ποδός  
*Trachypogon* Shaggy-bearded, τραχὺς-πώγων  
*Trachypteris* Rough-fern, τραχὺς-πτερον  
*Trachyspermum* Rough-seed, τραχὺς-σπέρμα  
*Trachystemon* Rough-stamen, τραχὺς-στεμῶν (hairy filaments)  
*Tracyina* for Joseph Prince Tracy (1879–1953), Californian botanist  
*Tradescantia* for Old John Tradescant (1567–1638), gardener to Charles I, and his son John Tradescant (1608–62), both travellers and collectors (their collection, Tradescant's Ark, was the basis of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford)  
*tragacantha* yielding gum-tragacanth (from a Greek plant name, τραγακανθα, goat-thorn, *Astragalus tragacantha*), also used for a section of *Astragalus*  
*tragacanthoides* resembling *Tragacantha*, *Tragacantha-oides*  
*Traganum* Of-goats, τραγός (grazing pastures)  
*Tragia* for Hieronymus Tragus (Jerome Bock) (1498–1554), German Lutheran physician and herbalist, author of *Kreuter Buch* (1539)  
*trago-* goat-, τραγός, τραγο-  
*tragoctenus* -a -um goat's-bane, τραγός-κτονος  
*tragophyllus* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Tragus*, τραγός-φύλλον  
*Tragopogon* Goat-beard, τραγός-πώγων (Theophrastus' name, τραγοπώγων, refers to the pappus of the fruit)  
*tragopogonis* -is -e of goat-beard, living on *Tragopogon* (*Aulacidea*, hymenopteran gall wasp)  
*Tragopyrum* Goat-wheat, τραγός-πυρός (= *Atraphaxis*)  
*Tragus, tragus* Goat, τραγός (Dioscorides' name for the plants they eat; burr grass)  
*traillianus* -a -um for James William Helenus Trail (1851–1919), Professor of Botany at Aberdeen  
*trajectilis* -is -e, *trajectus* -a -um bridging, passing over, *traicio*, *traicere*, *traieci*, *traiectum* (separation of anther loculi by the connective)  
*tranquebaricus* -a -um from Tranquebar, Tamil Nadu state, India  
*tranquillans* calming, present participle of *tranquillo*, *tranquillare*  
*trans-* through-, beyond-, across-, *trans*  
*transalpinus* -a -um crossing the Alps, *trans-(alpes, alpium)*  
*transbaikalicus* -a -um from the Siberian region E of Lake Baikal (Baykal)  
*transcaspius* -a -um from the Transcaspiian region of the former USSR (now Turkmenistan, SW Kazakhstan, W Uzbekistan)  
*transcaucasicus* -a -um from the region of the former USSR called Transcaucasia (now Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan)  
*transens* latticed, intertwined, *transenna*, *transennae*  
*transhyrcanus* -a -um beyond the ancient region of Hyrcania, *trans-hyrcania* (east of the Caspian Sea)  
*transiens* surpassing, passing-over, *transeo*, *transire*, *transii*, *transitum*  
*transitorius* -a -um between, intermediate, transitory, *transitus*  
*translucens* almost transparent, allowing some light to pass, present participle of *translucere*, *translucere*  
*transmontanus* -a -um across or beyond the mountains, *trans-montanus*  
*transmutatus* -a -um not constant, shifting or changing, *transmuta*, *transmutare*  
*transparens* shining-through, permitting light penetration, present participle from *trans-(pareo, parere, parui, paritum)*  
*transsiloanicus* -a -um, *transsylvanicus* -a -um from Transylvania, Romania  
*transvaalensis* -is -e from Transvaal, S Africa  
*transversus* -a -um athwart, across, collateral, transverse, *transversus*

## The Names of Plants

- transwallianus -a -um* from Pembroke, S Wales (*Transwallia*, beyond Wales)  
*Trapa* from *calcitraba*, a four-spiked weapon used in battle to maim cavalry horses' hooves (for the horned fruit of water chestnut) (*Trapaceae*)  
*Trapella* diminutive of *Trapa*  
*trapeziformis -is -e* lozenge-shaped, trapezoid, Latin from *τραπεζιον* (pinnae)  
*trapezoides* lozenge-shaped, shaped like a deformed square, trapezoid, *τραπεζιον-οειδης*  
*Traubia* for Hamilton Paul Traube (1890–1983), American botanist  
*Traunsteinera*, *traunsteineri* for Joseph Traunsteiner (1798–1850), Austrian pharmacist of Kitzbühel, student of the Tyrolean flora  
*Trautvetteria*, *trautvetteri* for Ernst Rudolf von Trautvetter (1809–89), Prussian botanist, Director of St Petersburg Botanic Garden  
*travancorensis -is -e*, *travancoricus -a -um* from Travancore, S India  
*traversii* for William Thomas Locke Travers (1819–1903), Irish botanist in New Zealand  
*treculeanus -a -um* *Treculia*-like  
*Treculia* for Auguste Adolphe Lucien Trécul (1818–96), French botanist and explorer  
*Trema* Aperture, *τρημα* (the pitting of the testa)  
*Tremacron* Large-aperture, *τρημα-μακρον* (anther dehiscence)  
*Tremandra* Shaking-man, (*tremor*, *tremere*, *tremui*)-*andrus* (the versatile stamens) (*Tremandraceae*)  
*Trematolobelia* Holed-Lobelia, botanical Latin from *τρημα* and *Lobelia* (the capsule)  
*Tremella* Quiverer, *τρεμω*, *tremo*, *tremere*, *tremui* (jelly-like mass)  
*tremellosus -a -um* trembling, diminutive of *tremulus* (the gelatinous fruiting body)  
*tremuloides* aspen-like, resembling *Populus tremula*, *tremula-oides*  
*tremulus -a -um* trembling, shaking, quivering, *tremulus*  
*trepidus -a -um* restless, trembling, *trepido*, *trepidare*, *trepidavi*, *trepidatum*  
*Trevesia* for the family Treves de Bonfigli of Padua  
*Trevoa* for Señor Trevo, Spanish botanist  
*Trevoria* for Sir James Trevor Lawrence (1831–1913), English orchidologist, President of RHS  
*Trewia* for Christoph Jakob Trew (1695–1769), German physician, botanist and explorer  
*tri-* three-, *τρεῖς*, *τρια*, *τρι-*, *tres-*  
*triacanthophorus -a -um* bearing spines in threes, triple-thorned, *τρια-ακανθος-φορα*  
*triacanthos*, *triacanthus -a -um* three-spined, *τρια-ακανθα*  
*triactinus -a -um* three-rayed, three-splendoured, *τρι-(ακτις, ακτινος)*  
*triadelphus -a -um* with the stamens grouped into three bundles, *τρια-αδελφος*  
*Triadenum* Three-glanded-one, *τρια-αδην* (staminodes)  
*triandrus -a -um* three-stamened, having three stamens in the flower, *τρι-ανηρ*  
*triangulari-*, *triangularis -is -e*, *triangulatus -a -um* three-angled, triangular, *τρι-ανγυλος*, *ανγυλι* (leaves)  
*triangularivalvis -is -e* with triangular valves, *τρι-ανγυλος-βαλvae* (of the fruit or fruiting head)  
*triangulus -a -um* triangular, *τρι-ανγυλος* (leaflets)  
*Triantha*, *trianthus -a -um* Three-flowered, *τρι-ανθος*  
*Trianthes* Triple-flowered, *τρεῖς-ανθεμιον*  
*triaristus -a -um* with three awns, *τρι-αριστα*  
*Trias* Three-partite, *τρεῖς*, *τρια* (the arrangement of the glassy green flowers)  
*Tribulus* Three-lobes, *τριβολος* (the shape of the fruit)  
*Tricalysia* Three-coverings, *τρι-καλυξ* (corolla, calyx and cupular bracteoles)  
*tricamarus -a -um* having three vaults, three-chambered, *τρι-καμαρα*  
*Tricardia* Three-hearts, *τρια-καρδια* (the sepals)  
*tricarinatus -a -um* with three keels or ridges, *τρι-(carina, carinae)*  
*tricarpellatus -a -um* having fruits of three carpels, *τρι-καρπος*, *τρι-carpellum*  
*triceps* having three heads, *τρι-ceps*

- Triceratorrhynchus* Three-horned-nose, τρια-κερατος-ρυγχος (the rostellum)
- Trichantha* Hair-flower, (θριξ, τριχος)-ανθος (the fine pedicels)
- trichanthus -a -um* with hairy flowers, τριχος-ανθος
- Trichilia* Three-partite, τριχα- (the three-celled ovary)
- Trichinium* Hair-covered, τριχινος (literally, of hair)
- Trichloris* Triple-*Chloris* (three-awned)
- tricho-*, *-trichus -a -um*, *trich-* hair-like-, -hairy, θριξ, τριχος, τριχη
- trichocarpus -a -um* with a hairy ovary, τριχος-καρπος
- Trichocaulon*, *trichocaulon* Hairy-stem, τριχος-καυλος
- Trichocentrum* Hair-spur, τριχος-κεντρον (the spur of the labellum)
- Trichocereus* Hairy-*Cereus*, τριχος-*Cereus* (the areoles)
- Trichoceros* Hairy-horns, τριχος-κερας (lateral elongate processes on the column)
- Trichocladus*, *trichocladus -a -um* Hairy-branched, τριχος-κλαδος
- Trichocolea* Hairy-sheath, τριχος-κολεος (to the gametophyte)
- Trichocoronis* Hairy-crowned, botanical Latin from τριχος and *corona*
- trichodes* of hairy appearance, τριχος-ωδης
- Trichodesma* Hair-bound, τριχος-δεσμα (the anthers are intermingled with hairs)
- Trichodiadema* Bristled-circlet, τριχος-διαδημα (the fringing bristles of the perianth parts)
- trichodium* hair-like, τριχος-ωδης
- trichoglossus -a -um* hairy-tongued, τριχος-γλωσσα
- Trichoglottis* Hairy-tongue, τριχος-γλωττα (the labellum)
- Trichogonia* Hairy-ridged, τριχος-γωνια (the pseudo-nuts)
- trichoides* hair-like, τριχος-οειδης
- Tricholaena* Hairy-cloak, τριχος-(χ)λαινα (the hair-covered spikelets)
- tricholepis -is -e* hairy-scaled, τριχος-λεπιδες (small, densely pruinose leaves)
- Trichomanes*, *trichomanes* Hair-scarcity, τριχος-μανος (Theophrastus' name for maidenhair spleenwort) (the protrusive soral axes)
- trichomanifolius -a -um* maidenhair-leaved, *Trichomanes-folium*
- trichomanoides* maidenhair-like, *Trichomanes-oides*
- Trichonema* Hair-threads, τριχος-νημα (the anthers, = *Romulea*)
- Trichoneura* Hair-nerved, τριχος-νευρα (the excurrent awn point of the lemmas)
- Trichoon* Hairy-egg, τριχος-ωον (*Phragmites*)
- Trichopetalum* Hairy-petalled-one, τριχος-πεταλον
- Trichophorum*, *trichophorus -a -um* Hair-carrier, τριχος-φορα (perianth bristles)
- trichophyllus -a -um* with hair-like leaves, τριχος-φυλλον
- Trichopilila* Hairy-cap, τριχος-πιλος (a small felted cap covers the anther)
- Trichopteryx* Hair-winged, τριχος-πτερυξ (the upper lemmas have a tuft of hair near each margin)
- Trichoptilium* Hair-winged-one, τριχος-πτιλον (the receptacular scales)
- Trichopus* Hairy-stalked-one, τριχος-πους (*Trichpodaceae*)
- trichorhizus -a -um* hair-rooted, with fine roots, τριχος-ριζα
- Trichosacme* Hair-point, τριχος-ακμη (the corolla has a hairy appendage)
- Trichosalpinx* Hairy-trumpet, τριχος-σαλπιγξ (the sheaths)
- Trichosandra* Bristly-anthers, τριχος-ανηρ
- Trichosanthus* Hair-flower, τριχος-ανθος (the fringed corolla lobes of serpent cucumber)
- trichosanthus -a -um* with hairy flowers, τριχος-ανθος
- Trichoscypha* Hairy-cup, τριχος-σκυφος
- Trichospermum*, *trichospermus -a -um* Hairy-seeded, τριχος-σπερμα
- Trichostachys* Slender-spike, τριχος-σταχυς
- Trichostema* Slender-wreath, τριχος-στεμον
- Trichostigma* Hairy-stigma, τριχος-στιγμα
- trichostomus -a -um* hairy-mouthed, with a hairy-throated flower
- trichotocephalus -a -um* three-forked-headed, τριχος-τομη-κεφαλη (trichotomous inflorescences)
- trichotomus -a -um* three-forked, triple-branched, τριχος-τομη

## The Names of Plants

*Trichotomia* Hairy, τριχωμα, τριχωτο (the indumentum)  
*tricoccus* -a -um three-seeded, three-berried, τρι-κοκκος  
*tricolor* three-coloured, *tri-color*  
*tricornis* -is -e, *tricornutus* -a -um with three horns, *tri-cornus*  
*tricostatus* -a -um with three ridges, three-ribbed, *tri-costatus*  
*Tricuspidaria* Triple-tooth, *tri-cuspidis* (the petals) (= *Crinodendron*)  
*tricuspidatus* -a -um with three teeth, three-toothed, *tri-cuspidis* (petals)  
*tricuspis* -is -e with three points, *tri-(cuspidis, cuspidis)*  
*Tricyrtis* Three-domes, τρι-κυρτος (the nectaries on the bases of the three outer tepals)  
*Tridactyle* Three-fingered, τρι-δακτυλος (the lobes of the lip)  
*tridactylites*, *tridactylus* -a -um three-fingered, τρι-δακτυλος-ιτης  
*Tridax* Three-toothed, θριδαξ, θριδακος (Theophrastus' name for a lettuce; ligulate florets are often three-fid)  
*Tridens*, *tridens* Three-toothed, three-pronged, *tri-(dens, dentis)*  
*tridentatus* -a -um, *tridentinus* -a -um three-toothed, three-pronged, *tri-(dens, dentis)*  
*Tridesmostemon* Three-banded-stamen, τρι-δεσμος-στεμων  
*triduum* -a -um three days, *triduum*, *tridui* (the flower)  
*triennialis* -is -e, *triennis* -is -e lasting for three years, *triennium* (plant duration)  
*Trientalis*, *trientalis* -is -e Four-inches, a third of twelve, a third of a foot in length, *triens*, *trientis* (Cordus', *herba trientalis*, signifying the stature of wintergreen)  
*trifasciatus* -a -um three-banded, *tri-fasciatus*  
*trifidus* -a -um divided into three, three-cleft, *trifidus*  
*triflorus* -a -um three-flowered, *tri-flora*  
*trifoliatus* -a -um trifoliate, having three leaflets, *tri-folium* (see Fig. 8d)  
*trifolii* of clover, living on *Trifolium* (*Dasyneura*, dipteran gall midge)  
*trifoliobinatus* having two trifoliate leaflets, *tri-folium-binatus*  
*trifoliolatus* -a -um having three-leaflets, *tri-foliola*  
*Trifolium* Trefoil, *tri-folium* (the name in Pliny for trifoliate plants)  
*trifolius* -a -um with three leaflets, trifoliate, *tri-folium*  
*trifurcatus* -a -um three-forked, divided into three equal parts, *tri-(furca, furcae)*  
*trigintipetalus* -a -um having (about) thirty petals, *triginta-petalum*  
*triglans* three-nutted-fruits, containing three nuts, *tri-glans*  
*triglochidiatus* -a -um with three-barbed bristles, botanical Latin from τρι-γλωχίς, *tri-glochidium*  
*Triglochin* Three-angled, τρι-γλωχίς (the fruits)  
*triglumis* -is -e having three glumes, *tri-gluma*  
*Trigonachras* Three-angled-pear, botanical Latin from τρι-γωνια and *acras*  
*Trigonella* Triangle, feminine diminutive of τρι-γωνια (the perianth of fenugreek seen from the front)  
*Trigonia* Three-angled, τρι-γωνια (the fruit)  
*Trigonidium* Triangular-form, τρι-γωνον-ειδος  
*trigoniflorus* -a -um having petals forming a triangle, botanical Latin from τρι-γωνον and *florum*  
*Trigonobalanus* Three-angled-nut, τρι-γωνια-βαλανος (the fruit)  
*Trigonophyllum* Three-cornered-leaf, τρι-γωνια-φυλλον  
*trigoniophyllus* -a -um having triangular leaves, τρι-γωνια-φυλλον  
*Trigonospermum* Three-angled-seed, τρι-γωνια-σπερμα  
*Trigonostemon* Three-edged-stamen, τρι-γωνια-στεμων  
*Trigonotis* Triangular-eared, τρι-γωνον-ωτος (bracts)  
*trigonus* -a -um three-angled, with three flat faces and angles, τρι-γωνια  
*trigynus* -a -um with a three-partite ovary, τρι-γυνη  
*trijugus* -a -um three-yoked, united in threes, *tri-(iugum, iugi)*  
*trilamellatus* -a -um with three thin plates or scales, three-layered, *tri-lamellatus*  
*Trilepis* Three-scaled, τρι-λεπίς (the perianth scales)  
*Trilidium* Trilisa-like  
*trilineatus* -a -um marked with three lines, *tri-lineatus*

- Trilisa* Tripled, τριλιξ (the pappus structure)  
*Trillidium* Little-*Trillium* (diminutive suffix, floral resemblance)  
*Trillium* Triple-lily, τρι-λιριον (the parts are conspicuously in threes, lily-like)  
 (**Trilliaceae**)  
*trilobatus -a -um, trilobus -a -um* three-lobed, τρι-λοβος  
*trilocularis -is -e* with a three-chambered ovary or fruit, *tri-loculus*  
*trilophus -a -um* with three crests, τρι-λοφια  
*trimaculatus -a -um* marked with three spots, three-spotted, *tri-(macula, maculae)*  
*trimerus -a -um* with a series of three parts, τρι-μερος (floral organs)  
*trimestris* of three months, maturing in three months, *tri-mensis* (*Lavatera trimestris*) (cf. semester, from German, from Latin *semestris*)  
*Trimeza* Three-big(-ones), τρι-μειζων (comparative of μέγας; for the larger outer tepals)  
*Trimorpha* Three-forms, τρι-μορφη (capitulae)  
*trimus -a -um* lasting three years, three years old, *trimus*  
*trinervis -is -e, trinervius -a -um* three-nerved, *tri-nervus* (three-veined leaves)  
*trineus -a -um* three fold, *trinus* (floral structure)  
*Trinia* for Karl Bernhard Friehher von Trinius (1778–1844), German physician and botanist in St Petersburg, Russia  
*triniifolius -a -um* having leaves resembling those of *Trinia*  
*Triniochloa* Trinius'-grass, botanical Latin from Trinius and χλοη  
*trinus -a -um* in threes, *trini, trinorum*  
*Triodanis* etymology uncertain  
*Triodia* Three-toothed, τρεις-οδους (the apex of the lemmas, = *Sieglingia*)  
*Triolena* Three-armed, τρεις-ολενε (the appendages of the stamens)  
*trionus -a -um* three-clawed, τρεις-ονυξ  
*trionychon* three-clawed, τρεις-ονυχος (the bract and paired bracteoles)  
*Triopteris* Three-winged, τρεις-πτερον (the three-winged samaras)  
*triornithophorus -a -um* bearing three birds, the flower-heads, τρεις-(ορνις, ορνιθος)-φορα (*Linaria* flower-heads – often has four flowers)  
*Triosteum* Three-bones, τρεις-οστεον (the three bony nutlets)  
*tripartitus -a -um* divided into three segments, *tripartitus, tripartitus*  
*Tripetaleia* Three-petals, τρεις-πεταλον (the tripartite floral arrangement)  
*tripetaloides* similar to *Tripetaleia*, τρεις-πεταλον-οειδης, *Tripetaleia-oides*  
*tripetalus -a -um* three-petalled, τρεις-πεταλον  
*Triphasia* Triple, τριφασιος (floral parts)  
*Triphora* Bearing-three(-lobes), τρεις-φορα (the labellum)  
*triphyllous* three-leaved, with three leaflets, τρεις-φυλλον  
*triphyllos -a -um* three-leaved, τρια-φυλλον  
*Triphyophyllum* Growing-three-leaf(-forms), τρεις-φυη-φυλλον (one with two apical hooks, one entire and one filamentous with *Drosera*-like glands)  
 (*Dioncophyllum* produces only two; **Dioncophyllaceae**)  
*Triphysaria* Three-bladdered-one, τρεις-φυσα (pouches of lower lip)  
*tripinnatus -a -um* having thrice-pinnate leaves, *tri-pinnatus*  
*Triplachne* Triple-scaled, τριπλους-αχνη  
*Triplaris* In-threes, *triplaris* (the floral parts)  
*Triplasis* Three-times-more, τριπλασιος (the lemmas have an awn and two subulate lobes)  
*Tripleurospermum* Three-ribbed-seed, τρεις-πλευρον-σπερμα (the achene has three ribs)  
*tripli-, triplo-* triple-, threefold-, τριπλους  
*triplinervis -is -e* with three veins (leaves)  
*Triplachiton* Three-coverings, τριπλους-χιτων (the flowers have a series of petaloid stamens within the staminal ring, forming the third layer)  
*Triplachlamys* Three-covers, τριπλους-χλαμυς, τριπλο-  
*Triplophyllum* Triple-leaved-one, τριπλους-φυλλον (primary frond division)  
*Triplotaxis* Three-ranked, τριπλους-ταξις (the involucre bracts)

## The Names of Plants

- Tripogandra* Three-hairy-stamens, τρεις-παγων-(ανηρ, ανδρος) (bearded filaments)  
*Tripogon* Three-beards, τρεις-παγων (the tufts at the base of the lemma veins)  
*Tripolium*, *tripolium* Theophrastus' name, τριπολιον, for a plant with three times the strength of *Teucrium polium*  
*Tripsacum* Three-fragments, τρεις-ψακας (disarticulation of the fruiting head)  
*tripteranthus -a -um* having three-winged flowers, τρι-πτερυξ-ανθος  
*Tripteris*, *tripteris -is -e* Three-winged, τρεις-πτερυξ (the seed; various structures)  
*Tripterygium* Three-wings, τρεις-πτεριγιον (the three-winged fruits)  
*Tripterocalyx* Three-winged-calyx, τρεις-πτερο-καλυξ  
*Tripterospermum* Three-winged-seeded-one, τρεις-πτερο-σπερμα  
*Tripterygium* Triple-winged, τρεις-πτερον (the fruits)  
*Triptilion* Three-wings, τρι-πτιλον (the pappus divisions)  
*tripyrenus -a -um* having a fruit of three pyrenes, τρι-πυρην, *tri-pyrena* (stones of drupes)  
*triqueter*, *triquetrus -a -um* Sicilian; three-cornered, three-edged, three-angled, *triquetrus* (stems)  
*triquetrefolius -a -um* having three-angled leaves, *triquetrus-folium*  
*triquinatus -a -um* divided into three and then into five lobes, with three groups of five, *tri-quinatus*  
*Triraphis* Three-needed-one, τρι-ραφισ (lemmas have an awn and two awn-like excurrent lateral nerves)  
*Trisepalum* Three-sepalled-one, τρεις-σκεπη  
*triserialis -is -e* with series or successions of three (structures), *tri-(series, seriem)*  
*triserratus -a -um* triple-toothed, *tri-serratus*  
*Trisetaria* Three-awned, *tri-saeta*  
*Trisetella* Three-small-hairs, *tri-saetella* (feminine diminutive suffix from *saeta*) (the apices of the sepals)  
*Trisetum* Three-awns, *tri-saeta*  
*Trismeria* Three-partite, τρεις-μερις  
*trispermus -a -um* three-seeded, τρεις-σπερμα  
*Tristachya* Three-spikeleted, τρεις-σταχυς (the spikelets are in triads along a narrow raceme or panicle)  
*Tristagma* Three-droppers, τρι-σταγμα (the septal nectaries of the ovary)  
*Tristania* for Marquis Jules Marie Claude de Tristan (1776–1861), French botanist  
*tristaniicarpus -a -um* with *Tristania*-like fruits  
*Tristaniopsis* resembling *Tristania*, *Tristania-opsis*  
*Tristellateia* Three-starred, τρι-στέλλα (the stellate shape of the three fruits)  
*tristis -is -e* bitter, sad, gloomy, dull-coloured, melancholy, *tristis*  
*trisulcus -a -um*, *trisulcatus -a -um* three-grooved, three-grooved, *tri-(sulcus, sulci)*  
*Triteleia* Triplicate, τρι-τελειος (the flower parts are in threes)  
*Triteleiopsis* Resembling *Triteleia*, τρι-τελειος-οφισ  
*triternatus -a -um* three times in threes, with three trifoliate leaflets, *tri-ternatus* (division of the leaves)  
*Trithrinax* Triple-fan, τρι-θριναξ (the leaves)  
*triticeus -a -um* wheat-like, *triticum*  
*tritici* of wheat, living on *Triticum* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)  
*Triticum* the classical name, *triticum*, for threshing grain, *tero*, *tritum*  
*tritifolius -a -um* with polished or rubbing leaves, *tritrus-folium*  
*Tritonia* Weathercock, τριτον (the variable disposition of the stamens; Triton was a minor sea god and son of Neptune)  
*Tritoniopsis* Resembling *Tritonia*  
*tritrus -a -um* in common use, past participle of *tero*, *terere*, *triti*, *tritum*  
*Triumfetta* for Giovanni Battista Trionfetti (1658–1708), Italian botanist  
*triumphans* exultant, triumphal, celebrating, *triumpho*, *triumphare*, *triumphavi*, *triumphatum*  
*triumvirati* of three commissioners, *triumvir*, *triumviri* (a group of three senior citizens, *triumvir*, ran a Roman town, suggesting decoration such as mayoral regalia)

- Triuris* Three-tailed-one, τρεις-ουρα (the subulate extensions of the connectives)  
**(Triuridaceae)**
- trivialis* -is -e common, ordinary, wayside, of crossroads, *trivium*
- trixago* *Trixis*-like, *trixis* with feminine suffix
- trix, -trixis suffix indicating possessive of a feminine plural noun (e.g. *histrico* theatre, *histris* theatrical, *histris* of the theatricals)
- Trixis* Triple, τριξος (three-angled fruits)
- Trizeuxis* Three-yoked, τρι-ζευξίς (the three united perianth segments)
- Trochetia* for René Joachim Henri du Trochet (1771–1847), French plant physiologist who elucidated the phenomenon of osmosis
- Trochetiopsis* *Trochetia*-like, resembling *Trochetia*, *Trochetia-opsis*
- trocho-* wheel-like-, hooped-, wheel-, τροχος, τροχο-
- Trochocarpa* Wheel-fruit, τροχος-καρπος (the radial cells of the fruit)
- Trochodendron* Wheel-tree, τροχος-δενδρον (the radially spreading stamens)  
**(Trochodendraceae)**
- Trochomeria* Part-of-a-wheel, τροχος-μερος (the male flower's radiating filiform petals on their long pedicels)
- trochoptheranthemus* -a -um with flowers resembling electric fans, winged-wheel-flowered, botanical Latin from τροχος-πτερον-ανθεμιον
- trogodytarum* of cave-dwellers, apes or monkeys (Linnaeus' *Musa troglodytarum* implied inferiority or unsuitability for man; cf. *sapientium* and *paradisiaca*)
- trogodytes* hole-dwelling, τρωγλο-δυτης (*Trogodytes troglodytes* a wren)
- Troglophyton* Cave-plant, τρωγλο-φυτον (habitat)
- trojanus* -a -um from Troy, Trojan
- Trollius* Closed-in-flower (Gesner's name, *flos trollius*, from the Swiss-German name, trollblume, for Gerard's globe flower)
- troodi* from Mount Trudos, Cyprus
- Tropaeolum* Trophy, τροπαιον, *tropaeum* (the gardener's *Nasturtium* was likened by Linnaeus to the routed losers' shields and helmets displayed in the manner of the Greeks after victories in battle) **(Tropaeolaceae)**
- Trophaeastrum* Somewhat like a trophy, botanical Latin from *tropaeum* with *astrum*
- Trophis* Food, τροφη (eaten by cattle)
- trophus -a -um -nourished, τροφίς, τροφοεῖς
- tropicalis* -is -e, *tropicus* -a -um of the tropics, tropical, τροπή, τροπικός, *tropicus*
- Tropidia* Little-keel, diminutive of τροπίς
- Tropidocarpum* Keel-fruit, botanical Latin from τροπίς and καρπος (each of the two halves of the capsule has a keel)
- tropicus* -a -um of the tropics, tropical, between the sun's turning points, or latitudes called Cancer and Capricorn, via Middle English from τροπή, τροπικός
- tropis -keeled, τροπίς
- tropus -a -um -turning, τροπή
- Trudelia* for Nikolaus Trudel, Swiss orchidologist
- trullatus* -a -um shaped like a bricklayer's trowel, *trulla*, *trullae*
- trulliferus* -a -um bearing (leaves) shaped like a scoop or trowel, (*trulla*, *trullae*)-fero
- trullifolius* -a -um with trowel-shaped leaves (*trulla*, *trullae*)-folium
- trullus* -a -um, *trullis* -is -e ladle-shaped, scoop-shaped, *trulla*, *trullae*
- truncatulus* -a -um, *truncatus* -a -um cut off, blunt-ended, *trunco*, *truncare*, *truncavi*, *truncatum* (the apex of a leaf) (see Fig. 7d)
- truncicolus* -a -um tree-trunk dweller, (*truncus*, *trunci*)-colo
- trunciflorus* -a -um having truncated corollas, *trunco-florum*
- truncorus* -a -um of tree-stumps, *truncus*, *trunci*
- Trymalium* Eye-of-the-needle, τρυμαλία (the perforations of the capsule)
- tsangpoensis* -is -e from the area of the Brahmaputra, or Tsang Po river, Tibet
- tschonoskii* for Chonosuka Sugawa Tschonoski, who collected for Maximonwicz in Japan c. 1873
- tsinghaicus* -a -um from Ching-hai (Tsinghai), Tibetan highlands, NW China

## The Names of Plants

- Tsingia* from the Madagascan vernacular name, *tsingy*, for the limestone areas that are the generic provenance  
*tsintauensis* -is -e from Tsingtau, Kwangsi Chuan, China  
*Tsuga* from the Japanese vernacular name for the hemlock cedar  
*tsugetorus* -a -um of *Tsuga* associations  
*tsugifolius* -a -um with *Tsuga*-like leaves, *Tsuga-folium*  
*tsu-shimensis* -is -e from Tsu-shima, Japan  
*Tsusiophyllum* *Tsusia*-leaved, botanical Latin from the Japanese, *tsutsuji*, and φυλλον (*Tsusia* is a sectional name in *Rhododendron*)  
*Tsutsutsi* from a Japanese vernacular name, *tsutsuji* (the name of a section of *Rhododendron*)  
*tuan* a Chinese vernacular name for *Tilia tuan*  
*tubaeiflorus* -a -um with trumpet-shaped flowers, *tubae-flora*  
*tubaestylus* -a -um hollow-styled, (*tuba*, *tubae*)-stylus  
*Tubaria* Trumpet-shaped, *tuba*, *tubae*  
*tubatus* -a -um trumpet-shaped, *tuba*, *tubae*  
*Tuber* Truffle, *tuber*, *tuberis*, a tumour, swelling, lump, or truffle (used botanically for an anatomically more or less spheroid organ)  
*Tuberaria* Tuber, *tuber*, *tuberis* (rootstock of *Tuberaria vulgaris*)  
*tuberculatus* -a -um, *tuberculosus* -a -um knobbly, warted, warty, tuberculate, diminutive of *tuber* (the surface texture)  
*tuberculiflorus* -a -um having tuberculate flower surfaces, *tuberculatus*  
*tubergenianus* -a -um, *tubergenii* for Messrs C. G. van Tubergen of Haarlem, Holland, est. 1868, bulb importers and growers  
*tuberiferus* -a -um bearing tubers, *tuber-fero*  
*Tuberculabium* Swollen-lip, *tuber-labium* (the swellings on the labium)  
*Tyberostylis* Swollen-style, botanical Latin from *tuber* and στυλος  
*tuberosus* -a -um swollen, tuberous, comparative of *tuber*  
*tubi*- tube-, pipe-, *tubus*, *tubi*  
*tubifer* -era -erum, *tubulosus* -a -um tubular, bearing tubular structures, *tubi-fero*  
*tubiflorus* -a -um with trumpet-shaped flowers, *tubi-florum*  
*tubiformis* -is -e tube-shaped, tubular, *tubi-forma*  
*Tubilabium* Tubular-lip, *tubi-labium*  
*tubispathus* -a -um with a tube-forming spathe, *tubi-spatha*  
*tubuliformis* -is -e narrowly tube-shaped, diminutive of *tubus*, with *forma*  
*tubulosus* -a -um large-tubular, comparative of *tubus*  
*Tuctoria* an anagram of the grass genus *Orcuttia*  
*tucumaniensis* -is -e, *tucumanus* -a -um from the Tucuman province of Argentina, Argentinian  
*tuguriorus* -a -um of hut-dwellers, *tugurium*, *tuguri*  
*tuitans* guarding, *tueor*, *tueri*, *tuitus*; *tutus* (of leaves that adopt a sleep-position)  
*tul*- warted-, τυλος  
*tulbaghensis* -is -e from Tulbagh, an early S African township, named for Rijk Tulbagh  
*Tulbaghia* for Rijk Tulbagh (1699–1771), one-time Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope  
*Tulipa* original seed sent by Ogier Gheselein de Busbecq (1522–92), Viennese Ambassador to Suliman the Magnificent, described as tulipan, from the Persian name, *dulbend* or *thoulyban*, for a turban  
*tulipi*- tulip-, *Tulipa*-like-  
*tulipiferus* -a -um tulip-bearing, having tulip-like flowers, *Tulipa-fero*  
*tumacabus* -a -um from the environs of Tumaco Island and Tumaco Bay, SW Colombia  
*Tumamoca* from the area of Tumamoc Hill, Arizona, USA  
*tumefaciens* causing swellings, *tume*-(*facio*, *facere*, *feci*, *factum*) (*Agromonas* stem galls on swedes)  
*tumescens* becoming inflated, swelling, tumescent, *tumescio*, *tumescere*, *tumescui*



- tumidi-*, *tumidus -a -um* swollen, *tumid*, *tumidus*  
*tumidicarpus -a -um* with swollen fruits, *tumidus-carpus*  
*tumidinodus -a -um* with swollen nodes, *tumidus-nodus*  
*tumidissinodus -a -um* with very tumid or swollen-noded, superlative of *tumidus-nodus*  
*tumulorum* of burial mounds, of *tumuli*, *tumulus*, *tumuli*  
*tunbrigensis -is -e* from Tonbridge, Kent  
*tunguraguae* from the area of the Tungurahua volcano, Ecuador  
*Tunica* Undergarment, *tunica* (the bracts below the calyx)  
*tunicatus -a -um* coated, having a covering or tunic, *tunicate*, *tunica*  
*tuolumnensis -is -e* from Tuolumne river and county, California, USA  
*Tupa*, *tupa* from a Chilean vernacular name (= *Lobelia*)  
*tupelo* swamp-tree, τω-οπιλωα (= *Nyssa sylvatica*)  
*tupi-*, *tupis-*, *tupus -a -um* mallet-like-, *tupi*  
*Tupidanthus* Mallet-flowered-one, *tupis-anthus* (flower-bud form)  
*Tupistra* Mallet, τυπισ (the shape of the stigmatic head)  
*Turbina* Whirl, *turbo*, *turbinis* (the perianth)  
*turbinatus -a -um*, *turbiniiformis -is -e* conical, top-shaped, *turbinate*, *turbineus*  
*turbith* untidy, crowded, τυρβη  
*turcicus -a -um* from Turkey, Turkish (after the founding ruler Kemal Atatürk)  
*turcomanicus -a -um*, *turcumaniensis -is -e* from Turkestan, central Asia  
*turcorus -a -um* of the Turks, Turkish (after the founding ruler Kemal Atatürk)  
*turczaninovii*, *turczaninowii* for Nickolai Stepanovitch Turczaninov (1796–1864), Russian author of *Flora Baicalensis-Dahurica*  
*turfaceous -a -um*, *turfosus -a -um* growing in bogs, modern Latin *torfaceus*, *turfaceous*  
*Turgenia* for Alexander Turgenev, Chancellery Director to Prince Gollintzin, in Russia; some derive as *turgeo*, to swell  
*turgescens* becoming distended, becoming *turgid*, *turgesco*, *turgescere*  
*turgidus -a -um* bombastic, swollen, inflated, *turgid*, *turgidus*  
*turgiphalliformis -is -e* erect-phallus-shaped, via seventeenth late Latin *turgidus-phallus-forma*  
*turio-* sucker-, scaly-shoot-, *turio*, *turionis*  
*turioniferus -a -um* throwing up scaly suckers from ground level, *turionis-fero*  
*turkestanicus -a -um* from Turkestan, S Kazakhstan  
*turkmenorus -a -um* of the Turcoman people, Turkmenistan  
*Turnera* for Reverend William Turner (1508–68), Tudor botanist of Wells, author of *A New Herbal* (1568) (*Turneraceae*)  
*Turpinia* for Pierre Jean François Turpin (1775–1840), French botanical artist  
*turpis -is -e* ugly, deformed, repulsive, *turpis*  
*Turraea* for Georgio della Turra (1607–88), Professor of Botany at Padua  
*Turraeanthus* *Turraea*-flowered, *Turraea-anthus*  
*Turricula* Turreted, diminutive of *turris*, *turris*  
*turriculatus -a -um* like a high turret or steeple, *turris*, *turris*  
*Turrita*, *turrita*, *Turritis* Tower, towering, *turris*, *turris* (tower mustard)  
*turritus -a -um* towering, tower-shaped, straight stemmed, *turritus*  
*Tussacia* for F. Richard de Tussac (1751–1837), French botanist, author of *Flora of the Antilles* (1808)  
*tussilagineus -a -um* resembling a small *Tussilago*, *Tussilago*-like  
*Tussilago* Coughwort, *tussis* with feminine suffix (medicinal use of leaves for treatment of coughs, onomatopoeic)  
*Tutcheria* for William James Tutcher (1867–1920), of the Hong Kong Forestry and Botany Department  
*tutelatus -a -um*, *tutelus -a -um* protector, guardian, charm, *tutela*, *tutelae* (*tutamentum*)  
*Tweedii*, *tweedii* for James Tweed (1775–1862), of Glasgow, who collected for Kew in Argentina  
*tycho-* by chance-, τυχη

## The Names of Plants

*tyermannii* for John Simpson Tyermann from Cornwall (c. 1830–89), Superintendent at Liverpool Botanic Garden c. 1871  
*Tylanthera* Knob-like-anther, τυλη-ανθερος  
*tylicolor* dark-grey, coloured like a woodlouse, modern Latin  
*tylo-* knob-, callus-, swelling-, τυλη  
*Tylocodon* deceptive anagram of *Cotyledon* (not swollen-bell)  
*tylodes* knobbly, callosed, τυλη-ωδες  
*Tylophora* Callus-bearing, τυλη-φορα (for the pollen masses)  
*Tylostigma* Knob-like-stigma, τυλη-στιγμα  
*tympani-* drum-, *tympanum* (*typanum*), *tympani*  
*tymphresteus -a -um* from Mount Tymphrestos (Timfrestos, Tymfristos), Greece  
*Typha* a Greek name, τυφη, used by Theophrastus for various plants (*Typhaceae*)  
*typhinus -a -um*, *typhoides* bulrush-like, *Typha-oides*, relating to fever  
*typhofolius -a -um* with leaves resembling those of *Typha*  
*Typhonium* from an ancient Greek name; some derive as τυφωνος, a hurricane  
*Typhonodorum* Gift-of-the-storm, τυφωνος-δαρον  
*typicus -a -um*, *-typus* the type, typical, τυπος  
*-typus* -original pattern, -figure, *typus*, *typi*  
*tyrianthinus -a -um* Purple-flowered, botanical Latin from *Tyrus* and ανθινος, scarlet-purple-coloured (Tyrian purple, the scarlet dye from mollusc shells, πορφυρος)  
*tyrius -a -um* royal purple, Tyrian purple, *Tyris*  
*Tytonia* for A. Tyton, a patron of botany (= *Hydrocera*)  
*tytthanthus -a -um* small-flowered, τιτθος-ανθος (*Alchemilla tytthantha*)  
*tzumu* a Chinese vernacular name for *Sassafras tzumu*, of which one plant was grown in Britain, in 1900, and lost when transplanted to Kew

*Uapaca* from the Madagascar vernacular name  
*ubatubanus -a -um* from the environs of Ubatuba, SE Brazil  
*uber -is -e* breast, teat; rich, luxuriant, full, fruitful, *uber*, *uberis*  
*uberiformis -is -e* formed like a breast or udder, *uberis-forma*  
*uberrimus -a -um* very fruitful, superlative of *uber*  
*Ubochea* an anagram of *Bouchea*  
*ucranicus -a -um* from the Ukraine, Ukrainian  
*udensis -is -e* from the River Uda or the Uden district of Siberia  
*udsilvestris -is -e* of damp woodland undergrowth, *udus-sylvestris*  
*Udora* of water, υδωρ (the habitat) (= *Elodea*)  
*uduensis -is -e* from Udu, New Guinea  
*udus -a -um* wet, damp, *udus*  
*ugandae*, *ugandensis -is -e* from Uganda, E Africa  
*Ugni*, *ugni* from a Chilean vernacular name, uñi, for *Ugni molinae* (*Myrtus ugni*)  
*-ugo* -having (a feminine suffix in generic names)  
*ugoensis -is -e* from Mount Ugo, Luzon, Philippines  
*ulcerosus -a -um* full of sores, knotty, lumpy, *ulcerosus*  
*Uleiorchis* for Ernst Heinrich Georg Ule (1854–1915), German botanist and plant collector in S America  
*-ulentus -a -um* -abundant, -full, -being (comparative suffix)  
*Uleophytum* Ule's-plant, botanical Latin from Ule and φυτον (*vide supra*)  
*Ulex* an ancient Latin name in Pliny for a thorny shrub  
*ulicifolius -a -um* with *Ulex*-like leaves, *Ulex-folium*  
*ulicinus -a -um*, *ulicoides* resembling *Ulex*, *Ulex-oides*  
*uliginosus -a -um* marshy, of swamps or marshes, *uligo*, *uliginis*  
*Ullucus* the Ecuadorian vernacular name, olloco, for the edible tubers of *Ullucus tuberosus*  
*-ullus -a -um* -smaller, -lesser  
*Ulmaria*, *ulmaria* Elm-like, *Ulmus* (Gesner's name refers to the appearance of the leaves)

- ulmariae* of meadow sweet, living on *Filipendula ulmaria* (*Dasyneura*, dipteran gall midge)
- ulmarius* -a -um growing with or on elm debris, *Ulmus*
- ulmifolius* -a -um elm-leaved, *Ulmus*-leaved, *Ulmus-folium*
- ulmi*-, *ulmi* elm-like, of elms, living on *Ulmus* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)
- ulmoides* elm-like, *Ulmus-oides*
- Ulmus* the ancient Latin name, *Ulmus*, for elms, Celtic, *ulm* (***Ulmaceae***)
- ulo*- shaggy-, pernicious, ουλος
- ulophyllus* -a -um shaggy-leaved, ουλο-φυλλον
- ulosus* -a -um minutely-, somewhat-
- Ulothrix* Shaggy-hair, ουλος-θριξ (the coarse filaments of this green alga)
- ultonius* -a -um from Ulster, modern Latin
- ultra*- beyond-, more than-, *ultra*
- ulus* -a -um -tending to, -having somewhat
- Ulva* Sedge, *ulva*, *ulvae* (sea-lettuce grows in watery habitat)
- ulvaceus* -a -um resembling the green alga *Ulva*, sea-lettuce
- umbellaris* -is -e, *umbellatus* -a -um with the branches of the inflorescence all rising from the same point, umbellate, *umbella*, *umbellae* (literally, a parasol) (see Fig. 2e)
- umbelli*- umbel-, *umbella*, *umbellae*
- umbellifer* -era -erum umbel-bearing, shade carrying, *umbella-fero*, *umbra-fero*
- umbelliformis* -is -e umbel shaped, *umbella-forma*
- Umbellularia* Little-umbel, diminutive of *umbella* (the inflorescences)
- umbellulatus* -a -um umbelled, *umbella*, *umbellae*
- umbilicatus* -a -um, *umbilicus* -a -um navelled, with a navel, *umbilicus*, *umbilici*
- Umbilicus* Navel, *umbilicus* (e.g. the depression in the leaf surface above the peltate insertion of the petiole)
- umbo*- knob-like-, *umbo*, *umbonis*
- umbonatus* -a -um with a raised central boss or knob, *umbo*, *umbonis*
- umbracul*- umbrella-like-, shading, *umbra*, *umbrae*
- umbraculiferus* -a -um shade-giving, arbour-bearing, bearing parasols (e.g. large leaves), (*umbraculum*, *umbraculi*)-fero
- umbrarus* -a -um, *umbrinus* -a -um umber-coloured, the colour of raw umber, *umbra* (Italian, terra di ombra, earth of shade)
- umbraticolus* -a -um occupying shaded habitats, *umbra-colo* (literally, idler or lounge)
- umbrophilus* -a -um shade-loving, botanical Latin from *umbra* and φίλος
- umbrosus* -a -um growing in shade, shade-loving, *umbra*
- umidus* -a -um damp, dank, moist, *umidus*
- un*- one-, single-, not-
- unalascheensis* -is -e, *unalaschkensis* -is -e from Unalaska, largest of the Aleutian islands
- Uncaria* Hook, *uncus*, *unci* (shrubs climbing with hooked inflorescence peduncles)
- uncatus* -a -um, *uncus* with hooks, hook-like, hooked, *uncatus*, *uncus*
- unci*- hook-, *uncus*, *unci*
- uncialis* -is -e an inch in length, *uncia*, *unciae*
- Uncifera* Hook-bearer, *unci-fero*
- uncifolius* -a -um hook-leaved, *unci-folium* (retorse marginal teeth)
- uncinatus* -a -um with hooks, barbed, *uncinatus* (see Fig. 8e)
- uncinellus* -a -um with small hooks, diminutive of *uncus*
- Ucinia* Much-hooked, *uncinatus* (the sharply reflexed apex of the extended spikelet axis) (see Fig. 8e)
- uncipes* with a hooked stalk, *unci-pes*
- unctuosus* -a -um with a smooth shiny surface, fatty, greasy, *uncatus*
- undatus* -a -um, *undatus* -a -um not flat, billowy, undulate, waved, *unda*, *undae*
- undulatifolius* -a -um with wavy leaf surfaces, *unda-folium*
- undulatus* -a -um wavy, *undo*, *undare*, *undavi*

## The Names of Plants

*undulifolius* -a -um wavy-leaved, *unda-folium*  
*unedo* the Latin name for the *Arbutus* tree and its fruit, meaning 'I eat one'  
*Ungeria* for Franz Joseph Andreas Nicolaus Unger (1800–70), Austrian biologist of Vienna University, author of *Genera et species plantarum fossilium* (1850)  
*Ungernia* for Baron Franz von Ungern-Sternberg (1800–68), of Dorpat (Tartu), Estonia  
*Ugnadia* (*Ugnandia*) for Baron David von Ungnad, sixteenth-century Austrian diplomat in Constantinople c. 1576–82, who introduced horse-chestnut to Vienna  
*ungui-* half an inch-; clawed-, *unguis*, *unguis*  
*unguicularis* -is -e, *unguiculatus* -a -um with a small claw, *unguis*, or stalk (e.g. the petals)  
*unguilobatus* -a -um, *unguilobus* -a -um with claw-like lobes, *unguis-lobus* (the leaf margins)  
*unguinosus* -a -um slimy, greasy, *ungen*, *unguinis*  
*unguiptetalus* -a -um the petals having a distinct claw, *unguis-petalum*  
*unguis-cati* with recurved thorns, cat's-clawed, *unguis-catus* (late Latin)  
*ungulatus* -a -um clawed, *unguis*  
*Ungulipetalum* Clawed-petal, botanical Latin from *unguis* and *πετάλον*  
*uni-*, *unio-* one-, single-, *unus*, *uni-*  
*unibracteatus* -a -um having one bract, *uni-bracteatus*  
*unicanaliculatus* -a -um single-channelled, *uni-canal*  
*unicapsularis* -is -e the fruit being a single capsule, *uni-capsula*  
*unicolor* single-coloured flowers, *uni-color*  
*unicus* -a -um solitary, unique, *unicus*  
*uniflorus* -a -um one-flowered, *uni-florum*  
*unifolium* -a -um with a single leaflet, *uni-foliat*  
*Unifolium*, *unifolius* -a -um One-leaf, *uni-folium* (= *Maianthemum*); having a single leaf  
*unifurcatus* -a -um divided only once, *uni-(furca, furcae)*  
*unigemmatus* -a -um having a single bud, *uni-gemmatus*  
*uniglumis* -is -e with one glume, *uni-glumis*  
*unilateralis* -is -e one-sided, unilateral, *uni-(latus, lateris)*  
*unilocularis* -is -e with a one-chambered ovary, *uni-loculus*  
*Uniola* an ancient Latin plant name, *unio*, *unionis* a single large pearl (application uncertain)  
*unioloides* resembling *Uniola*, *Uniola-oides* (American sea oats)  
*uniseriatus* -a -um of a single row, *uni-series*  
*unisiliquosus* -a -um with a single silique, *uni-siliquosus* (fruit)  
*unitus* -a -um joined, united, *uniter*  
*Unonopsis* Resembling-*Unona* (Annonaceae, = *Xylopicriopsis*)  
*uplandicus* -a -um from Uppland, Sweden  
*uporo* Fijian vernacular name of cannibal tomato (*Solanum anthropophagorum*)  
*Upuna* a vernacular name, upun batu, for *Upuna borneensis*, Borneo ironwood  
*uragogus* -a -um diuretic, *urina*  
*uralensis* -is -e from the Ural mountains, Russia  
*uralum* from vernacular name, urala swa, for *Hypericum uralum*  
*Urania* Heavenly, οὐρανίος (elegant palms)  
*uranthus* -a -um with tailed flowers, οὐρ-αἶθος  
*Uraria* Tailed-one, οὐρα (the long, bracteate racemes)  
*uratus* -a -um tailed, with a tail, οὐρα  
*Urbananthus* Urban's-flower, botanical Latin from Urban and αἶθος (*vide infra*)  
*Urbania*, *urbanii* for Ignaz (Ignatz) Urban (1848–1931), of Berlin Botanical Museum, who made significant contributions to the botany of tropical America  
*Urbanodendron* Urban's-tree, botanical Latin from Urban and δένδρον (*vide supra*)  
*urbanus* -a -um, *urbicus* -a -um of the town, urban, *urbs*, *urbis*  
*Urceola* Urn-shaped (flower), feminine of *urceolus*  
*urceolaris* -is -e, *urceolatus* -a -um pitcher-shaped, urn-shaped, *urceolus*, *urcioli*

- Urceolina* Urn-like-one, diminutive of *urceolus* (the flower shape)
- Uredo* Blight, *uredo* (from the scorched appearance of infected host plants, *uro* burn)
- Urelytrum* Tailed-cover, ουρ-ελυτρον (the long-awned lower glumes)
- Urena* from the Malabar vernacular name, aramina, for the fibre plant *Urena lobata*
- urenissimus -a -um* most burning, most fiery, most stinging, superlative of *urens*
- urens* acrid, stinging, burning, *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum*
- Urera* Burning, *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum* (cow itch)
- Urginea* from the Algerian type locality, the area of the Beni Urgin tribe
- urnalis -is -e*, *urnulus -a -um* resembling a small urn (diminutive of *urna*, *urnae*)
- urnigerus -a -um* urn-bearing, *urna-gero*
- uro-*, *-urus -a -um* tail-, -tailed, ουρα
- Urobotrya* Tailed-cluster, ουρα-βοτρυς (the pendulous yellow fruits)
- Urochloa* Tailed-grass, ουρα-χλοη (the racemose inflorescence)
- Urochondra* Tailed-grain, ουρα-χονδρος (the caryopsis)
- Urogenτίας* Tailed-gentian, botanical Latin from ουρα and *Gentiana*
- Uromyrtus* Tailed-myrtle, botanical Latin from ουρα and *Myrtus*
- Urophyllum*, *urophyllus -a -um* Tail-leaved, ουρα-φυλλον (the drip tip)
- Uroskinnera* for George Ure Skinner (1804–67), English merchant and collector of Central American plants
- Urospatha* Tailed-spathe, ουρα-σπαθη (projection on the spathe)
- Urospermum* Tailed-seed, ουρα-σπερμα (the beaked achenes)
- urseolatus -a -um* crowded, hemmed-in, *urgeo*, *urgere*, *ursi*
- Ursinia* for Johannes Heinrich Ursinus (1608–66), German cleric and botanist of Regensburg, author of *Arboretum biblicum* (1663)
- ursinus -a -um*, *ursorus -a -um* bear-like, *ursus*, *ursi*, *ursa*, *ursae* (the smell), northern (under the Ursa Major constellation)
- urtic-*, *urticae-* nettle-, *Urtica-*
- Urtica* Sting, *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum* (the Latin name, *urtica*, *urticae*) (**Urticaceae**)
- urticae* of nettles, living on *Urtica* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)
- urticifolius -a -um* nettle-leaved, with leaves resembling *Urtica*, *Urtica-folium*
- uruguayensis -is -e* from Uruguay, SE coast of S America
- urumiensis -is -e* from Orumiyeh, by Lake Urmia, Iran
- urundeuva* a S American vernacular name for a hardwood timber
- Urvillea* for Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville (1790–1884), French circum-navigator (eponymous marine alga, New Zealand island and river)
- usambarensis -is -e* from the Usambara mountains of NE Tanzania
- usculus -a -um* -ish, -somewhat (a diminutive suffix)
- usitatissimus -a -um* most useful, superlative of *usitatus*
- usitatus -a -um* everyday, ordinary, useful, *usitatus*
- Usnea* a name of uncertain meaning by Adanson
- usneoides* resembling *Usnea*, *Usnea-oides* (hanging in long threads)
- ussuriensis -is -e* from the environs of the Ussuri river (Wu-su-li Chiang) of the China-Siberian border
- ustalis -is -e* of a glowing colour, *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum*
- ustaloides* of scorched appearance, *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum*
- ustulatus -a -um* frosted, scorched-looking, *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum*
- ustulescens* becoming scorched or dried-out-looking, present participle of *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum*
- ustus -a -um* parched, *uro*, *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum*
- usuriensis -is -e*, *ussuriensis -is -e* from the Ussuri river area, between China and Siberia
- utahensis -is -e* from Utah, USA
- utilis -is -e* serviceable, useful, *utilis*
- utilissimus -a -um* the most useful, superlative of *utilis*
- utri-* bottle-, bag-, *uter*, *utris*

## The Names of Plants

*Utricularia* Little-womb, *utriculus*, diminutive of *uterus* (the underwater traps of the bladderwort)

*utricularis* -is -e, *utriculatus* -a -um with utricles, bladder-like, *utriculus*

*utriculosus* -a -um bladder-like, inflated, *utriculus*

*utriformis* -is -e bag-shaped, *uter-forma*

*utrigerus* -era -erum bearing bladders, *uter-gero*

*-utus* -a -um -having

*uva-crispa* curly-bunch, *uva-crispus*, botanical Latin via old French, grozelle, and German, kraus, crisped or curled)

*Uvaria*, *uvaria* from an old generic name (clustered fruits, like a bunch of grapes, *uva*, *uvae*)

*Uvariastrum* Somewhat-like-*Uvaria*, *Uvaria-ad-instar*

*uvarifolius* -a -um with leaves resembling those of *Uvaria*

*Uvari dendron* *Uvaria*-like-tree, botanical Latin from *Uvaria* and δένδρον

*Uvariopsis* Like-*Uvaria*, *Uvaria-opsis*

*uva-ursi* bear's-berry, *uva-ursus* (Latin equivalent of the Greek-derived name, *Arctostaphylos*)

*uva-vulpis* fox's-berry, *uva-vulpes*

*uvidus* -a -um drunken; wet, damp, moist, *uvidus*

*uvifer* -era -erum fruiting in clusters, grape-bearing, *uva-fero*

*uviformis* -is -e in a clustered mass, like a cluster of swarming bees, *uva-forma*

*Uvularia* Palate, *uvula* (the signature for medicinal use, either from the hanging flowers or from the fruits) (*Uvulariaceae*)

*Vaccaria* Cow-fodder (d'Aléchamps' name from *vacca*, a cow)

*vaccarus* -a -um of cow pastures, *vacca*

*vaccini*-, *vaccinioides* bilberry-like, resembling *Vaccinium*, σάκινθος-οειδής

*vacciniaceus* -a -um bilberry-like, *Vaccinium*

*vaccinii*-, *vaccinii* of ericaceous plants, living on *Vaccinium* (symbionts, parasites and saprophytes)

*vacciniiflorus* -a -um with *Vaccinium*-like flowers

*vacciniifolius* -a -um with *Vaccinium*-like leaves

*Vaccinium* a Latin name of great antiquity with no clear meaning (may be cognate with *Hyacinthus*, for the dark blue, σάκινθος, colour of the fruit); various derivations have been suggested (*Vacciniaceae*)

*vaccinus* -a -um the colour of a red cow, of cows, *vacca*, *vaccae*

*vacillans* variable, swinging, versatile, *vacillo*, *vacillare*

*vagans* of wide distribution, wandering, *vagor*, *vagari*, *vagatus*

*Vagaria* Wandering, *vagor*, *vagari*, *vagatus* (first identified after it turned up in Paris, apparently from the Levant)

*vagensis* -is -e from the River Wye (*Vaga*)

*vaginans*, *vaginatus* -a -um having a sheath, *vagina*, sheathed (as the stems of grasses by the leaf-sheaths)

*vaginervis* -is -e with veins arranged in no apparent order, *vagans-vervus*

*vagus* -a -um uncertain, varying, inconstant, fickle, wandering, *vagus*

*Vahlia*, *vahlia* for Martin Hendriksen Vahl (1749–1804), Norwegian botanist, Director of Copenhagen Botanic Garden, author of *Symbolae botanicae* (1794)

*Valantia*, *vaillantii*, *valantia* for Sebastien Vaillant (*Valantius*) (1669–1722), French physician and botanist

*valdensis* -is -e, *valdensius* -a -um from Vaud, Switzerland (*Valdia*)

*Valdivia*, *valdivianus* -a -um, *valdiviensis* -is -e from Valdivia, Chile

*valentinus* -a -um from Valencia, Spain (*Valentia*)

*valerandi* for Dourez Valerand, sixteenth-century botanist

*Valeriana* Health, *valeo*, *valere*, *valui*, *valitum* (from a medieval name for valerian's medicinal use, or for *Valerius*, who first used it medicinally, or from the Roman province of *Valeria*, W Hungary) (*Valerianaceae*)

- Valerianella* diminutive of the name *Valeriana*  
*Valerioanthus* Valerian-flowered (= *Peltanthera*-flowered)  
*vallesiacus -a -um* see *vallesiacus*  
*validus -a -um, validi-* well-developed, strong, *validus*  
*Vallariopsis* Resembling-*Vallaris*, *Vallaris-opsis*  
*Vallaris* Pallisade, *vallus* (its use for fence-making in Java)  
*Vallea* for Felice Valle (d. 1747), Italian botanist, author of *Flora Corsicae* (1761)  
*vallerandii* for Eugene Vallerand  
*Vallesia, vallesia* for Francisco Vallesio (*Vallesius*) (d. 1592), Spanish physician to Philip II of Spain  
*vallesiacus -a -um, vallesianus -a -um* of valleys, *valles, vallis*; from Vallais (*Vallesia, Wallis*), Switzerland  
*vallicolus -a -um* of ramparts, living in valleys, *vallis-colo*  
*vallis-gratiae* from the valley of grace, *vallis-(gratia, gratiae)*  
*vallis-mariae* from the Mariental valley, Namibia, botanical Latin from *vallis* and Mariental  
*vallis-mortae* from Death Valley, California, USA, *vallis-(mors, mortis)*  
*Vallisneria* for Antonio Vallisnieri de Vallisnera (1661–1730), Italian physician and naturalist, professor at Padua  
*Vallota* for Pierre Vallot (1594–1671), French botanist and garden writer  
*valperedisiacus -a -um* from the environs of Valparaíso, Chile  
*valvatus -a -um* having valvate dehiscence, *valvae, valvarum* (literally, with folding doors)  
*valverdensis -is -e* from Valverde, Hierro, Canary Islands  
*valvulatus -a -um* articulated, jointed, diminutive of *valvae*  
*vampirus -a -um* of the vampire, emphasises the significance of the generic name of the bizarre orchid, *Dracula vampira*  
*Vancouveria, vancouverianus -a -um* for Captain George Vancouver (1758–98), English navigator on the *Discovery's* exploration of NW coastal America  
*Vanda* from the Sanskrit name  
*vandasii* for Dr Karel Vandas (1861–1923), Professor of Botany at Brno (Brünn)  
*Vandopsis* Resembling-*Vanda*, *Vanda-opsis*  
*Vangueria* from the Madagascan vernacular name, *voa-vanguer* or *vavangue*  
*Vangueriella* feminine diminutive from *Vangueria*  
*Vangueriopsis* Looking-like-*Vangueria*, *Vangueria-opsis*  
*Vanhouttei, vanhouttei* for Louis Benoit van Houtte (1810–76), Belgian nurseryman, author of *Hortus Vanhoutteanus* (1846)  
*Vanieria* for Jaques de Vanier (1664–1739), French Jesuit and author of *Praedum rusticum*  
*vanikorensis -is -e* from Vanikoro, Santa-Cruz Islands  
*Vanilla* Little-sheath, diminutive of Spanish *vaina*, Latin, *vagina* (from the Spanish name, *vainilla*, for a small sheath, describing the fruit)  
*Vanzilia* for Dorothy van Zijl  
*Vargasiella* for Julio Cesar Vargas Calderón (1907–60), Peruvian botanist and orchidologist  
*vari-, varii-, vario-* differing, changing, diverse, varying, *vario, variare, variavi, variatum, varii-, vario-*  
*variabilis -is -e* variable, not constant, *variabilis*  
*variabilimus -a -um* very variable, comparative of *variabilis*  
*varians* changing, varying, present participle of *vario*  
*variatus -a -um* several, various, *variatio, variationis*  
*varicosus -a -um* with dilated veins or filaments, varicose, *varicosus*  
*variegatus -a -um* irregularly coloured, blotched, variegated, *variegatus*  
*variicolor* of several colours, changing colour, *varii-color*  
*variifolius -a -um* variable-leaved, botanical Latin *varii-folium*  
*variolaris -is -e, variolatus -a -um* pock-marked, pitted, from modern Latin, *variola*, for a smallpox pustule

## The Names of Plants

*variolosus* -a -um smallpox-like, very pock-marked, with large dimples, *variola*  
*variopictus* -a -um diversely spotted, with coloured spotting, *vario*-(pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum)  
*varius* -a -um coloured, spotted, variable, changing, fickle, variegated, *varius*  
*vartani* from Vartan, Sweden  
*vas*-, *vasi*- duct- (tube), vessel- (container), *vas*, *vasis*; *vasa*  
*Vascellum* Little-bowl, diminutive of *vasculum* (the fruiting body becomes bowl-shaped)  
*vasconicus* -a -um from the Basque country of Spain, *Vasco*  
*vascularis* -is -e possessing vessels, botanical Latin from *vasculum* (of the conductive tissue)  
*vasculosus* -a -um having large vessels or thick cell walls, *vasculosus*  
*vasculum* a small vessel, *vasculum* (also used for the container used by field botanists)  
*Vaseyanthus* for George Vasey (1822–93) American physician and botanist at the US Department of Agriculture  
*Vaseyochloa* Vasey's-grass (*vide supra*)  
*vastatrix* denuder, devastator, ravager, feminine form of *vastator*, from *vasto*, *vastare*, *vastavi*, *vastatum*  
*vastus* -a -um empty, desolate, very large, vast, *vastus*  
*Vateria* for Abraham Vater (1684–1751), German physician and botanist  
*Vatica* Soothsayer, *vates*, *vatis* (*strychnos*, *herba vatica*, has sundry uses from heightening the senses to killing)  
*Vauanthes* V-flower, botanical Latin from *vau* and αὐθος (the V-shaped marks on the petals)  
*vaupeanus* -a -um from Vaupés department, SE Colombia  
*Vauquelinia* for Nicolas Louis Vauquelin (1763–1829), French chemist who discovered the element chromium (atomic number 24)  
*Vavaea* from the W Pacific Philippine island group called Vava'u  
*Vavilovia* for Nikolai Ivanovitch Vavilov (1887–1943), Russian geneticist and plant breeder, victimized by the autocrat T. D. Lysenko  
*vectensis* -is -e from the Isle of Wight (*Vectis insula*)  
*vedrariensis* -is -e, *vedrarius* -a -um from Verrières, Paris, France  
*vegetus* -a -um spritely, growing strongly or quickly, vigorous, *vegetus*  
*Veitchia* for James Veitch junior (1815–69) and his son John Gould Veitch (1839–70), nurserymen of Chelsea  
*veitchianus* -a -um, *veitchii*, *veitchiorum* for Messrs Veitch, nurserymen of Exeter and Chelsea, est. by John Veitch (1725–1839) and responsible for many plant introductions  
*velaris* -is -e, *velatus* -a -um concealed, veiling, veiled, *velo*, *velare*, *velavi*, *velatum*  
*velebiticus* -a -um from the Velebit mountains, Croatia  
*Vella* from the Celtic name, *velar*, for cress  
*Velleia* (*Velleja*) for Major Thomas Velley (1748–1806), phycologist  
*Vellereophyton* Fleecy-plant, *vellus*, *velleris* (the woolly indumentum)  
*vellereus* -a -um densely long-haired, fleecy (*vellus*, a fleece)  
*Vellozia* for José Mariano de la Conceição Velloso (Velooso, Vellozo) (1742–1811), Capuchin monk and botanist who edited Vandelli's works on Brazil (*Velloziaceae*)  
*Velloziella* for Joaquim Velloso de Miranda (1733–1815), Portuguese botanist and collector in S America (≡ *Digitalis*, *pro parte*)  
*velosus* -a -um veiled, mycological Latin, *velatus*  
*velox* swift, rapid-growing, *velox*, *velocis*  
*Veltheimia* for August Ferdinand Graf von Veltheim (1741–1808), German patron of botany  
*veluti*- down-like-, velvety, from French, *velouté*  
*velutinellus* -a -um finely velvety, diminutive of *velutinus*  
*velutinosus* -a -um, *velutinus* -a -um with a soft silky down-like covering, velvety, *velutinus* from French *velouté*



- velutipes* with a velvety stalk, botanical Latin from French *velouté* and *pes*  
*venator* hunting-pink coloured, of the hunter, *venator*, *venatoris* (the flowers of  
*Rhododendron venator* are 'hunting-pink')
- veneficius* -a -um, *veneficus* -a -um of sorcerers or poisoners, *veneficium*, *veneficii*  
*Venegasia* for Miguel Venegas (1680–1764), Mexican Jesuit, author of *A Natural and  
 Civil History of California* (1759)
- venenatus* -a -um poisonous, magic, *veneno*, *venenare*; *venenatus*  
*veneniferus* -a -um poison-bearing, *venenum-fero*  
*venenosus* -a -um very poisonous, comparative of *venenatus*  
*veneris* -is -e revered, past participle of *veneror*, *venerari*, *veneratus*  
*venetus* -a -um of Venice, Venetian (*Veneti*, *Venetus*)  
*Venidium* Veined, *vena*, *venae* (the decurrent leaf base on the stem)  
*venosus* -a -um conspicuously veined, comparative of *vena*, *venae*  
*Ventenata* for Etienne Pierre Ventenat (1757–1808), French librarian, writer and  
 botanist
- Ventilago* Of-the-wind, *ventilo*, *ventilare* with feminine suffix (wind dispersal of the  
 winged mericarps)  
*ventilator* flabellate, fan-shaped, winnower-like; juggler, *ventilator*  
*ventosus* -a -um like the wind, fickle, *ventosus*  
*ventri-* belly-, *venter*  
*ventricosus* -a -um bellied out below, distended to one side, expanded, *ventricose*,  
*venter*
- Ventricularia* Small-bellied, *ventriculus* (depression on the labellum)  
*ventriculosus* -a -um slightly bellied, diminutive of *ventriculus*  
*ventriososporus* -a -um having pot-bellied spores, botanical Latin from *ventricosus*  
 and σπορά
- venulosus* -a -um with fine veins, *venula*, finely veined, diminutive of *vena*  
*venustulus* -a -um quite charming (diminutive of *venustus*)  
*venustus* -a -um graceful, beautiful, charming, *venustus*  
*Vepris* Brambly, *vepre*, *vepris* (≡ *Todalia*)  
*veratrifolius* -a -um false-hellebore-leaved, with leaves like *Veratrum*, *Veratrum-*  
*folius*
- Veratrum* Truly-black, *vere*-(*ater*, *atris*) (for the roots of false-hellebore, the Latin  
 name, *veratrum*, for a hellebore)  
*verbanensis* -is -e from the area of Lake Maggiore (*Lacus Verbanus*), Italy  
*verbasci-* mullein-like, resembling *Verbascum*  
*verbascifolius* -a -um mullein-leaved, with leaves resembling *Verbascum*,  
*Verbascum-folium*
- Verbascum* a name, *barbascum*, in Pliny (for the bearded stamens)  
*Verbena* Sacred-bough, from the Latin name, *verbena*, *verbenae*, for the leafy twigs  
 carried by priests, used in wreaths for Druidic ritual, and in medicine (used by  
 Virgil and Pliny for vervain, *Verbena officinalis*), Celtic, ferfain (*Verbenaceae*)
- verbenaca*, *verbeni-* from a name in Pliny, vervain-like  
*verbeniflos* *Verbena*-flowered  
*Verbesina* *Verbena*-like (resembles some species)  
*verecundus* -a -um bashful, modest, shy, *verecundus*  
*veris* of spring, *ver*, *veris* (flowering time), genuine, true, standard  
*verlotiorum* (*verlotorum*) for the brothers Verloti, who introduced *Artemesia verlotio-*  
*rum* from China and noted its relation to *A. vulgaris*
- vermi-* worm-like-, worm-, grub-, *vermis*  
*vermicularis* -is -e worm-like, grub-like, *vermis*  
*vermiculatus* -a -um inlaid or marked with wavy lines, *vermiculatus* (cognate, via  
 French and Old English, with vermilion, from *vermis*, *vermiculus*)
- vernalis* -is -e of spring, vernal, *ver*, *veris* (flowering time)  
*vernalisferus* -era -erum producing varnish, *vernix-fero*  
*vernicifluus* -a -um from which flows a varnish, *vernix*-(*fluo*, *fluere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*)  
*vernicosus* -a -um glossy, varnished, *vernicosus*

## The Names of Plants

*vernix* varnish, Old French, vernis, from medieval Latin *vernix*, for fragrant resin  
*Vernonanthera* *Vernonia*-flowering, botanical Latin from *Vernonia* and *ανθεος*  
*Vernonia* for William Vernon (1680–1711), English botanist and collector in N America  
*vernonoides* *Vernonia*-like, *Vernonia*-oides  
*vernus* -a -um of the spring, *ver*, *veris*  
*veronic-*, *veronici-* *Veronica*-like  
*Veronica* Fuchs' name, for Saint Veronica who wiped the sweat from Christ's face, may be cognate with *Betonica* and *Vettonica*; various derivations have been suggested (Arabic *viru-niku*; and, as patron saint of photography, Latin *vere-icon*, true image)  
*Veronicastrum* Somewhat resembling *Veronica*, *Veronica*-ad-instar  
*veronici* of speedwell, living on *Veronica* (*Eriophyes veronici*, acarine gall mite)  
*Verpa* Circumcised, *verpus* (meaning of feminine case not clear)  
*verrucarius* -a -um of warts, *verruca*, *verrucae* (*nasturtium verrucarium* was the Englished version of the German name, Warzen Kress, for *Coronopus squamatus*, wart-cress)  
*verrucosus* -a -um with a warty surface, verrucose, warted, *verruca*, *verrucae*  
*Verrucularia* Warty, diminutive of *verruca*  
*verruculosus* -a -um somewhat warty, *verruca*-ulosus  
*versatilis* -is -e revolving, versatile, *versatilis*  
*Verschaffeltia*, *verschaffeltii* for Ambrose Colletto Alexandre Verschaffelt (1825–86), Belgian horticulturalist writer on *Camellia*  
*versi-* several-, turning-, changing-, *verso* (*verto*, *vertere*, *verti*, *versum*)  
*versicolor* varying or changeable in colour, *verto*-color  
*versipellis* -is -e werewolf-like, changing skin, changing appearance, *versipellis*  
*verticill-*, *verticilli-* with whorls of-, whorled-, arranged into a disc-, *verticillus*  
*verticillaris* -is -e, *verticillatus* -a -um having whorls (several leaves or flowers all arising at the same level on the stem), verticillate, *verticillus*  
*verticillaster* with whorls of flowers, *verticillus*-aster  
*verticilliflorus* -a -um having whorls of flowers, *verticillus*-florum  
*Verticordia* for the personification of the goddess Venus as goddess of chastity, *Venus Verticordae*, (*verto*, *vertere*, *verti*, *versum*)-corda  
*veruculatus* -a -um cylindric and somewhat pointed, like a small pike, *veruculatus*  
*verucundus* -a -um true, shy, modest, *verecundus*  
*verus* -a -um true, genuine, *verus*  
*verutus* -a -um shaped like a javelin, armed with javelin-like structures, *verutum*  
*vescus* -a -um small, feeble, undernourished, *vescus*; edible, *vescor*, *vesci*  
*Vesicaria* Bladder-like, *vesica* (the inflated fruit)  
*vesicarius* -a -um inflated, bladder-like, *vesica*  
*vesicatorius* -a -um blistering, *vesicula* (sap causing a local allergic reaction)  
*vesiculiferus* -a -um covered with blister-like irregularities, *vesicula*-fero  
*vesiculosus* -a -um inflated, composed of little blisters, vesiculous, *vesicula*, *vesiculae*  
*vespertilionis* -is -e, *vespertilis* -is -e bat-like, *vespertilio* (with two large lobes)  
*vespa* resembling a wasp, *vespa*, *vespae*  
*vespertinus* -a -um of the evening, *vesper*, *vesperis* (evening-flowering)  
*vestae* for Vesta, a Roman goddess of the household (Vestal Virgins)  
*vestalis* -is -e white, chaste, *vestalis*  
*Vestia* for Lorenz Chrysanth von der Vest (1776–1840), Austro-German physician and botanist, Professor of Chemistry at Graz  
*vestiarius* -a -um well clothed, *vestio*, *vestire*, *vestii*, *vestitum* (with foliage)  
*vestitus* -a -um covered, clothed, *vestio*, *vestire*, *vestii*, *vestitum* (with hairs)  
*Vetiveria* Latinized English version of S Indian name, vettiveru, for khus-khus grass  
*Vetrix* Osier, from Italian, *vetrice*, for an osier  
*vetulus* -a -um somewhat old or wizened, *vetulus*

- vexans* annoying, wounding, present participle of *vexo*, *vexare*, *vexavi*, *vexatum*  
*Vexatorella* Troublesome, feminine diminutive of *vexator*, *vexatoris*  
*Vexillabium* Pennant-lipped, *vexillum-labium* (like long flags)  
*vexillaris* -is -e, *vexillarius* -a -um with a standard, *vexillum*, *vexilli* (as the large 'sail' petal of a pea-flower)  
*vialis* -is -e, *viarum* ruderal, of the wayside, *via*, *viae*; *vialis*  
*viaticus* -a -um travelling allowance, of journeys, *viaticus*  
*viatoris* -is -e of the roadways, of travellers, *viator*, *viatoris*  
*vibecinus* -a -um wealed, *vibix*, *vibicis* (the pale striae on the drying pilea)  
*viberni* of wayfaring tree, living on *Viburnum* (*Eriophyes*, acarine gall mite)  
*viburnifolius* -a -um having leaves like *Viburnum*  
*viburnoides* *Viburnum*-like, *Viburnum-oides*  
*Viburnum* the Latin name for the wayfaring tree, *Viburnum lanata*  
*vicarius* -a -um proxy, substitute, *vicarius*  
*Vicia* Binder, the Latin name in Pliny for a vetch, *vincio*, *vincire*, *vixi*, *victum* to bind  
*viciae*-, *vicii*-, *vicioides* bound, vetch-like-, resembling *Vicia*, *Vicia-oides*  
*viciifolius* -a -um vetch-leaved, *Vicia-folium*  
*vicinus* -a -um neighbouring, kindred, *vicinis* (closely allied taxon)  
*Victoria*, *victoriae* for Queen Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria) (1819–1901)  
*victoriae-mariae* for Queen Mary (Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck) (1867–1953)  
*victoralis* -is -e victorious, *victoria*, *victoriae* (protecting, *Allium victoralis* was worn as a protective talisman by Bohemian miners)  
*victoria-reginae* for Queen Alexandrina Victoria (1819–1901)  
*vidalianus* -a -um, *vidalii* for either Captain Vidal RN, who collected in the Azores in 1842, or Sebastian Vidal de Soler (1842–89), Spanish botanist in the Philippines  
*viduiflorus* -a -um bereft of flowers, (*viduo*, *viduare*)-*florum*; *viduus-florum*  
*vietnamensis* -is -e from Vietnam  
*vietus* -a -um shrivelled, *vietus*  
*vigilis* -is -e awake, watching, *vigil*, *vigilis*  
*Vigna* for Domenico Vigna (d. 1647), Professor of Botany at Pisa  
*Vigne* for Gislain François de la Vigne (d. 1805), Professor of Botany at Charkow (= *Carex*)  
*Viguiera* for L. G. Alexander Viguiet (1790–1867), French physician and botanist  
*vilis* -is -e common, of little value, *vilis*  
*Villadia* for Manuel Villada (b. 1841), Mexican scientist  
*Villanova* for Thomas M. Villanova (1757–1802), botany professor at Valencia  
*Villarsia*, *villarsii* for Dominique Villars (1745–1814), professor at Grenoble, France  
*villi*- fleecy, shaggy, *villus*, *villi*  
*villicaulis* -is -e with a shaggy stem, *villi-caulis*  
*villiferus* -ero -erum carrying shaggy hairs, clad in a shaggy coat, *villi-fero*  
*villiflorus* -a -um having shaggy flowers, *villus-florum*  
*villipes* with a long-haired stalk, *villi-pes*  
*villosipes* with a very hairy stalk, *villosus-pes*  
*villosulus* -a -um slightly hairy, finely villous (diminutive of *villosus*)  
*villosus* -a -um with long rough hairs, shaggy, villous, *villosus*  
*Vilmorinia*, *vilmorinianus* -a -um, *vilmorinii* for Pierre Philippe André Levêque de Vilmorin (1776–1862), or the French nurserymen Vilmorin-Andrieux  
*vinimalis* -is -e, *vimineus* -a -um with long slender shoots suitable for wicker or basketwork, of osiers, osier-like, with pliant twigs, *vimen*, *viminis*  
*Viminaria* Twiggy, *vimem*, *viminis* (broom-like habit)  
*vinaceus* -a -um of the vine, the colour of wine, *vinum*  
*Vinca* Bond, *vinculum* (Pliny's name, *vinca pervinca*, refers to the use of periwinkle in wreaths; *pervinco*, *pervincere*, *pervici*, *pervictum* to overcome)  
*vincentinus* -a -um from the environs of the San Vincenti, El Salvador  
*Vincetoxicopsis* resembling *Vincetoxicum*, *vinco-toxicum-opsis*

## The Names of Plants

*Vincetoxicum* Poison-beater, *vinco-toxicum* (the supposed antidotal property of *Vincetoxicum officinale* to snakebite)

*vinci-*, *vincoides* periwinkle-like, resembling *Vinca*, *Vinca-oides*

*vinciflorus -a -um* *Vinca*-flowered, periwinkle-flowered, *Vinca-florum*

*vinculans* binding, fettering, present participle of *vincio*, *vincire*, *vixi*, *vincitum*; *vinculum*, a fetter or prison

*vindobonensis -is -e* from Vienna (*Vindobona*), Viennese

*vinealis -is -e* of vines and the vineyard, growing in vineyards, *vinea*, *vineae*

*vinicolor* wine-red, (*vinum*, *vini*)-color

*vinifer -era -erum* wine-producing, wine-bearing, *vini-fero*

*vinosus -a -um* wine-red, wine-like, *vinum*, *vini*

*Viola* the Latin name, *viola*, *violae*, applied to several fragrant plants (the equivalent of the Greek name, *iov*) (*Violaceae*)

*violaceolineatus -a -um* marked with violet lines, *violaceus-lineatus*

*violaceus -a -um* violet-coloured, *violaceus*

*violae* of or upon *Viola* species (*Urocystis*, smut fungus)

*violarius -a -um* dyer of violet; of the violet-bed, violet-coloured, *violarius*

*violascens* turning violet, *viola*, *violae*

*violeipes* with a violet-coloured stalk, *viola-pes*

*violiflorus -a -um* with violet-like flowers, violet flowered, *viola-florum*

*violoides* *Viola*-like, *Viola-oides*

*Viorna*, *viornus -a -um* Road decoration, *via*-(*orno*, *ornare*, *ornavi*, *ornatum*), from the

French name for traveller's joy, *Clematis vitalba*

*viperatus -a -um* viper-like, *vipera*, *viperæ* (markings)

*viperinus -a -um* snake's, serpent's, *viperinus*

*Virecta* Grassy-sward, *virecta*, *virectorum*

*Virectaria* Resembling-*Virecta*

*virens*, *-virens* green, -flourishing, -vigorous, *vireo*, *virere*, *virui*

*virescens* light-green, turning green, *viresco*, *virescere*

*virgatus -a -um* twiggy, with straight slender twigs, *virga*, *virgae*

*virgaurea*, *virga-aurea* rod-of-gold, golden-rod, *virga-aureus* (golden rod of Turner)

*Virgilia* for Publius Vergilius Mato (70–19 bc), Roman epic poet known as Virgil, author of the unfinished *Aeneid*

*virginalis -is -e*, *virgineus -a -um* maidenly, virginal, purest white, *virginalis*

*virginianus -a -um*, *virginiensis -is -e* from Virginia, USA, Virginian

*virginicus -a -um* from the Virgin Islands, Virginian

*virgulus -a -um* twiggy, wand-like, *virgula*

*virgultorum* of thickets, *virgulta*, *virgultorum*

*virgunculus -a -um* of little girls, *virguncula*, *virgunculae*

*viridescens* greenness, becoming green, turning green, *viridis-essentia*

*viridi-*, *viridis -is -e*, *viridus -a -um* youthful, fresh-green, *viridis*

*viridicatus -a -um* entirely green, *viridis*

*viridiflavus -a -um* greenish yellow, green with yellow, *viridis-flavus*

*viridiflorus -a -um* green-flowered, *viridis-florum*

*viridifolius -a -um* green-leaved, *viridis-folium*

*viridifrons* having green fronds, *viridis*-(*frons*, *frondis*)

*viridifuscus -a -um* greenish brown, green with brown, *viridis-fuscus*

*viridiglauescens* with a greenish white bloom, *viridis-glaucus-essentia*

*viridior* becoming green, greening, *viridior*, *viridiare*

*viridissimus -a -um* greenest, very green, superlative of *viridis*

*viridistriatus -a -um* with green stripes, *viridis-stria*

*Viridivia* commemorative play on words for P. J. Greenway (*viridis-via*) (1897–1980), systematist of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Dar es Salaam

*viridulus -a -um* greenish, diminutive of *viridis*

*virosus -a -um* slimy, rank, poisonous, with an unpleasant smell, *virosus*

*Viscaria* Bird-lime, *viscum* (the sticky stems of German catchfly)

- viscatus* -a -um clammy, *visco*, *viscare*  
*viscid-*, *viscidus* -a -um sticky, clammy, viscid, *visco*, *viscare*  
*viscidiflorus* -a -um having sticky flowers, *viscidus-florum*  
*viscidifolius* -a -um having sticky leaves, *viscidus-folium*  
*viscidulus* -a -um slightly sticky, somewhat viscid (diminutive of *viscidus*)  
*viscosepalus* -a -um with sticky sepals, *visco-sepala*  
*viscosissimus* -a -um stickiest, very sticky, superlative of *viscosus*  
*viscosus* -a -um sticky, viscid, *visco*, *viscare*  
*Viscum* the ancient Latin name, *viscum*, for mistletoe or the birdlime from its berries (Aristotle knew that the mistle thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, excreted seeds onto apple trees, hence mistle twigs or mistletoe)  
*Vismia* for M. de Visme, a Portuguese merchant  
*visnaga* the Spanish vernacular name for *Ammi*; some derive as old Norse, *visna*, withering  
*Visnea* for Giraldo Visne, Portuguese botanist  
*vistulensis* -is -e from the environs of the River Vistula  
*vitaceus* -a -um vine-like, resembling *Vitis*  
*vitalba* vine-of-white, *vitis-alba* (old generic name for the appearance of fruiting *Clematis vitalba*)  
*Vitaliana*, *vitalianus* -a -um for Vitaliano Donati (1717–62), professor at Turin  
*Vitularia* Egg-yolk-coloured, *vitellus* (*V. mammosa* is the marmalade tree) (= *Butyrospermum*)  
*vitellinus* -a -um dull reddish yellow, the colour of egg-yolk, *vitellus*  
*Vitex* an ancient name used in Pliny possibly for chaste tree, *Vitex agnus-castus*  
*viti-*, *vitoides* vine-like, resembling *Vitis*, *Vitis-oides*  
*Viticella*, *viticellus* -a -um Small vine, diminutive of *vitis* (= *Clematis pro parte*)  
*viticenus* -a -um, *viticoides* *Vitex*-like, *Vitex-oides*  
*Viticola*, *viticolus* -a -um Vine-parasite, inhabiting the vine, *Vitis-colo*  
*viticulosus* -a -um sarmentose; producing tendrils, vine-like, diminutive from *Vitis*  
*vitiensis* -is -e from the Fijian islands (Viti Levu)  
*vitifolius* -a -um vine-leaved, with leaves resembling those of *Vitis*, *Vitis-folium*  
*vitigineus* -a -um growing as a vine, *vitigenus*  
*vitilis* -is -e with unpigmented areas (medically called *vitiligo* or *leucoderma*)  
*Vitis* the Latin name, *vitis*, *vitis*, for the grapevine (*Vitaceae*)  
*vitis-idaea* Theophrastus' name, ἀμπέλος παρὰ Ἰδης, for the vine of Mount Ida or Idaea, Greece  
*vitreus* -a -um, *vitricus* -a -um glassy, vitreous, *vitrum*, *vitri*  
*vitrinus* -a -um of woad; of glass, *vitrum*, *vitri*  
*Vittadinia* for Carlo Vittadini (1800–65), Italian physician and mycologist  
*vittae-* banded-, filleted-, ribboned-, *vitta*, *vittae*  
*Vittaria* Ribbon, *vitta*, *vittae* (for the shape of the fronds) (*Vittariaceae*)  
*vittarioides* *Vittaria*-like, *Vittaria-oides*  
*vittatus* -a -um striped lengthwise, banded longitudinally, *vitta*, *vittae*  
*vittiformis* -is -e band-like, *vitta-forma*  
*vittiger* -era -erum, *vittigerus* -a -um bearing lengthwise bands or stripes, (*vitta*, *vittae*)-gero  
*vivax* long-lived, *vivax*, *vivacis* (flowering for a long time)  
*vividus* -a -um lively, vivid, *vividus*  
*viviparus* -a -um producing plantlets (often in place of flowers, or from bulbils, or as precocious germination on the parent plant) viviparous, *viviparus*  
*vivus* -a -um enlivened, long-lasting. natural, *vivus*  
*vix-* difficult-, hardly-, *vix*  
*Voacanga* the Madagascan vernacular name  
*Voandzeia* from the Madagascan name, voandzou, for the underground bean  
*Voanioala* from the Madagascan name for this rare palm  
*Vogelia*, *vogelii* for Christian Benedict Vogel (1745–1825), professor at Altdorf, or J. R. Theodor Vogel (1812–1841) of the 1841 Niger expedition

## The Names of Plants

*volgaricus* -a -um, *volgensis* -is -e from the River Volga, Russia  
*Volkameria*, *volkameri*, *volkameranus* -a -um for Johann Georg Volkamer (1662–1744), writer on the flora of Nuremberg  
*volubilis* -is -e spinning; entwining, enveloping, *volubilis*  
*volucris* -s -e resembling a small winged insect, *volucris*  
*volutaris* -is -e, *volutus* -a -um with rolled leaves, rolled, *voluto*, *volutare*  
*Volvariella* Small-volva (the bag-like remnant of the veil, on the stipe)  
*Volvox* Turner or Roller, *volvo*, *volvare*, *volvi*, *volvutum* (locomotion)  
*vomeformis* -is -e, *vomiformis* -is -e shaped like ploughshares, *vomer*, *vomis*  
*vomeraceus* -a -um ploughshare-like, *vomer*, *vomis* (flower shape)  
*vomerculus* -a -um like a small ploughshare, *vomer*, *vomis* (diminutive of *vomer*)  
*vomerensis* -is -e from Vomero, Naples, Italy  
*vomitorius* -a -um causing regurgitation, of vomiting, emetic, *vomo*, *vomere*, *vomui*, *vomitum*  
*Vonitra* the Madagascan vernacular name for *Vonitra fibrosa*  
*-vorus* -a -um devouring, eating, *voro*, *vorare*, *voravi*, *voratum*  
*Vossia* commemorative attribution uncertain  
*Vouacapoua* a S American vernacular name, *wacapou*, for *Vouacapoua americana*  
*Voyria* a French Guianan vernacular name for the ghost plant  
*Vriesia* for Willem Hendrik de Vriese (1806–62), Dutch physician and botanist, professor at Leiden  
*Vrydagzynea* for Theodore Daniel Vrydag Zynen, Dutch pharmacist  
*vulcanicolus* -a -um living on volcanic soils, *vulcanus-colo*  
*vulcanicus* -a -um, *vulcanorus* -a -um fiery, of volcanoes or volcanic soils, for *Vulcan* the god of fire  
*vulgaris* -is -e, *vulgatus* -a -um usual, of the crowd, common, vulgar  
*vulnerans* wounding, present participle of *vulnero*, *vulnerare*, *vulneravi*, *vulneratum*  
*vulnerarius* -a -um of wounds, *vulnus*, *vulneris* (wound-healing property) (kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, was commended by Lyte for renal problems)  
*vulnerus* -a -um marked, wounded, *vulnus* a wound  
*vulparia* fox-bane (*vulpes* the fox) (Turner used an earlier Latin, *lycoctonum*, to produce the name, wolf's-bane, for *Aconitum vulparia*)  
*Vulpia*, *Vulpiella* for Johann Samuel Vulpus (1760–1846), German botanist and pharmacist of Pforzheim  
*vulpinoideus* -a -um *Vulpia*-like (fescue-like)  
*vulpinus* -a -um fox-like, of the fox, *vulpes*, (colouration, shape of an inflorescence, inferiority)  
*vulvaria* cleft, of the vulva, *volva*, *volvae*; *vulva*, *vulvae* (Durante's name refers to the smell of *Chenopodium vulvaria*)  
*Vvedenskya*, *Vvedenskyella* for Aleksandr Ivanovich Vvedensky (1904–41), Russian reformist cleric and philosopher

*Wachendorfia* for Evert Jacob van Wachendorf (1702–58), Dutch physician, Professor of Botany at Utrecht  
*wagenerianus* -a -um for M. Wager (1813–60), German collector in tropical America  
*Wahlenbergia* for Georg Wahlenberg (1780–1851), Professor of Botany at Uppsala and author of *Flora Lapponica* (1812)  
*wakefieldii* for Reverend Thomas Wakefield (1836–1901), collector in E tropical Africa  
*Walafrida* for Walafrid Strabo (808–849), Benedictine Abbot at Reichenau, author of *Liber de cultura hortorum* (830)  
*Waldsteinia*, *waldsteinii* For Count Franz de Paula Adam Waldstein-Wartenburg (1759–1823), Austrian botanist and writer  
*Walkera* for Dr Richard Walker (1679–1764), founder of the Cambridge Botanic Garden

- walkerii*, *walkerianus* -a -um for General George Warren Walker (d. 1844), collector in India and Ceylon
- Wallaceodendron* Wallace's-tree, botanical Latin from Wallace and δένδρον, for Alfred Russell Wallace (1823–1913), English naturalist, extensive author and evolutionist believing in natural selection before Darwin
- Wallichia*, *wallichianus* -a -um, *wallichii* for Nathaniel (Nathan Wolff) Wallich (1786–1854), Danish botanist and author, Curator of Calcutta Botanic Garden
- wallisii* for Gustav Wallis (1830–78), collector in the Andes for the William Bull nursery in Chelsea
- Waltheria* for Augustin Friedrich Walther (1688–1746), German physician and botanist
- wandoensis* -is -e from the area of the Wando river, S California, USA
- Warburgia* for Otto Warburg (1859–1938), German botanist, professor at Berlin Humboldt University
- wardii* for Frank Kingdon-Ward (1885–1958), collector of E Asian plants, and for Dr Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward (1791–1868), inventor of the Wardian case
- varianus* -a -um from the area of the Waria river, Papua New Guinea
- warleyensis* -is -e of Warley Place, Essex, home of Miss Ellen Ann Willmott (1858–1934), who developed the garden without regard to financial cost and produced many new cultivars there
- Warmingia*, *warmingianus* -a -um for Professor Johannes Eugenius Bülow Warming (1841–1924), Danish ecological botanist, professor at København (Copenhagen)
- Warrea*, *Warreella*, *Warreopsis* for Frederick Warre, nineteenth-century, British orchidologist
- Warszewiczella*, *warszewiczianus* -a -um (*warszewiczianus*), *warszewiczii* (*warszewiczii*) for Józef von Warszewicz (1812–66), Polish orchid collector for Messrs van Houtte and Inspector at Krakow Botanic Garden (Orchidaceae)
- Warszewiczia* (*Warszewiczia*) for Józef von Warszewicz (1812–66), *vide supra* (Rubiaceae)
- Wasabia* the Japanese vernacular name for *Wasabia wasabi* (Japanese horseradish)
- Washingtonia* for George Washington (1732–1799), first American President
- washingtonianus* -s -um, *washingtonensis* -is -e from Washington, USA
- watereri* for the Waterer Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey
- Waterhousea* for Frederick George Waterhouse (1815–98), Australian botanist
- watermaliensis* -is -e from Watermal, Belgium
- Watsonia*, *watsonianus* -a -um, *Watsonium* for Sir William Watson (1715–87), English student of sciences and extensive author
- watsonii* for William Watson (1858–1925), Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- wattianus* -a -um, *wattii* for Sir George Watt (1851–1930), writer on Indian plants
- webbianus* -a -um, *webbii* for either Philip Barker Webb (1793–1854), author of *Histoire naturelle des Isles Canaries*, or Captain W. S. Webb, an associate of Wallich and collector in the central Himalayas c. 1810
- Weberbaueria* for August Weberbauer (1871–1948), German botanist in Peru, author of *Die Pflanzenwelt der Peruanischen Anden* (1924)
- Websteria* for George W. Webster (1833–1914), American botanist
- weddellianus* -a -um, *weddellii* for Dr Hugh Algernon Weddell (1819–77), botanist and traveller
- Wedelia* for George Wolfgang Wedel (1645–1721), German physician, professor at Jena
- Weigela* (*Weigelia*) for Christian Ehrenfried von Weigel (1748– 1831), German physician, Professor of Botany at Griefswald
- Weinmannia* for Johann Wilhelm Weinmann of Ratisbon (1683–1741), author of *Phytanthoza iconographica* (1737–45)
- weinmannianus* -a -um for Johann A. Weinman (1782–1858), Director of St Petersburg Botanic Garden

## The Names of Plants

- Weldenia* for Franz Ludwig Frieherr von Welden (1780–1853), alpine naturalist in the Austrian army
- Wellingtonia* for Sir Arther Wellesley (1769–1852), Duke of Wellington, (= *Sequoia*)
- Wellstedia* for Lieutenant J. R. Wellsted (1805–42), Belgian with the East India Company's *Palinurus* survey of NE Africa (*Wellstedtiaceae*)
- Welwitschia, welwitschii* for Dr Friedrich Martin Welwitsch (1806–72), Austrian physician, naturalist and traveller, director of Lisbon Botanic Garden (*Welwitschiaceae*)
- Wendlandia, wendlandianus -a -um, wendlandii* for Johann Christoph Wendland (1755–1828), his son Heinrich Ludolph Wendland (1729–1869) and his grandson Herman Wendland (1825–1903), successive Curators of Herrenhausen Botanic Garden
- Werneria* for Abraham Gottlieb Werner (1749–1817), German geologist
- wernerifolius -a -um* with foliage resembling that of (*Senecio*) *wernerii*
- Westringia* for Johan Peter Westring (1753–1833), botanist and lichenologist, physician to the senile King Charles XIII of Sweden
- Wetria* an anagram of *Trewia*
- Wettsteiniola* for Richard Wettstein Ritter von Westerheim (1863–1931), Austrian systematist and palaeontologist
- wherryi* for Thomas Theodore Wherry (1885–1982), professor at Philadelphia
- Whipplea, whipplei* for Lieutenant Amiel Weeks Whipple (1818–63), pioneer on the transcontinental American Railway, Pacific Ocean survey (1853–4)
- witheanus -a -um* for W. H. White (c. 1859–1942), gardener to Sir Trevor Lawrence at Dorking
- whitei* for either A. S. White of Findiaweni, Natal, or Gilbert White (1720–93), or Cyril Tenison White (1890–1950), Queensland botanist
- Whitfieldia* for Thomas Whitfield, collector in Sierra Leone and Gambia, 1843–8
- Whitflavia* for F. Whitlaw, Irish botanist (= *Phacelia*)
- whittallii* for Edward Whittall (1851–1917), collector in Turkey
- wichuraianus -a -um, wichurianus -a -um, wichurii, wichurae* for Max Ernst Wichura (1817–66), German botanist
- Widdringtonia* for Captain Samuel Edward Widdrington (1787–1856), English botanist and explorer
- Wiesneria* for Julius Ritter von Wiesner (1838–1916), Czech-born Austrian botanist and explorer
- Wigandia* for Johannes Wigand (1523–87), Prussian Bishop of the N European region of Pomerania (Poland–Germany), and botanical writer
- Wightia, wightii* for Dr Robert Wight (1796–1872), Scottish physician and botanist, Superintendent of Madras Botanic Garden, author of *Icones plantarum Indiae orientalis* (1840)
- Wikstroemia* for Johan Emanuel Wikström (1789–1856), Swedish botanist
- Wilbrandia* for Johann Bernhard Wilbrand (1779–1846), German physician and botanist, professor at Geissen
- wildpretii* for Wolfredo Wildpret de la Torre (b. 1933) of the Orotava Botanic Garden, Tenerife
- Wilkesia* for Lieutenant Charles Wilkes (1798–1877), American explorer of Pacific islands and NW American coasts
- Willdenowia* for Carl Ludwig von Willdenow (1765–1812), German physician and naturalist, Director of Berlin Botanical Garden, author of *Flora Berolinensis prodromus* (1787)
- williamsii* for a number of plant collectors, plant introducers, breeders and gardeners, of whom Robert Statham Williams (1859–1945) was an American plant collector in the Philippines, Benjamin Samuel Williams (1824–1890) was an orchidologist (author of the *Orchid-grower's Manual*), Percival Dacre Williams (1865–1935) created the garden at Lanarth in Cornwall, also his cousin John Charles Williams (1861–1939) of Caerhays Castle, Dr A. H. Williams, President of the National Rose Society (1933–4), and Louis Otto Williams (b. 1908), an American botanist



- Willkommia* for Heinrich Moritz Willkomm (1821–95), German botanist and explorer of Spain
- willmottiae*, *willmottianus* -a -um for Miss Ellen Anne Willmott (1858–1934), of Warley Place, Essex, gardening devotee and plant introducer
- wilsoniae* for Mrs Ernest Henry Wilson (*vide infra*)
- wilsonianus* -a -um, *wilsonii* for several Wilsons, of whom George Ferguson Wilson (1822–1902) established the Wisley wild garden, and Dr Ernest Henry Wilson (1876–1931) collected for Messrs Veitch of Chelsea and later became Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts
- winitii* for Phya Winit Wanadorn, Thai collector in Thailand (Siam) c. 1924
- winteri* for either Ferdinand Winter (1835–88), of Eiffel, or E. L. Winter, Commissioner of Kumaon, N India c. 1908
- Winteria* for Captain Winter, who sailed with Francis Drake (*Drimys winteri*) (**Winteraceae**)
- wintonensis* -is -e from Winchester (*Venta*), or Winton, Somerset or Australia
- wisleyensis* -is -e from the RHS garden, Wisley, Surrey
- Wisteria* (*Wistaria*) for Caspar Wistar (1761–1818), American anatomist of Pennsylvania University
- Witheringia* for William Withering (1741–99), English physician and naturalist who wrote on the use of *Digitalis* for dropsy and other conditions
- witmannianus* -a -um, *witmannii* for Herr Witmann, who collected in Caucasus–Taurus c. 1840
- witotorus* -a -um from the area of the Huitoto peoples, N Peru/ S Colombia
- wittebergansis* -is -e from Witteberg, Cape Province, S Africa, famed for its palaeobotanic record
- Wittrockia*, *wittrockianus* -a -um for Professor Veit Brecher Wittrock (1839–1914), of Stockholm, Swedish Director of Hortus Bergianus and author of *Morphologisk biologiska och systematiska studier öfver Viola tricolor och hennes närmare anförvandter*
- Wittsteinia* for George Christian Wittstein (1810–87), writer on plant names and chemistry
- wockeanus* -a -um, *wockeii* for Erich Wocke (1863–1941), who founded the Alpenpflanzengarten at Oliva, Danzig, author of *Die Kultupraxis der Alpenpflanzen*
- Wodyetia* from an Australian aboriginal name for *Wodyetia bifurcata* (foxtail palm)
- woerlitzensis* -is -e from Wörlitz, Anhalt-Dessau, Germany
- Wolffia* for Johann Friedrich Wolff (1778–1806), German doctor and author on *Lemna*
- wolffii* for Herman Wolff (1866–1929), veterinary surgeon and botanist
- wolfianus* -a -um, *wolfii* for either Ferdinand Otto Wolf (1838–1906), Professor of Botany at Sitten, or Franz Theodor Wolf (1841–1921), German geologist and botanist, who monographed *Potentilla*
- Wolffiella* a diminutive of *Wolffia*
- wolgaricus* -a -um from the region of the River Volga, Russia
- Wollemi* from Wollemi Canyon, Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia (*Wollemi nobilis*, the latest ‘living fossil’, found 1996)
- woodii* for John Medley Wood (1827–1915), Curator of Durban Botanic Garden
- Woodsia* for Joseph Woods (1776–1864), English architect, botanist and author of *The Tourist’s Flora* (1852)
- Woodwardia* for Thomas Jenkinson Woodward of Suffolk (1745–1820) (‘one of the best English botanists’ – Sir J. E. Smith)
- Woollsia* for William Woolls (1814–93), English cleric and botanist in Australia
- Worsleya* for Arthington Worsley (1861–1944), English civil engineer and botanist in Brazil
- Wrightia* for Dr William Wright (1740–1827), Scottish physician and botanist, who found *Cinchona jamaicensis*
- wrightianus* -a -um for Charles Henry Wright (1864–1941), of the Herbarium at Kew

## The Names of Plants

*wrightii* for Charles Wright (1811–85), from Connecticut, collector in Cuba  
*Wulfenia*, *Wulfeniopsis*, *wulfenianus* -a -um, *wulfenii* for Franz Xavier Freiherr von Wulfen (1728–1805), Austrian Jesuit and naturalist, writer on plants  
*Wulffia* for Johann Christoph Wulff (d. 1767), German physician and botanist, author of *Flora Borussica*  
*Wulfschlaegelia* for Heinrich Rudolf Wulfschlaegel (1805–64), Russian theologian and orchidologist  
*Wurdackanthus* for John Julius Wurdack (1921–98), American systematic botanist at the Smithsonian Institute  
*Wurmbia* for Friedrich van Wurmb, eighteenth-century Dutch naturalist and Secretary of the Batavian Academy of Sciences  
*wutaiensis* -is -e from Mount Wutai, Shanxi province, China  
*Wyethia* for Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth (1802–56), Boston fur-trader and plant collector  
*wyomingensis* -is -e from an Indian vernacular name meaning ‘the land of vast plains’; either from Wyoming state or one of the Wyoming counties, USA  
*wytaiensis* -is -e from Wutai, Shanxi province, China

*xalapensis* -is -e from Xalapa (Jalapa), Mexico (see *jalapa*)  
*xanth-*, *xanthi-*, *xantho-* yellow-, ξανθος, ξανθο-, ξανθ-; *xanthus*, *xantho-*  
*xanthacanthus* -a -um yellow-thorned, ξανθ-ακανθα  
*xanthellus* -a -um pale yellow, diminutive from ξανθος  
*Xantheranthemum* Yellow-*Eranthemum*, ξανθ-εραω-ανθεμιον (or Lovely-yellow-flower)  
*xanthifolius* -a -um yellow-leaved, *xanthus-folium*  
*xanthinoides* resembling (*Rosa*) *xanthina*  
*xanthinus* -a -um yellow, ξανθος  
*Xanthisma* Of-yellow, ξανθισμα (star of Texas)  
*Xanthium* Dioscorides’ name, ξανθιον, for cocklebur, from which a yellow, ξανθος, hair dye was made  
*xanthocalyx* with a yellow calyx, ξανθο-καλυξ  
*xanthocarpus* -a -um yellow-fruited, ξανθο-καρπος  
*xanthocephalus* -a -um yellow-headed, ξανθο-κεφαλη  
*Xanthoceras* Yellow-horn, ξανθο-κερας (the glandular processes on the disc)  
*Xanthocercis* Yellow-staff, ξανθο-κερκις (bark colour)  
*xanthochlorus* -a -um yellow-green, yellow with green, ξανθο-χλωρος  
*xanthochrous* -a -um yellow coloured, yellow-skinned, ξανθο-χροα  
*xanthochymus* -a -um with a yellow exudate or sap, botanical Latin from ξανθο and *chymus*  
*xanthocodon* yellow bell, ξανθο-κωδον (flowers)  
*Xanthocypris* Yellow-*Cyperus*, ξανθο-κυπειρος (Vietnamese)  
*xanthodermus* -a -um with a yellow skin, ξανθο-δερμα  
*xanthomelas* dark-yellow, ξανθο-μελας  
*Xanthomyrtus* Yellow-myrtle, *xantho-Myrtus*  
*xanthoneurus* -a -um with yellow veins, ξανθο-νευρα  
*Xanthopappus* Yellow-pappus, *xantho-pappus*  
*Xanthophyllum* Yellow-leaved-one, ξανθο-φυλλον (age-related colouration)  
*xanthophloeus* -a -um with yellow bark, ξανθο-φλοιος (fever wood, *Cinchona*)  
*Xanthorhiza* (*Xanthorrhiza*) Yellow-root, ξανθο-ριζα (roots yield a yellow dye)  
*Xanthorrhoea* (*Xanthorrhoea*) Yellow-flow, ξανθο-ρεω (the yellow sap of the grass tree) (*Xanthoxorrhoeaceae*)  
*Xanthosia* Yellow, ξανθος (the covering of yellow down)  
*Xanthosoma* Yellow-body, ξανθο-σωμα (some have yellow stem tissues in rhizomes)  
*xanthospilus* -a -um yellow-spotted, ξανθο-σπιλος  
*Xanthostemon* Yellow-stamened-one, ξανθο-στημων  
*xanthostephanus* -a -um with a yellow crown, ξανθο-στεφανος (flower heads)

- xanthoxyloides* resembling *Xanthoxylum*, ξανθο-ξύλον-οειδής  
*Xanthoxylum* (-on), *xanthoxylon*, *xanthoxylum* Yellow-wooded, ξανθο-ξύλον (the timber of the toothache tree)
- xen-*, *xenico-*, *xeno-* foreign-, unnatural-, strange-, ξενος  
*xenanthus* -a -um having unusual or strange flowers, ξενος-ανθος  
*xenogenus* -a -um of strange birth, of uncertain ancestry, ξενος-γενος  
*xer-*, *xero-* dry-, ξερος, ξερο-, ξερ-; ξηρος, ξηρο-, ξηρ-; ξερα dry land  
*xerampelinus* -a -um clothed with dark colours, *xerampelinae*, *xerampelinarum*  
*Xeranthemum* Dry-flower, ξερος-ανθεμιον (immortelle)  
*Xerochloa* Dry-grass, ξερος-χλοη  
*xerographicus* -a -um with dry markings, with chalk marks, ξερο-γραφις  
*Xerolirion* Dry-lily, ξερος-λειριον  
*Xeronema* Dry-thread, ξερος-νημα (the persistent filaments)  
*xerophilus* -a -um drought-loving, living in dry places, ξηρο-φιλος  
*Xerophyllum* Dry-leaf, ξερος-φύλλον (*Xerophyllum* × *tenax*, elk grass)  
*Xerophyta* Dry-plant, ξερος-φυτον  
*xerophyticus* -a -um, *xerophyton* drought plant, ξερος-φυτον  
*Xerorchis* Dry-orchid, ξερος-ορχις  
*Xerosicyos* Dry-gourd, ξερος-σικυος  
*Xerospermum* Dry-seeded-one, ξερος-σπερμα  
*Xerothermella* Little-dry-bush, botanical Latin diminutive from ξερος-θαμνος  
*Xerotia* Of-dry-land, ξερα  
*xestophyllus* -a -um having polished leaves, ξεω-φύλλον  
*Ximения* for Francisco Ximenez (Ximenes), Spanish monk and naturalist who wrote on Mexican plants in 1615  
*xiphi-*, *xipho-* sword-, ξιφος (elongate and with an acute apex)  
*Xiphidium* Dagger, ξιφιδιον (the leaf shape)  
*xiphioides*, *xiphioides* *Xiphium*-like, *Xiphium*-oides, sword-like, shaped like a sword, ξιφος-οειδής  
*Xiphion* (um), *xiphium* Sword, ξιφος (old generic name, ξιφιον, from the Greek name for a cornflag or *Gladiolus*)  
*xiphochilus* -a -um with a sword-shaped lip, ξιφος-χειλος  
*xiphophyllus* -a -um with sword-shaped leaves, ξιφος-φύλλον  
*Xiphopteris* Sword-fern, ξιφος-πτερυξ (the firm, mostly simple fronds)  
*Xolisma* an uncertain name for a genus containing species with such vernacular names as 'maleberry', 'fetterbush' and 'staggerbush'  
*xyl-*, *xyl-*, *-xylon*, *-xylum* woody-, -wooded, -timbered, wood-, ξυλον, ξυλο-, ξυλ-  
*Xylanthemum* Woody-flowered-one, ξυλ-ανθεμιον (perianth texture)  
*Xylaria* Belonging-to-wood, ξυλον (timber-rotting fungi)  
*Xylia* Wood, ξυλον (an ironwood)  
*Xylobium* Wood-life, ξυλον-βιος (epiphytic)  
*xylocanthus* -a -um, *xylonacanthus* -a -um woody-thorned, ξυλον-ακανθος  
*xylocarpus* -a -um woody-fruited, ξυλον-καρπος  
*xylophilus* -a -um wood-loving, ξυλον-φιλος (of wood attacking fungi)  
*xylophyllus* -a -um having hard foliage, tough-leaved, ξυλον-φύλλον  
*Xyloria* Bitter-wood, ξυλον-πικρια (the Greek for such wood)  
*xylopicron* bitter-wooded, ξυλον-πικρος  
*xylopodus* -a -um with woody stalks, ξυλον-ποδος  
*xylorrhizus* -a -um woody-rooted, ξυλον-ριζα  
*Xylosma* Fragrant-wooded, ξυλον-οση  
*xylosteoides* resembling *Xylosteon*, *Xylosteon*-oides  
*Xylosteon* an Adansonian name, = *Lonicera*, *pro parte*  
*xylosteum* hard-wooded, ξυλον-οστέον (wood-bone)  
*xyridiformis* -is -e razor-sharp, resembling *Xyris* in habit, *Xyris*-forma  
*Xyris* Greek name, ξυρις, used by Dioscorides for *Iris foetidissima*; ξυρον a razor (***Xyridaceae***)  
*Xysmalobium* Fragmented-lobes, ξυσμα-λοβος (divisions of the corona)

## The Names of Plants

*Yabea* for Yoshitaba Yabe (1876–1931), Japanese botanist  
*yakushmanus -a -um, yakusimanus -a -um, yakusimensis -is -e* from the island of Yakushima, S of Japan  
*yamatensis -is -e* from Yamato, Honshu, Japan  
*yanthinus -a -um* bluish-purple, violet (see *ianthinus -a -um*)  
*yargongensis -is -e* from the Yar Gong gorge, Tibet  
*yebrudii* of the Yebrud, Syria  
*yedoensis -is -e* from Tokyo (known as Edo, Yedo or Jedo before 1868), Japan  
*yemensis -is -e* from Al Yaman (the Yemen), Arabia  
*yeseensis -is -e, yezoensis -is -e* from Hokkaido island (Yezo, Yesso, Jezo, Jesso), Japan  
*yoco* a S American vernacular name for *Paulinia yoco*  
*yosemitensis -is -e* from the Yosemite valley, California, USA  
*youngianus -a -um* for Messrs Young, nurserymen on the Milford estate, Epsom, until 1862  
*ypsilo-* lofty, steep, stately, proud, ὑψηλός, on high, ὑψι-  
*Ypsilopus* Erect-stalk, ὑψηλο-πους (the caudicles; some derive as uppercase *upsilon*-shaped, Y)  
*ypsilostylus -a -um* proud-styled, ὑψηλός-στυλός  
*yucatanensis -is -e* from Yucatán state, SW Mexico  
*Yucca* from a Carib name, yuca, for cassava (*Manihot*), for its enlarged roots, incorrectly applied by Gerard  
*yuccifolius -a -um* with *Yucca*-like leaves  
*yuccoides* resembling *Yucca*  
*yukonensis -is -e* from the Yukon, Alaska/Canada  
*yulan* from the Chinese name for *Magnolia denudata*  
*yungasensis -is -e* from the tropical 'warm lands' of Bolivia, which the Aymara call Yungas  
*yungningensis -is -e* from Nan-ning (Yung-ning), China  
*yunnanensis -is -e* from Yunnan, China  
*yuraguanus -a -um* from Yuraguana, Cuba  
*Yutajea* from Yutaje, Guayana Venezuelan Highland  
*Yvesia* for Alfred Marie Saint-Yves (1855–1933), French agrostologist

*za-* most-, much-, many-, very-, ζα-

*Zabelia, zabelii* for Hermann Zabel (1832–1912), German dendrologist

*zabucajo* the vernacular name for sapucaia nuts, *Lecythis zabucajo*

*zacatecasensis -is -e* from the state of Zacatecas, Mexico

*Zacateza* an anagram of *Tacazzea*

*zagricus -a -um* from the Zagros mountains of E Iran

*zalaccus -a -um* very resinous, botanical Latin from ζα and *lacca*

*zaleucus -a -um* very white, vivid-white, ζα-λευκος

*zalil* from an Afghan vernacular name for *Delphinium zalil*

*Zaluzianskya* for Adam Zaluziansky von Zalusian (1558–1613), Bohemian physician and botanist, author of *Methodus herbariae*

*zaman* as *saman*, from a S American vernacular name

*zambac* as *sambac*, from an Arabic vernacular name

*zambesiacus -a -um, zambesinus -a -um* from the Zambezi river area, SE Africa

*Zamia* Parched-one, *zamia* (a name in Pliny refers to the sterile appearance of the stamiferous cones; αζω dried up)

*zamii-* resembling *Zamia*

*Zamioculcas* *Zamia*-like-*Culcas* (this Zanzibar aroid has *Zamia*-like leaves, with 6 to 8 pairs of alternate pinnae)

*zanguebarius -a -um* from Zanzibar, E Africa (*Zanguebar*)

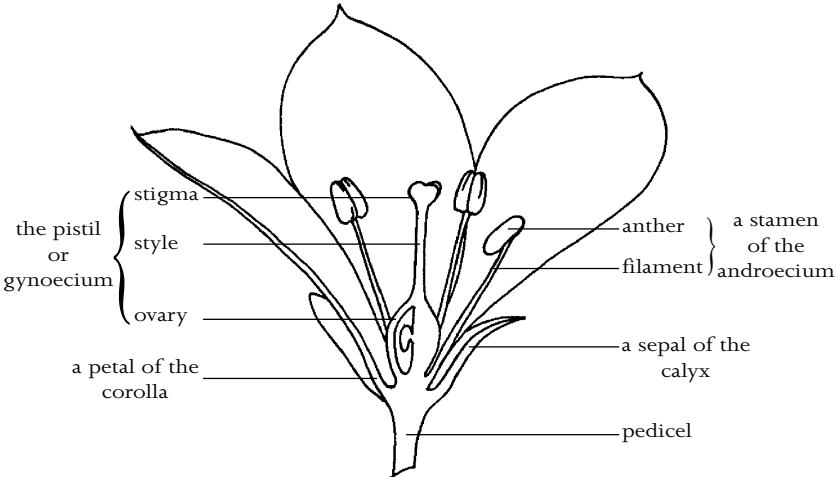
*Zannichellia* for Giovanni Garolamo Zannichelli (1662–1729), Venetian physician, chemist and botanist (*Zannichelliaceae*)

- Zanonia* for Giacomina Zanoni (1615–82), Italian botanist, author of *Istoria botanica* (1615)
- Zantedeschia* for Giovanni Zantedeschi (1773–1846), Italian doctor and botanist
- zantho-* yellow, ξανθος, ξανθο-
- Zanthorhiza* (*Zanthorrhiza*) Yellow-root, ξανθο-ριζα (see *Xanthorrhiza*)
- Zanthoxylum* Yellow-wood, ξανθο-ζυλον (toothache tree)
- zanzibarensis* -is -e, *zanzibarius* -a -um from Zanzibar, E Africa
- zapellito* the Brazilian vernacular name for *Cucurbita zapellito*
- zaplutus* -a -um very rich, highly treasured, very powerful, ζα-πλουτος
- zapota* from the Mexican name, cochil-zapotl, for the chicle tree, *Achras sapota*
- Zapoteca* commemorating the Zapotec civilization of Oaxaca, Mexico
- Zataria* from an Arabian vernacular name, za atar, for *Zataria multiflora*
- Zauschneria* for Johann Baptist Joseph Zauschner (1737–99), professor at Prague
- zawadskii* for Alexander (Jan Antoni) Zawadski (1798–1868), of Brno, present-day Czech Republic
- zazil* (*zail*) from an Afghan name for a *Delphinium*
- Zea* from the Greek name for another cereal, possibly for spelt, ξεια (ζαω to live)
- Zebrina*, *zebrinus* -a -um from the Portuguese for a wild ass; the modern meaning is striped with different colours, zebra-striped
- zedoaria* an Indian vernacular name, zedoari, for fruits of *Curcuma zedoaria*
- Zehneria* for Joseph Zehner, German plant illustrator
- zelandicus* -a -um from New Zealand
- Zelkova* from the Caucasian name, tselkwa, for *Zelkova carpinifolia*
- zenii* for Chien P'ie, Chinese botanist
- Zenkeria*, *Zenkerella* for Johann Carl Zenker (1799–1837), German botanist
- Zenobia* an ancient Greek name, for Septimia Zenobis, Znwbya Bat Zabbai (d. AD 274) Queen of Palmyra (Roman colony in what is now Syria)
- zeo-* joined with-, ζευ- (plus a former name, e.g. *Zeobromus*, *Zeocriton*)
- Zephyra*, *zephyrius* -a -um Of the west, ζεφυρος, (Chilean), or western (for Indonesian plants, flowering or fruiting during the monsoon season)
- Zephyranthes* West-wind-flower, ζεφυρος-ανθος (introduced from America)
- Zerna* a Greek name, ζερνα (for the *Cyperus*-like spikelets)
- zerumbet* an Indian vernacular name for a plant
- zetlandicus* -a -um from the Shetland Isles, Scotland (*Zetlandia*)
- Zeugites* Paired, ζευγος (the spikelets)
- Zeuxine* Yoked, ζευξις (the arrangement of the perianth members)
- Zeyheria* for Johann Michael Zeyher (1770–1843), German horticulturalist
- zeylanicus* -a -um from Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Singhalese (Zeylona) (*Taprobane*)
- Zexmenia* for Francisco Ximenez (c. 1615), Spanish monk and botanical writer (anagrammatic name)
- zibethinus* -a -um of the civet (the foul-smelling fruits of *Durio zibethina* are used to trap the Asiatic civet (*Viverra zibetha*))
- Zieria* for John Zier (d. 1796), Polish botanist
- Zigadenus* (*Zygadenus*) Yoked-glands, ζυγος-αδην (paired glands at the perianth base)
- zygomeris* -is -e vide *zygomeris*
- zimapani* from Zimapan, Mexico
- Zimmermannia*, *zimmermannii* for Albrecht W. P. Zimmermann (1860–1931), German botanist
- Zimmermanniopsis* Resembling-*Zimmermannia*, botanical Latin from *Zimmermannia* and οψις
- Zingeria* for Basil Zinger (1836–1907), Russian botanist
- Zingiber* the Greek name, ζιγγιβερις, from a Sanskrit name, singabera, or shrigav-  
era, for the spice, possibly from an Indian or oriental source, inchi (a root),  
cognate with ginger (*Zingiberaceae*)
- Zinnia* for Johann Gottfried Zinn (1727–59), German professor of pharmacology and director of the botanic garden at Göttingen

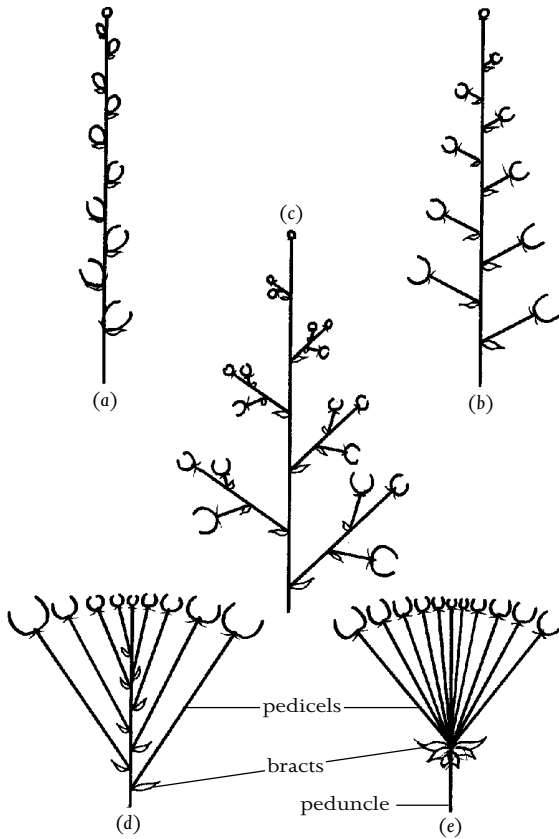
## The Names of Plants

- zionis -is -a* from Zion National Park, SW Utah, USA  
*Zizania* an ancient Greek name, ζιζάνιον (darnel, for a wild plant)  
*Zizaniopsis* Resembling-*Zizania*  
*zizanoides* resembling Canadian wild rice, ζιζανιον-οειδης  
*Zizia, zizii* for John Baptist Ziz (1779–1829), botanist of Mainz  
*Ziziphora* Resembling-*Zizyphus*  
*Zizyphus* ancient Greek name, ζιζυφον, for *Zizyphus jujuba* (from the Arabic, zizouf or zizafun, for *Z. lotus*)  
*zizyphus* resembling *Zizyphus*  
*Zoisia, Zoysia, zoysii* for Karl von Zoys (Zois) (1756–1800), Austrian botanist  
*zombensis -is -e* from the area of Zomba, Shire Highlands, Malawi  
*Zombia* a Haitian vernacular name for the palm *Zombia antillarum*  
*zonalis -is -e* girdled with distinct bands or concentric zones of colour, *zona, zonae*  
*zonarius -a -um* belt-like, restricted to a narrow zone, *zona, zonae*  
*zonatus -a -um* with zones of colour markings, *zona, zonae*  
*zooctonus -a -um* poisonous, ζωο-κτονος (creature-killing)  
*Zornia* for Johannes Zorn (1739–99), a German botanist, author of *Icones plantarum medicinallium* (1779–84)  
*zoster-* girdle-, ζωστηρ-  
*Zostera* Ribbon (Theophrastus' name, ζωστηρ, for a marine plant) (*Zosteraceae*)  
*zoutpansbergensis -is -e* from the salt-pan-mountain area, Soutpansberg, northern Transvaal, S Africa  
*Zoysia* for Karl von Zoys (1756–1800), Austrian botanist and collector  
*zuluensis -is -e* from Zululand (KwaZulu-Natal), S Africa  
*zumi* a Japanese name  
*Zygia* Paired, ζυγος  
*zygis, zyge* yoke-like, ζυγος (paired flowers)  
*Zygnema* Paired-thread, ζυγος-νημα (at conjugation)  
*zygo-* paired-, balanced-, yoked-, ζευγος; ζυγον, ζυγος, ζυγο- (the goddess of marriage, Hera, was also known as Juno Zygia)  
*Zygocactus* Jointed-stem-cactus, ζυγο-κακτος  
*Zygochloa* Yoke-grass, ζυγος-χλοη  
*Zygogynum* Joined-ovary, ζυγος-γυνη  
*zygomeris -is -e* with twinned parts, ζυγος-μερις  
*zygomorphus -a -um* bilateral, of balanced form, ζυγο-μορφη  
*Zygopetalum* Yoked-petals, ζυγος-πεταλον (two united basally to the column)  
*Zygophlebia* Joined-veins, ζυγος-(φλεψ, φλεβος)  
*Zygophyllum, zygophyllus -a -um* Yoked-leaves, ζυγος-φυλλον (some bean capers have conspicuously paired leaves) (*Zygophyllaceae*)  
*Zygosepalum* Yoked-sepals, ζυγος-σκεπη (= *Menadenium*)  
*Zygostates* Placed-yoke, ζυγος-στατος (the lateral extensions to the base of the column)  
*Zygotritonia* Bilateral-*Tritonia*, ζυγος-τριτον (the upper perianth lobe is hooded and the lower four are recurved; *Tritonia* is actinomorphic)  
*zymo-* of fermentation, ζυμοω, ζυμο-, to leaven, ζυμη

# Figures



**Figure 1.** The parts of a flower, as seen in a stylized flower cut vertically in half.



**Figure 2.** Types of inflorescence which provide specific epithets:

(a) A spike (e.g. *Actaea spicata* L. and *Phyteuma spicatum* L.).

(b) A raceme (e.g. *Bromus racemosus* L. and *Sambucus racemosa* L.).

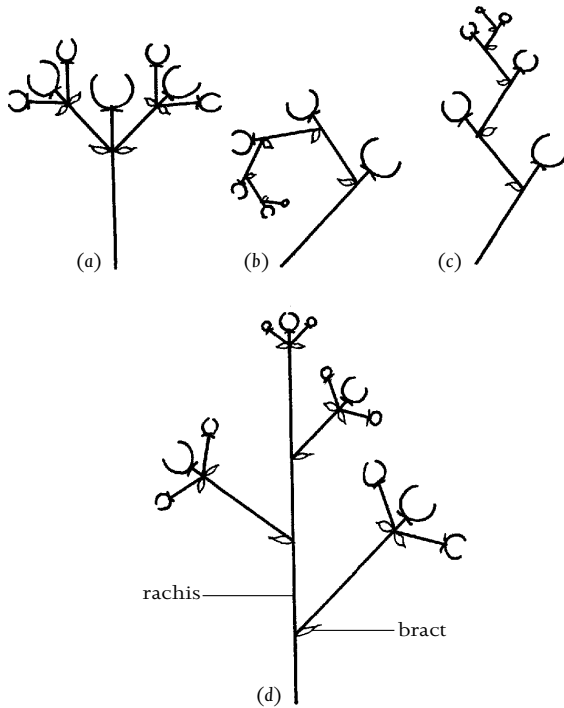
(c) A panicle (e.g. *Carex paniculata* L. and *Centaurea paniculata* L.).

(d) A corymb (e.g. *Silene corymbifera* Bertol. and *Teucrium corymbosum* R. Br.).

(e) An umbel (e.g. *Holosteum umbellatum* L. and *Butomus umbellatus* L.).

In these inflorescences the oldest flowers are attached towards the base and the youngest towards the apex.





**Figure 3.** Types of inflorescence which provide specific epithets:

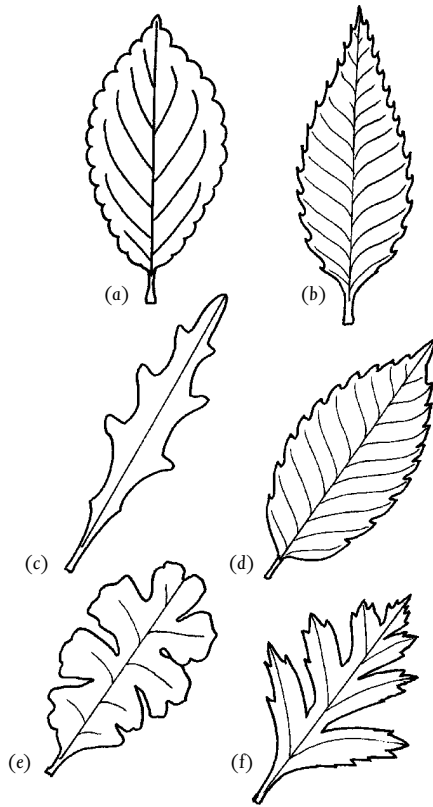
(a), (b) and (c) are cymes (e.g. *Saxifraga cymosa* Waldts. & Kit.).

(b) may have the three-dimensional form of a screw, or bostryx.

(c) may be coiled, or scorpioid (e.g. *Myosotis scorpioides* L.).

(d) is a raceme of cymes, or a thyrses (e.g. *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* Eschw.).

In these inflorescences the oldest flower terminates the axis and younger ones are axillary to and below it.



**Figure 4.** Leaf-margin features which provide specific epithets:

(a) Crenate (scalloped as in *Ardisia crenata* Sims).

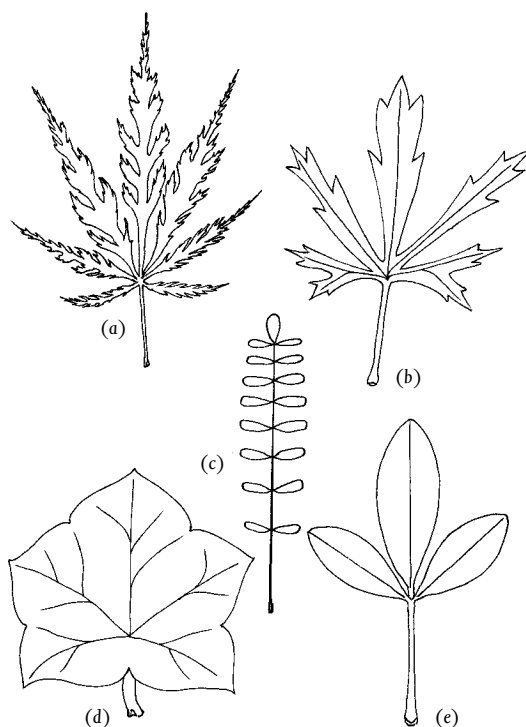
(b) Dentate (toothed as in *Castanea dentata* Borkh.). This term has been used for a range of marginal tooth shapes.

(c) Sinuate (wavy as in *Matthiola sinuata* (L.) R. Br.). This refers to 'in and out' waved margins, not 'up and down' or undulate waved margins.

(d) Serrate (saw-toothed as in *Zelkova serrata* (Thunb.) Makino).

(e) Lobate (lobed, as in *Quercus lobata* Née).

(f) Laciniate (cut into angular segments as in *Crataegus laciniata* Ucria).



**Figure 5.** Some leaf shapes which provide specific epithets:

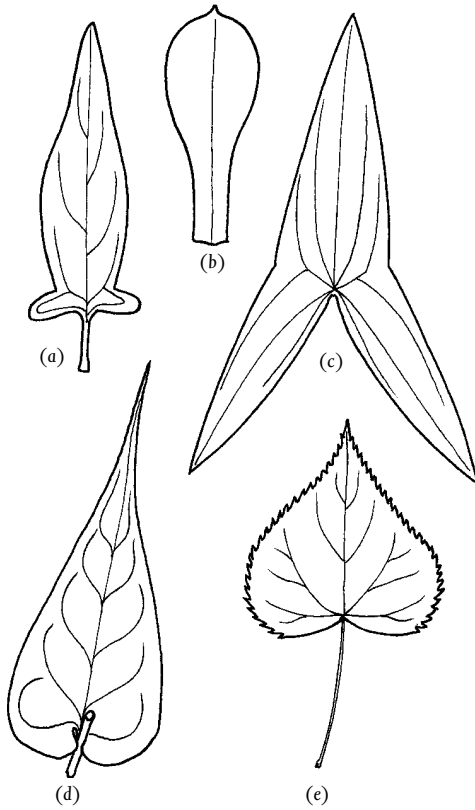
(a) Palmate (e.g. *Acer palmatus* Thunb. 'Dissectum'). As this maple's leaves mature, the secondary division of the leaf-lobes passes through incised-, *incisum*, to torn-, *laciniatum*, to dissected-, *dissectum*, lobed, from one central point.

(b) Pedate (e.g. *Callirhoe pedata* Gray). This is distinguished from palmate by having the lower, side lobes themselves divided.

(c) Pinnate (e.g. *Ornithopus pinnatus* Druce). When the lobes are more or less strictly paired it is called paripinnate, when there is an odd terminal leaflet it is called imparipinnate, and when the lobing does not extend to the central leaf-stalk it is called pinnatifid.

(d) Peltate (e.g. *Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) Ait.) has the leaf-stalk attached on the lower surface, not at the edge.

(e) Ternate (e.g. *Choisya ternata* H. B. K.) In other ternate leaves the three divisions may be further divided, ternately, palmately, or pinnately.



**Figure 6.** More leaf shapes which provide specific epithets:

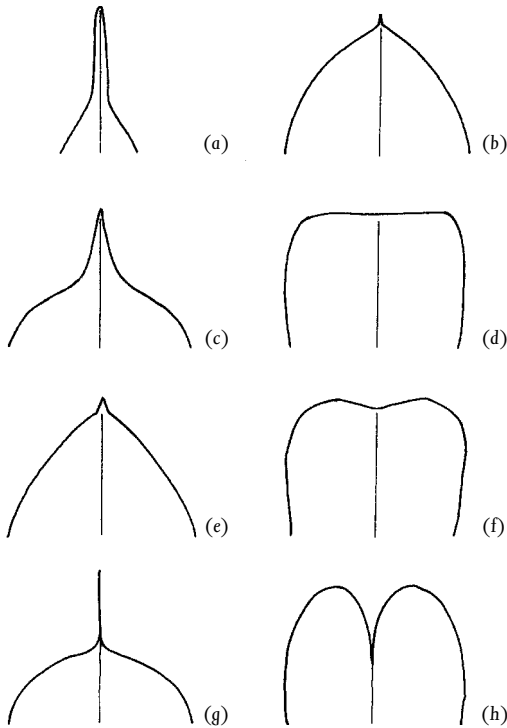
(a) Hastate (e.g. *Scutellaria hastifolia* L.), with auricled leaf-base.

(b) Spathulate (e.g. *Sedum spathulifolium* Hook.).

(c) Sagittate (e.g. *Sagittaria sagittifolia* L.), with pointed and divergent auricles.

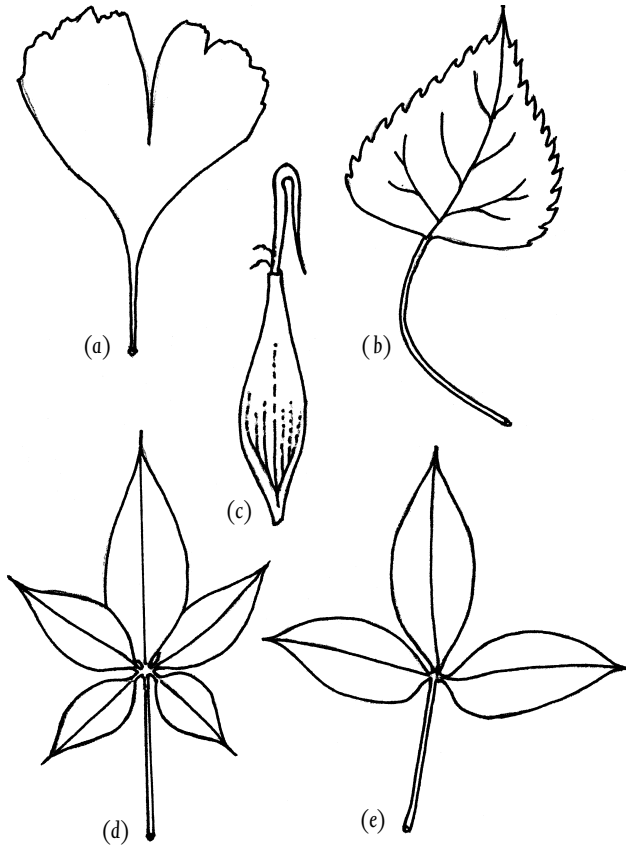
(d) Amplexicaul (e.g. *Polygonum amplexicaule* D. Don), with the basal lobes of the leaf clasping the stem.

(e) Cordate (e.g. *Tilia cordata* Mill.), heart-shaped.



**Figure 7.** Leaf-apex shapes which provide specific epithets:

- (a) Caudate (e.g. *Ornithogalum caudatum* Jacq.), with a tail.
- (b) Mucronate (e.g. *Erigeron mucronatus* DC.), with a hard tooth.
- (c) Acuminate (e.g. *Magnolia acuminata* L.), pointed abruptly.
- (d) Truncate (e.g. *Zygocactus truncatus* K.Schum.), bluntly foreshortened.
- (e) Apiculate (e.g. *Braunsia apiculata* Schw.), with a short broad point.
- (f) Retuse (e.g. *Daphne retusa* Hemsl.), shallowly indented.
- (g) Aristate (e.g. *Berberis aristata* DC.), with a hair-like tip, not always restricted to describing the leaf-apex.
- (h) Emarginate (e.g. *Limonium emarginatum* (Willd.) O. Kuntze), with a deep mid-line indentation.



**Figure 8.** Other shapes which provide specific epithets:

(a) Bilobed (e.g. *Ginkgo biloba*), deeply cleft into two lobes.

(b) Deltoid (e.g. *Populus deltoides*), triangular, almost an equilateral triangle.

(c) Uncinate (e.g. the spikelet axis of *Uncinia uncinata*), formed into a hook.

(d) Digitate (e.g. *Adansonia digitata*), with five lobes arising from the apex of the petiole.

(e) Trifoliate (e.g. *Ptelea trifoliata*), with three leaflets.

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# Index

- absolute
  - parity 9
  - ranking 12, 16
- Adanson, Michel 10, 17
- adjectives and adjectival nouns 16, 20, 31
- Albertus Magnus 4
- Alexander the Great 4, 79
- allelomorphs 8
- Apiaceae* 6
- apothecaries 4, 12–13
- Aristotle of Stagira 4
- Artendi, Peter 10
- Articles 15
- artificial system 6, 10
- autonym 22
- bastard
  - forms 23
  - genus 23
- Bateson, William 7
- Bauhin, Caspar (Gaspard) 5–6, 9
- Bauhin, Jean 5–6, 9
- Belleval, P. R. de 9–10
- binomial names 9–10
- biological nomenclature 2, 15
- bluebell 2, 13
- Boerhaave, Herman 10
- bonsai 27
- botanical
  - Congress *see* International Botanical Congress
  - Latin 18, 30
  - nomenclature 12, 14–26
  - terminology 30
- Bourse family 7
- breeding 13, 27, 28
- Brittonia edition 14
- Brummitt, R. K. 30
- Brunfels, Otto 9
- Caesalpino, Andrea 9
- Candolle, Alphonse Louise de 11, 14
- Candolle, Augustin Pyrame de 11, 14, 15
- categories below the rank of species 22
- chimaera
  - graft 27, 29
  - sectorial, mericlinal, periclinal 29
- chromosome number 8
- chromosomes 7, 24
- circumscription 15
- classes 9–10
- classification 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 22, 24
- clone 26
- closed group 22
- Collinson, Peter 12
- commemorative names
  - cultivars 26
  - epithets 14, 15, 18, 20
  - hybrids 23
- commercial law 26
- common names 1, 2, 5, 26
- composite name *see* name, composite
- condensed formula 23
- conservation 16, 17
- copyright 13
- Cordus, Valerius 9
- correct name *see* name, correct
- Correns, Carl Erich 7
- Cube, Johann von 4
- cultivar 22, 26–29
- Cultivated Code *see* International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants
- culture techniques 29
- customary usage 24
- Cyrano de Bergerac 30
- dark ages 4
- Darwin, Charles 7
- de Candolle, Alphonse Louise *see* Candolle, Alphonse Louise de
- de Candolle, Augustin Pyrame *see* Candolle, Augustin Pyrame de
- de Jussieu, Antoine Laurent *see* Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de
- de Jussieu, Bernard *see* Jussieu, Bernard de
- de Vries, Hugo Marie *see* Vries, Hugo Marie de
- Della Porta, Giambattista 5
- denomination class 28
- deoxyribonucleic acid, *see* DNA
- description 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 28
- diagnosis 14, 15
- Dioscorides Pedanius of Anazarbus 4
- disparate meanings 31
- diuretic dandelion 1
- divine creation 4, 6, 7
- divisions 9
- DNA 8
  - implants 29
- doctrine of signatures 4
- Dodoens, Rembert 4
- Ecluse, Charles de l' 4
- ecotype 27

- epithets
  - commemorative *see* commemorative names
  - comparative 20
  - geographical *see* geographical epithets
  - specific 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 30
- etymology 17
- evolution 2, 6, 7
- F<sub>1</sub> hybrids 27
- families 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 24
- family names 16–17
- fancy names *see* name, fancy
- fertilization 7
- form, bastard 23
- forma*, form, f. 12, 22
- garden variety 26
- genera 28, 29
- generic names 16–20, 23–24, 29, 30
- genes 7, 8
- genetic
  - manipulation 2, 29
- genus, bastard 23
- geographic epithets 13, 22
- Gesner, Conrad 9
- graft
  - chimaera 29
  - hybrid 29
- grafting 29
- grammar 14, 18
- Greek
  - language 30
  - mythology 17, 30
- Grew, Nehemiah 7
- grex class 23
- Guernsey lily 13
- Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature & Registration* 24
- herbarium specimen 15, 28
- hierarchy 9, 12, 22
- homonyms, junior 24
- hybrid
  - graft 29
  - names 23, 24, 29
  - sterility 8
- hybridization 6, 7, 8, 30
- ICBN *see* International Code of Botanical Nomenclature
- ICNCP *see* International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants
- illegitimacy and synonymy 24
- illustration 15, 28
- inbred lines 27
- incompatibility 8
- intraspecific
  - taxa 22
  - variation 22
- inheritance 7
- International Botanical Congress 14, 15, 26
- International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) 14, 26, 27, 29
- International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP) 23, 26
  - legislative restraints 26
- Isidorus Hispalensis 2
- Jackson, B. D. 30
- Jung, Joachim 9
- junior homonyms 24
- Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de 11
- Jussieu, Bernard de 11
- Kew Rule 15
- Latin
  - botanical 18, 30
  - form 10, 30
  - language 10, 14, 15, 18, 19, 29, 30
  - modern 30
- Latinization 30
  - of Linné 10
- l'Ecluse, Charles de, *see* Ecluse, Charles de l'
- Ley, Augustin 20
- limitation of priority by conservation 16
- Linnaeus, Carl 6, 7, 10, 11, 12
- Lizé Frères 23
- l'Obel, Matthias de, *see* Obel, Matthias de l'  
*Lois* 9
- Mendel, Gregor Johann 7
- Mentzel, Christian 5
- metamorphoses 17
- molecular genetics 29
- Morison, Robert 6, 9
- mutation 8, 12, 29
- name
  - botanical 2, 12, 13, 25, 26, 28
  - common 1, 2, 5, 26
  - composite 29
  - conserved 16, 24
  - correct 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 28
  - family *see* family names
  - fancy 26, 27, 28
  - garden 12, 13
  - genus *see* generic names
  - horticultural 13
  - illegitimate 24
  - legislative precedence 26
  - species *see* species names
  - superfluous 24
  - translation 2, 28, 30, 31
  - vernacular 1, 2, 6, 20, 22, 26
  - vulgar 1, 5, 6
- natural
  - alliance 11
  - classification 10

## The Names of Plants

natural (*cont.*)

group 6, 11

order 7, 9

selection 7

system 6, 11

nomenclatural type 15, 22

nothogenus 23

nothomorph 23

nothospecies 23

Obel, Matthias de l' 9

open system of nomenclature 27

orders 9

*Origin of Species* 7

orthographic variants 27, 30

Pankhurst, Alex 28

paper tulips 7

Paracelsus 5

Parkinson, John 5

patent rights 28

phylogenetic relationship 15

plant

breeding 13, 27, 28

hunting and collecting 7, 30

Plant Variety Rights Office 26, 28

pleonastic repetition 24

Pliny the Elder (Gaius Plinius Secundus) 4

position 15

Principles 15

priority 14, 15, 16, 22, 24, 26, 28

protoplast fusion 29

publication, priority determined by 15, 26

publication, valid 15

rank 16, 22, 23

Ray, John 9

reappraisal 11

Recommendations 15

reference material 28

registration 28

religious dogma 4, 6

Renaissance 4

retroactive rules 14, 15

revision 11

Rochester Code 14

Rudbeck, Olof 10

Sander, H. F. C. 23

sexual system 10, 11

Seysenegg, Erich Tschermak von 7

signatures 4, 9

species 6, 7, 8, 9, *see also* taxonomic species

species names 20

specific epithets *see* epithets, specific

spelling 24, 25, 30, 31, *see also* orthographic variants

splitting and lumping 13

sporting 12

starting point/date 10, 15

Stearn, William T. 18

*subforma* 12

subspecies, subsp., ssp. 12, 22, 28

*subvarietas*, subvariety, subvar. 12, 22

Sutton, Walter Stanborough 7

symbol + 29

symbol  $\times$  23

synonyms

and synonymy 24

nomenclatural 24, 25

taxonomic 24, 25

system

artificial 6, 10

natural 6, 11

of classification 2, 6, 11, 12

Systematics Association 15

tautonyms 24

taxon, taxa 15, 22, 24, 26, 27

taxonomic

equivalence 11

groups 15

species 8, 11, 12

tetraploids 24

Theophrastus of Eresus 4

Theophrastus Phillipus Aureolus Bombast

von Hohenheim (Paracelsus) 5

topiary 27

Tournefort, Joseph Piton de 6, 9, 10

trade designation 28, 29

trademarks 3

transgenic products 3

type

concept 11, 12, 15

genus 15

illustration 15

nomenclatural 15, 22

species 15

specimen 15

typification 13, 22

*Umbelliferae* 6, 16

Union for the Protection of New Varieties of  
Plants (UPOV) 26

variation 12

*varietas*, variety, var. 12, 22, 26

vernacular names *see* name, vernacular

von Cube, Johann, *see* Cube, Johann von

Vries, Hugo Marie de 7

Warburg, E. F. 22, 23

Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw 7

Wardian case 7

zoological nomenclature 15, 24